WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly westerly and northerly, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature. Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

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NO. 158—FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1914 TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

Great Gathering at I. O. O. F. Jubilee Celebration Held During the Past Week



Officers and Representatives of the Rebekah Assembly



MR FRED DAVEY M.P.P. Grand Secretary Elected to his thirtyfirst consecutive term in the office



Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge



Patriarchs Militant, I.O.O.F, Conferring Decoration of Chivalry

PREMIER BORDEN TO VISIT WEST

Early Closing of Parliamentary Session Will Enable Him to Make Tour Planned Some Time Ago.

LIKELY TO COME IN MONTH OF AUGUST

Arrangements Are Completed for Western Trip of Dominions Trade Commission—Here in October.

OTTAWA, June 13.—As a result of the comparatively early closing of the session, it is understood that Premier Borden will be able to make the Western tour which had been planned for the Summer. August is mentioned as the most probable date. Although no itinerary has yet been arranged, Mr. Borden will probably go to Prince Rupert. That he might visit the Yukon has been mentioned as a possibility, but it is scarcely likely that he will be able to undertake a trip of so extensive a character.

During the next two weeks the Cabinet will be busy cleaning the slate for the Summer vacation. A number of council meetings will be held, and after a considerable volume of business which has been hanging fire has been put through, the Ministers will leave for their different Summering places.

Trade Commission

Arrangements for the Western tour of the Dominions Trade Commission, which arrives in Canada on August 3, have now been completed by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The commission will reach Winnipeg on September 15, leaving three days later for Regina, and thence going to Edmonton, where they will hold a sitting on September 22. On September 25 they will sit in Calgary. From Calgary they will go to Banff and will spend a few days there and at Louise Lake. They will pay a visit to the Okanagan Valley and thence will go to Vancouver and Victoria, arriving the first week in October. The exact dates of the sittings in these cities have not been fixed.

An enormous amount of information in regard to Canada's resources has already been collected and forwarded to the commission in London, in order that the commissioners could study it before coming to Canada. A large amount of information was lost in the mails which went down on the Empress of Ireland.

HEIRESS NOT FOUND

Bequest of Philadelphia Man to His Missing Sister to Be Divided Among Other Relatives

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—An estate estimated at upwards of $30,000 bequeathed by Samuel Faith, a Philadelphia contractor, to his sister, Ann Faith, who mysteriously disappeared from Toronto in August, 1883, will be distributed among the other relatives, according to an order issued by Judge Lamarelle today. Several minor clues will be investigated by the attorneys.

The last word heard from the missing woman was to the effect that she was conducting a large boarding house in the business section of Toronto and doing well. No address was given, but the brother sent detectives to Toronto and began an investigation. After months of investigation the search was given up. This was the last word that was received.

The brother died shortly after this and he left a large portion of his estate to his missing sister.

MINISTERS IN COURT

Rev. Dr. Grant and Rev. D. A. McRae Dispute Over Proceeds of Yukon Mining Claim

TORONTO, June 13.—Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant, superintendent of Home Missions and Social Service for the Presbyterian Church in Canada, appeared as defendant in a suit brought this morning by a fellow minister, Rev. D. A. McRae.

The action involved a gold mining claim in the gravel beds of Bonanza Creek, and had its origin in a deal that the two men of the cloth transacted at Vancouver some years ago, when they were both missionaries in the Yukon field. The plaintiff declared that Dr. Grant and he had been partners in claim No. 97 on Bonanza Creek, and that in 1906 the doctor had sold the property to the Treadgold Company for $10,000, falsely representing to him that the claim had only brought $5,000 and that he was only entitled to $4,500 from the sale. Mr. McRae, therefore, asked $561 and interest from 1906.

This charge Dr. Grant repudiated in his defence, stating that the claim had been transferred to the company in trust, that Mr. McRae had offered $1,000 commission and that finally there had been an agreement at Vancouver in 1911, whereby Mr. McRae had accepted $325 in full of all claims. The case may be settled out of court.

FIRE IN SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Burning of Wharves and Stores Causes Loss of $500,000—Steamship Niagara in Danger

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 13.—Fire broke out in a quantity of copra on Dalgety's wharf today, doing damage to the extent of $500,000.

The Nord-Deutscher-Lloyd wharf and store were destroyed, and a portion of a huge bond store damaged. The White Star steamer Tropic and the Australian-Swedish liner Australia were removed from the danger zone.

The flames were checked after three hours' battle before reaching the Niagara.

I.O.O.F. CONVENTION WAS BIG SUCCESS

The concluding ceremonies of the Jubilee Convention of the I. O. O. F. took place on Friday. During the week large numbers of visiting delegates were present in the city to attend the celebrations. Owing to the fine weather and the many attractions provided, the celebration was generally voted one of the most successful ever held in the Province. The majority of the visiting members left for their homes yesterday.

ISLAND PROGRESS IS REMARKABLE

Sir Richard McBride Struck by Extensive Development in Island Settlements—Enthusiastic Welcome.

On his reurn from Vancouver yesterday morning, Sir Richard McBride was enthusiastic with regard to the general tone of prosperity which he noted everywhere on his trip. Starting by motor on Thursday morning, Sir Richard visited Port Alberni, Alberni, Qualicum, Parksville, Hilliers and Nanaimo, and crossed thence to Vancouver, where he was the guest of the Ad Men's Association of the Pacific Coast at a banquet held in that city in connection with the big convention which was being held.

In company with Mr. J. G. C. Wood, M. P. P. for Alberni, and Major Hodgins, of the Public Works Department, Sir Richard left Victoria on Thursday morning by motor. The journey to Alberni was made in seven hours, the party arriving in ample time to be present, on the invitation of Mayor Burde and the members of the City Council, at a banquet prepared in honor of the Premier's visit. Mayor Burde extended a cordial welcome to the Premier on behalf of the citizens, and, after the dinner, a crowded public meeting was held in the theatre. So great was the crowd that scores were turned away, unable to gain admission.

In his speech the Premier dealt with the railway policy of the Government as it effected the Island, and also gave a general review of Provincial affairs. The reception was most enthusiastic in every way, giving ample evidence of the popularity of the present administration and the public confidence felt in their policies. The live issue at this point was the route by which the Canadian Northern Pacific will enter the city. There are three possible routes, and the Premier took occasion to state that the Government was in close touch with the C. N. R. and that a definite selection of route would be made shortly. He informed the people of that city that he had every reason to hope that within a few months the whole mileage from Patricia Bay to Port Alberni would be available for traffic. Sir Richard stated that 95 per cent of the grading was already completed, the rails were now on order, and the line would be rushed to completion.

Foundation Stone Laid

On Friday morning the Premier, on the invitation of Mr. H. S. Clements, M. P., and of the local authorities, laid the foundation stone of the new Dominion Government building at Port Alberni. The structure will be a substantial and handsome one in every way. The design was furnished by Mr. William Henderson, Dominion Government architect, and the material used will be stone. The whole of the actual labor is being undertaken by a local firm of contractors. The ceremony was attended by hundreds of citizens and by all the school children, who, at the conclusion, sang national songs in excellent style. On leaving Port Alberni, the Premier's party proceeded by motor to Nanaimo, stopping en route at Parksville, Qualicum and Hilliers. At Parksville the Premier met a number of the local people and discussed with them matters of local interest.

"At Qualicum, by the kindness of Mr. Tinn and of his efficient manager, Mr. Campbell, I lunched at the Qualicum Inn. I should like to say a word in praise of this excellent hotel and of the enterprising work which is being carried on at Qualicum Beach by the Merchants' Trust and Trading Company. The hotel is a model of its kind, and the grounds and golf course, which have been laid out, reflect the faith of the owners in the future of the district.

"What particularly struck me," said Sir Richard, "was the extensive land-clearing operations which I saw in progress in the neighborhood of Parksville and Hilliers. Scores of new

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TO FLY ACROSS CANADA

Route for Panama-Pacific World Flight Is Laid by Way of Great Lakes and Labrador

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Canadian Government will establish fuel and supply stations on the Labrador and Greenland coasts for the round-the-world aviators who will fly from the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco next near, it was announced here today by Arnold Kruckman, commissioner of aeronautics for the exposition.

Mr. Kruckman arrived here today after following a proposed route of the race from California to the Atlantic coast by way of Chicago, across several of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. If this course is selected, Philadelphia, New York and Boston will not see the contestants as was originally planned. Mr. Kruckman said he found much enthusiasm for the race in Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

Bill Ready for President

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Panama Canal Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill was signed today by Vice-President Marshall and by Speaker Clark, and will be sent to the White House in time to receive the signature of President Wilson on his return from Princeton.

GREEK AND TURK TO FIGHT AGAIN

Leading Athens Newspaper Regards War Between Two Countries as Inevitable—No Reply to Note.

ATHENS, June 13.—War between Greece and Turkey is inevitable, according to the newspaper Hestia, which is considered as voicing the majority of Greek public opinion.

The Government has not as yet received any intimation of the nature of the Sublime Porte's reply to the Greek note, demanding that Turkey cease its persecution of the Greeks in Turkey and make reparation to them for the losses incurred. It is feared that in accordance with the usual method of Turkish diplomacy, the Turkish note will contain vague promises and denials and will seek to delay a settlement. But public opinion is strongly opposed to dilatory tactics, The Hestia says, and will compel the Government to insist that persecutions cease or war will follow at once.

It is reported that there have been several encounters between Turks and Christians in the Asiatic littoral, and that the Turks are concentrating arms and ammunition at various points. Several sailing vessels with Greek refugees aboard, it is also reported, have been captured by the Turks.

Death of Mr. Stevenson

CHICAGO, June 13.—Adlai Stevenson, who was vice-president of the United States through the second Cleveland administration, died here tonight at a hospital after an illness of several months. His three children were at his bedside when the end came.

"DOLLAR DAY" HUGE SUCCESS

Thousands of Victorians and Visitors Took Advantage of Bargains Offered by Merchants Yesterday.

Victoria's first "Dollar Day" is a thing of the past, but every merchant yesterday voted it a splendid success. This by no means is an adequate description of the enthusiasm of the organizers of the movement. One declared that it was "a stupendous success"; another that it was "the greatest selling day in the history of the city," and a third that it was "a demonstration of the effectiveness of good values and combined effort that will not soon be forgotten." The only unhappy people in the city were the members of the clerical staffs of the different stores. In many instances they literally were rushed off their feet. Their discomfort and fatigue, however, was alleviated by the obvious pleasure of the hundreds of successful bargain-seekers and the gratification of their employers.

Not long after the street cars began moving in the early morning the trek from the various residential districts started. While the majority of the shoppers were women, armed with large baskets or capacious bags, there also were men and children in numbers. Before some of the stores opened there assembled about the doors crowds which extended far out into the streets. At the outset the boot and shoe emporiums, the ladies' furnishings establishments, places dealing in men's clothing, and the larger departmental stores appeared to be centres of attraction, but before the day was far gone, the patronage was more evenly distributed, and all associated with the Dollar Day enterprise got a large share of the special business. To those whose regular duties precluded their participating in the general search for "snaps," it was a novel sight to witness so much stir at such an early hour, and there are few dealers who were not surprised, while many were astonished, at the remarkable excitement caused by their enterprise.

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CONSTABLE KILLED

John N. Allan, of Kamloops Force, Thought to Be Victim of Tramps—Many Suspects Arrested

KAMLOOPS, B. C., June 13.—John Nellis Allan, a police constable, was shot dead at 2:30 this morning. He had apparently been attacked by tramps in a condemned shack in Chinatown, much frequented by tramps, and shot on entering. The police are now scouring the country and examining the trains. An inquest will be held tonight.

Constable McCrury, who was with Constable Allan, was searching another shack, and on returning to where he left Allan found the man dying. A freight train was passing up the street slowly at the time. Twenty-three tramps aboard were arrested at Walhachin, and will be brought to Kamloops.

CONDEMN FRIEDMANN CURE

German Doctors Say Results of Their Experiments Show It to Be Worse Than Worthless

BERLIN, June 13.—At a special meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, called to discuss the Friedmann tuberculosis "cure," it was disclosed that leading German specialists are almost unanimously opposed to the alleged remedy.

Prof. Max Wolff said he treated sixty cases without detecting any signs of improvement; on the contrary, there was a marked deterioration in the patient's general condition. Several other specialists were equally severe.

Three doctors who formerly championed Friedmann's cause were expected to attend the meeting to defend him, but they failed to put in an appearance.

Suffrage Act Upheld

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 13.—The Scown suit, filed in Chicago by Wm. Scown as a taxpayer, was rejected by the Supreme Court today. The suit demanded that the election commissioners of that city be forbidden to incur expense in providing facilities for women voting at the February primaries in 1914 on the ground that the Women Suffrage Act passed by the Legislature was unconstitutional and void.

MOUNT LASSEN EMITS SULPHUR

Fifth and Most Violent Eruption Sends Forth Strong Fumes—Rocks and Ashes Also Thrown Out.

MINERAL, Cal., June 13.—Sulphur fumes and volcanic ash marked today the fifth and most violent eruption of Mount Lassen since first the snowclad peak broke out on May 30. The scent of sulphur was strong in the air here, and ashes fell here today for the first time, at a distance of sixteen miles from the crater. The successive eruptions have been progressively furious, but those of yesterday afternoon and this morning were by far the most serious.

Forest Ranger Abbey and a party of explorers, including a moving picture man, arrived here safe today. They witnessed both the eruption of last night and that of this morning from close range. Supervisor Rushing, of the United States Forest Service, who has their report, gave the following account tonight of their observations:

"Mount Lassen erupted at 8:45 p. m. on June 12, throwing out dense clouds of steam mixed with volcanic ash and boulders. Another eruption took place at 6:30 a. m., June 13.

"Ranger Abbey was half a mile south of the crater when it first erupted. He saw a white crested column of steam and ashes, with a black core shoot 2,000 feet into the air. The black core quickly descended and the ash-laden column of steam bent to the East and drifted in the direction of Chester.

"Huge volumes of steam continued to roll out, and rocks weighing hundreds of

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

MR. R. F. GREEN IS OPTIMISTIC

Member for Kootenay Predicts Revival in Business—Railway Aid Bills Will Have Marked Effect.

"The pendulum is swinging towards a revival in business; there can be no doubt about that. The commercial and financial depression first made its influence felt in the East, and it is the East which is now feeling the stimulus of returning confidence. And I think it is not too much to say that aid bills for the C. N. R. and G. T. P. passed by the Commons are proving a great factor in the improved situation."

Such is the view expressed to The Colonist by Mr. R. F. Green, M. P., who reached the city yesterday from Ottawa, accompanied by Mrs. Green and his daughter, Miss Cecilia Green. They are delighted to be again at home in Victoria, which, they say, is "looking lovelier than ever." The many friends of Miss Green will be glad to know that she has quite recovered from her late serious illness, which necessitated a trip to Germany to undergo treatment by a specialist. On her trip she was accompanied by Mrs. Green.

"Yes," said Mr. Green, "there is no doubt whatever that things are on the mend in business conditions. There is a more hopeful feeling all through Eastern Canada.

"The session of the Commons just closed has been a strenuous one, especially in respect to the Canadian Northern Aid Bill. You are, of course, familiar with the outstanding features of the long debate in the Commons, but I might just point out one important consideration that ought not to be overlooked.

An Illogical Stand

"It is this—that both parties in the House were in absolute agreement as to the necessity for the Government coming to the rescue of a great national enterprise that found itself in financial difficulties owing to the disturbed condition of the money markets of the world. Thus Mr. Borden, leader in the Commons, and Senator Lougheed, leader in the Upper Chamber, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, and Senator Bostock were on common ground; but the Liberals took exception to the nature of the bargain. They suggested that a commission should be appointed. This was a most illogical stand. Had the commission been appointed, the very trouble which they admitted it was important to avert would have been upon the country. There would have been a panic long before the commission could have made its report, and this would have been calamitous. However, 'all's well that ends well.'

"I am strongly of the opinion that the bills granting aid to the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific will go far towards relieving the tension which has made itself felt throughout the country for a considerable period. For the former line the bill provides

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

BUTTE MINERS ATTACK UNION

Day of Wild Rioting on Streets of Copper Metropolis—Parade Broken Up and Union Hall Raided.

INVADERS DESTROY BALLOTS AND RECORDS

Dissatisfied Miners Revolt Under Leadership of I.W.W. Agitators—New Organization to Be Formed.

BUTTE, Mont., June 13.—Butte tonight is practically under martial law, with its saloons, which have not been closed in years, except on election days, locked tight, and with every hardware store cleared of all its arms and ammunition by the police as the result of the series of riots during the day—miners' union day—the thirty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the union in this camp. The miners' union, with upwards of 9,000 members, is divided against itself.

More than 2,000 men have refused to recognize the union further, and, under the leadership of agitators of the I.W.W., the seceders from the big organization this morning attacked the miners' union parade, composed of more than half the labor bodies of the city.

President Lewis of the union and Parade Marshall Sway were knocked from their horses by a volley of stones from the rioters. Other officers of the union were chased from the line of march, and took refuge in the sheriff's office at the court house.

Union's Hall Raided

The parade broken up and the speaking programme in the theatre abandoned because of the stormy street scenes, the rioters moved on the union hall in the centre of the city. Every piece of furniture in the building was demolished and thrown into the street. The piano was thrown down a stairway, the books, records and two safes of the union were thrown out. The ballot boxes, containing 4,500 votes cast at the recent election of union officers, which had not yet been unlocked, were destroyed and their contents emptied into the street.

Attorney Curren, acting mayor, a Socialist, went to the union hall to appeal to the rioters to disperse and was thrown from a second story window to the [illegible] to the hospital severely injured. The mob did not cease its work of destruction until even the carpets in the big assembly hall of the union had been torn from the floor and thrown into the street.

Authorities Helpless

A crowd of 10,000 persons witnessed the demonstration. The police and the sheriff's deputies were powerless. Sheriff Driscoll went to the miners' union hall, but soon returned to his office when word came to him that union officers had taken refuge there and were about to be attacked by another section of the mob.

Chief of Police Murphy, during the midst of the turmoil, sent out a score of officers to close all saloons. Half a dozen saloonkeepers who refused to obey were taken to jail. A warning was sent to the hardware stores to secrete all guns and ammunition. It was also decided to call off the boxing bout scheduled for this evening.

Tonight the disgruntled faction of the miners held a meeting in the Auditorium to take steps towards the formation of a new miners' union under the Industrial Workers of the World organization.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

SKELETON IN COFFIN

Workmen Engaged in Preparing Old Fort Garry Grounds for Stadium Make Peculiar Discovery

WINNIPEG, June 13.—A sensation was caused at Dack's new stadium yesterday morning when workmen discovered a coffin containing a skeleton. The men were digging post holes close to the corner of Main Street and Assiniboine Avenue when the coffin was uncovered.

It was found afterwards that a part of the coffin had been opened by a shovel, and Mr. Austman, who has charge of the work, states that a skeleton of a large man could be plainly seen. There was no inscription or any clue, however, leading to the identification of the body.

The spot where the coffin was found is about two hundred yards from the old Fort Garry gateway, and it is probable that other bodies will be located by the workmen.

At another part of the grounds, which must have been in the old fort enclosure, was found a granite block with a large iron ring embedded in it. On the sides of it were several letters, almost obliterated. Almost the whole of the ground which formed the enclosure is to be created into a large modern stadium.

The skeleton which was found was left undisturbed in its resting place.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist of June 14, 1864)

Lynch Law Across the Sound—We learn from passengers of the steamer Eliza Anderson that two men named Tucker and Gould were lynched by the inhabitants of Dungeness the day before yesterday. The men are said to be deserters from Her Majesty's Navy at this port and have been the terror of the district for a long time for their daring robberies. This matter deserves careful investigation.

The Bentick Expedition—The pack horses for the use of the Bentick Arm Expedition were shipped down to Esquimalt and placed aboard the H. M. S. Sutlej yesterday afternoon. They are seventeen in number. The steam yacht Leviathan will sail this morning for Nanaimo, under the command of Lieut. [illegible] of the Sutlej. Mr. Fowler of Nanaimo, and three of a crew, [illegible] and George, will be taken by the Leviathan to Bentick Arm where they will meet the other party.

Escape and Capture—Two sailors serving their time in the chain gang made a break for liberty, while working on the road at Foul Bay. They were caught, however, a few hours after by Sergeant Hill in the vicinity of McNeil's farm.

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The Value of a Watch

A FANCY, expensive gold case does not necessarily mean a good, dependable watch; but—

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Lieut. U. S. Navy,
In Charge of Chronometers.

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SPECIAL

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught Issues Statement—More Funds Needed to Carry on Work.

OTTAWA, June 13.—The Duke of Connaught has issued the following special appeal on behalf of the Boy Scout movement:

"His Royal Highness, who has been struck by the fact that while the Boy Scout movement was making good progress in some parts of Canada, in others it was standing still, launched a special appeal for funds last January in order to provide the machinery for placing the association on a satisfactory basis throughout the Dominion.

"A generous response was made, and a sum of nearly $60,000 has now been either subscribed or promised. The principal subscribers were: The late Lord Strathcona, $15,000; subscriptions from the Province of Ontario, $24,050; subscriptions from the Province of Quebec, $16,025. The remainder has been contributed in the West and in the Maritime Provinces.

"The subscription list is not without interest. Ontario and Quebec are the Provinces in which the Boy Scouts are best organized. The fact that these two Provinces not only maintain an admirably organized Boy Scout movement, but also contribute a large percentage of the central fund, is a very practical demonstration of the fact that the better the movement is known, the more its value is appreciated.

More Funds Needed

"Everything is now ready for a genuine forward movement. The Dominion council has been re-modeled, and now includes the foremost names in Canada, beginning with those of the Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and the Hon. R. L. Borden. A report is being prepared of the whole of Canada showing where the true wants and necessities are to be found and how the available money can best be spent.

"The present sum, although quite sufficient to create the machinery and to put it into motion is not yet large enough to maintain the movement for more than a limited time.

"The subscription list is not yet closed, and considering the admirable educational work done by the association, as well as the known anxiety on the part of His Royal Highness to establish the Boy Scouts as an institution throughout the whole Dominion before he leaves Canada, it is to be hoped that it may be feasible to increase the sums promised to $100,000.

"Subscriptions, large or small, either donations or subscriptions spread over three years, would be very gratefully received by the Governor-General's secretary at Rideau Hall."

MR. R. F. GREEN IS OPTIMISTIC

Continued From Page 1

for $45,000,000, and the G. T. P. gets $16,000,000. This totals $61,000,000—and you can readily understand that, with the wiping out of large obligations by both companies, the prosecution of construction work on an aggressive scale cannot but have a most salutary effect upon present-day conditions in Canada. We should feel the good effects of this situation in British Columbia almost immediately, as it well known that large sums will be used by the Canadian Northern in this Province.

Oriental Question

"A matter in which you are much interested, and one which engaged much attention at the hands of the British Columbia Members at Ottawa, is that of the arrival of the Komagata Maru with its load of East Indians. As soon as we were apprised that the ship had actually arrived, thus creating a very serious situation for the Immigration Department, we waited upon the Government and strongly pressed that the firmest policy should be pursued, to the end that they should all be rejected. The Government met us with the utmost sympathy, and I can assure you, leaving aside, of course, all question of what might be a court decision, that it is the intention of the Government to stand firm in its determination to preserve this as a white man's country.

"I am delighted to be able to tell you also that in respect to the question of Asiatic immigration, the people of Eastern Canada are commencing to see eye to eye with British Columbia. It was not always thus. We know that in the past there has been a disposition on the part of those dwelling in the Eastern Provinces to take the position that we were a little narrow-minded in this matter. That feeling has now passed away; and on all sides, in the press and among the people generally, the opinion is that the Asiatic menace is very real and that the Government is justified in taking the sternest measures to cope with it.

British Columbia, of course, has a special interest in the Redistribution Bill, which increases our representation from seven to thirteen members. I feel, in common with the other Members, that this is simply a measure of justice to this great Province. We will now be able to exercise more influence at Ottawa, be a larger factor in the affairs of Canada and get greater recognition for the big development enterprises which, in a country so vast in area, will constantly be coming to the fore.

Seymour Narrows

"In respect to the Seymour Narrows bridge, I was assured by Mr. Borden and by Mr. Rogers that this question will be approached on the broadest and most comprehensive lines. They recognize that the proposal to give Vancouver Island all-rail connection with the Mainland is a national enterprise; and I can assure you that whatever action is taken by the Government will be in full accord with the aspirations of the people of Vancouver Island, to whom the project is of such vital moment.

"The action of the Senate in throwing out the bill providing for increased membership in the Senate was a piece of petty politics. The main question involved was assented to by both sides of the House, but the Senate suggested an amendment which Mr. Borden could not accept. This was that the bill should not be brought into operation within the lifetime of the present Parliament. This was probably done on the off-chance that something would happen to restore the Liberal Government to office, when the Liberals would, of course, have the appointing of the new members.

"The British Columbia members were very glad to render their assistance in the matter of recognition of the Royal Naval Reserve force. We feel that this will proce a move very much in the interests of the young men of the country.

"I mut add a word in respect to the splendid work done for his constituency and the country generally, by Mr. G. H. Barnard, the Member for Victoria. There is no more hardworking nor conscientious Member of the Commons. He is at it early and late and enjoys the respect, confidence and esteem of the whole House. I regret to say that this session Mr. Barnard was somewhat handicapped by illness. On recovering, Mrs. Barnard became ill, but happily both are now recovered."

Mr. Green added that Mr. Borden, whose Government is more strongly entrenched in the confidence of the country than ever, will visit the Coast shortly. His itinerary has not yet been arranged.

Mgr. Stagni Welcomed

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 13.—Monsignor Stagni, the apostolic delegate, was tendered a big reception on his arrival last night in Summerside from Point Du Chene. A large delegation of the Roman Catholic clergy from all parts of the Island met him at the wharf, as did also members of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society. Many buildings were specially illuminated for the occasion.



MR. R. F. GREEN, M. P.
Who Returned to the Coast Yesterday From Ottawa.

BUTTE MINERS ATTACK UNION

Continued From Page 1

The trouble had its origin over the dissatisfaction of the miners with the heavy special assessments levied against them by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the local officials as benefits for the Michigan copper mine strikers. Some of the miners were said to be paying as high as $8 to $10 a month in assessments. More than $200,000 had been sent from Butte to Michigan. Although the strike there had been called off, the assessments continued. Members failing to pay the assessments were disfranchised at the recent union election.

Union Defied

The climax came yesterday morning, when the men employed at the Speculator mine of the North Butte Company refused to exhibit their union cards to the six walking delegates of the union, sent there to inspect them. The union officials informed the management that the men would not be allowed to go to work. The men then marched down from Butte Hill and last night called out the night shift. Men from the Butte and Superior mines also joined the movement.

Today all mines were closed for the holiday. All the mining companies here hold contracts with the miners' union, and the managers insisted tonight that these contracts must be enforced and that they would look to the regular union to furnish the men for the mines. The seceders from the union declare that by tomorrow morning, when the mines reopen, the union will not be able to furnish more than a fraction of the number necessary to operate the mines and that the companies will have to look to the new organization.

Union's Safe Dynamited

The insurgent members of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners who rioted in the streets of Butte today and tonight, decided at a mass meeting late tonight to have a referendum vote on abolishing the system of presenting union cards when appearing at the mines for work. The card system was one of the causes of today's riot.

The meeting tonight was peaceful, and regrets were expressed that the union's headquarters should have been wrecked. No Western Federation officials appeared at the meeting, and since they were attacked during the parade they have not been seen.

Early tonight, before the meeting, 400 of the rioters wrested a large safe from a score of policemen at the ruins of the miners' headquarters, carted it to the flat below the city and dynamited it.

A wagon load of policeman stood off at a distance while the safe was being dynamited.

The managers of the two mines, who were at the meeting of the insurgents, announced that if no representatives of the Federation were at the mines tomorrow, the insurgents could return to work without showing their cards.

ISLAND PROGRESS IS REMARKABLE

Continued From Page 1

houses are being erected, and old settlements are rapidly assuming new proportions, and promise, within a very short time, to become thriving towns. At all the places we visited was this spirit of progress in evidence, but particularly in the neighborhood of Parksville. All along the route the roads were in excellent condition, while the number of motors we met showed that there is a great increase in tourist and traffic of all kinds.

Fishing Prospects

"Before leaving Port Alberni I took occasion to pay a visit to the fishing operations of Mr. John Kendall, late of New Westminster. Mr. Kendall, who has a very complete plant, has already undertaken some very valuable experiments in preparing the codfish which he catches in Barclay Sound. He is an old Newfoundlander, and assured me that the local fish certainly equalled the product of the Maritime Provinces. So convinced is he of this, that he has been shipping fish to the Mediterranean market, entering into competition with Eastern and European producers.

"I must add that I was particularly pleased to meet once again Mayor Burde, of Port Alberni, and his colleagues, who very graciously did everything possible to make the visit a pleasant one. Other old friends with whom I was privileged to renew acquaintance were Capt. Huff, formerly Member of the Legislature for Alberni district, and Mr. Jack Kirkup. Mr. Cory Wood, M. P. P., who accompanied me from Victoria, did a great deal to make the trip most enjoyable, and I was pleased to find that Mr. Wood stands very high in the estimation of his constituents and is deservedly popular."

On Friday evening Sir Richard was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Pacific Coast Ad Men's Association, at the Hotel Vancouver.

The gathering was a very large one, including delegations from California, Oregon and Washington. Sir Richard occupied the seat of honor at the right hand side of the Mayor of Vancouver, who presided, while on the Mayor's left was Mr. A. G. Clark, of Portland, Oregon, the president of the association. Sir Richard, who proposed the toast of "The Pacific Coast," was accorded a very flattering reception. In the course of his remarks he warmly welcomed the visitors to the Province, and said that the people of British Columbia were at one with them in their work as their objects and aims were largely identical.

The Premier returned to the Capital on Saturday morning.

MOUNT LASSEN EMITS SULPHUR

Continued From Page 1

pounds were thrown a quarter of a mile and more, riddling the roof of the forest service lookout house on the peak.

"The outbreak was accompanied by loud hissing and blowing, but there were no detonations, and no lava or flames were seen, although dense fumes of sulphur were emitted. A strong wind carried the fumes and ashes away from Abbey and his party.

"The second eruption (today) was viewed by Abbey from a distance of a mile and a half. It was heavier than the first, and continued for half an hour.

"Rocks could be seen falling and heard crashing to the ground. Ashladen steam drifted twenty miles southward, reeking with sulphur and precipitating a film of ashes over the entire countryside.

"The smell of sulphur was in the air, and ashes fell at Mineral, sixteen miles distant, for an hour and a half.

"Last night the crater measured 100 by 400 feet. Tonight it is undoubtedly larger.

"Little apprehension is felt for the safety of nearby residents. The only damage to date is the destruction of the forest service lookout station. Moving pictures were obtained of last night's eruption."

"81 YEARS OF INTEGRITY"

The Garb of Fashion and the Mould of Form

Might have been written specially concerning

The 20th Century Brand Tailored by Lowndes Toronto Suits

For there is a distinction about a 20th Century Suit or Overcoat that places them a little beyond and makes them a little better than other clothes.

W. & J. WILSON

The Men's Clothing Centre.

1217-1219-1221 Government Street and Trounce Avenue

THE FOOTWEAR CENTRE

We Are Exclusive Agents for Hanan & Son



The Famous New York Footwear Firm

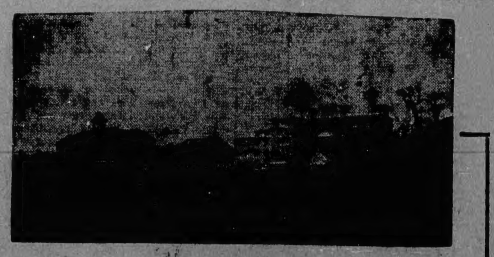
Cathcart's

Pemberton Building 621 Fort Street

See Bargains in our windows on Monday

Victoria Market

584-586 JOHNSON STREET



University School for Boys MOUNT TOLMIE VICTORIA, B. C.

Warden, R. V. Harvey, M. A. Headmaster, J. C. Barnacle, Esq.

Summer Term Begins Wednesday, April 15, 1914.

For Prospectus Apply to the Bursar

At Our New Corner Office

We Have Constant Enquiries for Houses in best residential localities. Houses for Rent.

Apply First-class Mortgages.

VICTORIA SECURITIES, LTD.

Phone 2015 Corner Government and Broughton

CLEANS THE MOTOR OUT

Better Than a Man Could. This is True of

Endorsed by:
John Millen & Son, Limited.
The Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited.
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited.
Excelsior Rubber & Supply Co.
Ford Specialty Co.
Bromo Manufacturing Co.
People's Gas Supply Co., Limited.

MURRAY CARBON REMOVER

Next time your motor gets clogged up with carbon deposits don't take the engine apart and waste time and money. Buy half a gallon of Murray Carbon Remover—run the engine until hot—pour a quart into the air intake of the carburetor and all the carbon accumulated goes out through the exhaust. There is absolutely no danger of harming your engine—this fluid is non-explosive and contains no acid.

For Sale by MOORE & PAULINE, Victoria.

Half Gallon Cans, $2.75 Gallon Cans, $5.00

MURRAY CARBON REMOVER CO., LIMITED

179 Bannatyne Avenue Winnipeg

B.C. Electric

BEAUTIFUL EXTERIORS

As Well as Perfect Actions Characterize All

Heintzman & Co. Pianos

For that perfection of detail which has made the Heintzman movement famous, is not one whit less noticeable in the finish, construction, and polish of the case.

Gideon Hicks Piano Co.

Opposite Post Office

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

James Bay Hotel Grill

MUNICH HOFBRAU BEER

GISBERT N. WITT & CO., LIMITED

Distributors for the Famous "Sol Duc" Mineral Waters

P. O. Box 1233, Victoria, B. C., Canada — Phone 3309

An Open Letter to the Ladies of Victoria

The Ladies' Sample Suit House wishes to thank their many customers for the quick response to the extraordinary bargains offered for Dollar Day, and only regrets that all could not be accommodated.

As a great number were disappointed, and in order to make amends, we will give special discounts on all garments in the house commencing Monday.

Hoping to receive a continuance of your esteemed patronage,

Yours very truly,

H. I. MALLEK,

Proprietor.

ROYAL STANDARD is the wizard of the kitchen. Acts like magic in any recipe calling for flour. Royal Standard is the "open sesame" to good cooking. It transforms ordinary bread, cakes or pies into real wonders of the culinary art.

Your grocer sells Royal Standard under a money-back guarantee.

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR — Absolutely Uniform — Laboratory Tested

Dollar Day, June 13

To every customer purchasing goods on Saturday to the value of $1.00 and upwards, we will present, free, Three Pint Bottles of Beer.

THE B. C. WINE CO., LTD.

FAMILY WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

1216 Douglas Street — Phone 3052

THREE CONVENTIONS FOR CITY THIS WEEK

Many Delegates to Attend Printers', Passenger Agents' and W. C. T. U. Annual Gatherings.

More guests of Victoria's hospitality will visit the city this week when delegates to four gatherings, three of which have selected this city for their annual sessions, will arrive. The vanguard of the visitors comes today when a large body of delegates to the Pacific Coast Employing Printers' congress will arrive on the afternoon boat from Seattle and Vancouver, and on the night boat from San Francisco. Nearly 600 delegates, representing every centre of the Pacific Coast section as far south as Mexico, will be in attendance at the three days' convention which opens tomorrow morning in the Westholme Hotel. Mr. John M. Anderson, of Sacramento, president of the congress, will preside and deliver an address. Other important speakers are Mr. W. H. P. Sweeney, Victoria; Mr. George M. Currie, president of the United Typothetae; Mr. H. W. Flagg, Chicago; Mr. Thomas Richardson, Portland; Mr. Max Matuskiwitz, Los Angeles. Among the items on the programme for the entertainment of the printers is the reception to be held by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Paterson and Mrs. Paterson, at Government House, on Wednesday afternoon.

On Tuesday morning early about thirty members of the North Pacific Coast District Passenger Agents' Association will arrive for their annual meeting. British Columbia, Oregon and Washington will be represented, Mr. H. W. Brodie, of the C. P. R., being presiding officer. After breakfast at the Empress Hotel the party will leave at 9:30 o'clock for the Brentwood Hotel, where the business session will be held followed by dinner and afterwards a drive by motor around the Saanich Peninsula and back to the city in time to catch the afternoon boat to Seattle and Vancouver. Among the party will be such well known railway officials as Mr. A. D. Charlton, of the Northern Pacific Railway; Mr. G. W. Hibbard, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Mr. C. W. Meldrum, of the Great Northern; Mr. W. McMurray, of the Oregon & Washington; Mr. J. D. Scott, of the Southern Pacific, and Mr. C. E. Jenny, of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Commencing on Tuesday the Provincial convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will open a three days' session at which prominent members of the organization from the chief Provincial points, as well as of this city, will attend and deliver addresses. The attendance of delegates will be large and a number of important subjects are down for consideration.

Passing through the city, and to be its visitors for a day, there will arrive tomorrow afternoon on the Seattle boat about 150 delegates to the annual convention of the Nurserymen of the Pacific Coast, to be held this week at Vancouver. Their stay in the city will be made pleasant by local nurserymen, the arrangement for their entertainment being in charge of Mr. Laritz. The visitors will be given a drive through the city and surrounding district, and will thus have an excellent opportunity to study the fruit-growing possibilities of the Peninsula. During the afternoon a visit to the Legislative Buildings will be made, and in the evening the visitors will be tendered a banquet by the local nurserymen at the Empress Hotel, leaving on the night boat for Vancouver.

In line with the policy approved by the council of the newly-organized Victoria and Island Development Association, Alderman Cuthbert, Industrial and Publicity Commissioner, will not let pass the opportunity to extend to the visitors to the various gatherings the hearty welcome of Victoria. The fact that he was only installed in office a day or two ago has prevented the association from actively participating in the arrangements for entertaining the delegates to the various meetings here this week to the extent that it otherwise would have done. But, with characteristic energy, Alderman Cuthbert has lost no time in getting in touch with the various local bodies, and his assistance has been cordially welcomed in his capacity of head of the city's development body and official dispenser of the city's greetings. Alderman Cuthbert will be present at the wharf when the delegates to the printers' convention arrive. He will have installed over the roadway fronting the wharf a huge banner bearing the legend "Victoria Welcomes the Master Printers." While the programme has been practically completed, Alderman Cuthbert will do what he can towards assisting the local committee and making the stay of the visitors to the city a pleasant one. He will accompany the passenger agents on their trip to Brentwood, and has been requested by them to speak on the needs of Victoria from a transportation standpoint.

The nurserymen will also receive attention by the Commissioner, who plans to have forwarded to the home of each individual delegate printed matter setting forth the possibilities of this section as a fruit-growing area.

ORGANIST RETIRES

Mr. H. P. Johnson, Who Has Directed Music of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, for Five Years, Retires

At St. Paul's Church Rectory, Esquimalt Road, on Thursday, the members of the choir and congregation gathered together to say good-bye to the retiring organist, Mr. H. P. Johnson, who has been connected with this church for the last five years.

After a pleasant evening of music, to which the Misses Lugrin, Mrs. Peterson, the Rev. Baugh Allen and others contributed, the rector presented Mrs. Johnson with a beautiful white and gold Limoges China teaset and tray, and Mr. Johnson with a purse as a token of the appreciation of his work during the time he was organist of the church.

The rector and churchwarden both made appropriate speeches, to which Mr. Johnson replied, calling attention to the fact that the night was the twenty-fourth anniversary of his first service in Victoria, when he played at the opening of St. Barnabas' church.

Death of Numismatist

LONDON, June 13.—Barclay Vincent Head, an authority on numismatics, died today. He was born in 1884. Mr. Head was the author of various books on ancient coins.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hegele left yesterday for a visit to Portland, Ore.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd.—"The Fashion Centre"—1008-1010 Government Street

A Special Shipment of Dainty Summer Dresses

Of Exquisite Design and Unprecedented Value

Has Just Arrived From New York

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY MONDAY MORNING



¶ We have just received from our Mr. Campbell a very special shipment of dainty Summer dresses. These dresses comply in every particular with the latest mandates of Dame Fashion, and are indeed wonderful value—a fact which inspection will at once prove.

¶ Fashioned from the daintiest of Summer material, these dresses have that soft yet clinging effect at present so popular; the raglan sleeve, the new three-tier skirt, the new model overskirt, and the draped shoulder, together with many other innovations equally chamring.

¶ We have models in voiles, crepe voiles and ratines, in many and varied shades of white, biscuit, Dolly Varden, and all the newest color shades.



Prices Range From $5.00 to $17.50

Whilst for those who so desire we have a few

Special and Exclusive Models at From $20.00 to $30.00

¶ Materials include fancy cotton crepes, crepe voile, and voiles, whilst among the many and varied styles are: the raglan sleeves, lily collars, blouse effects, etc. Colors are particularly attractive, and comprise white, dainty shades of pale blue, pale pink, maize, old rose, and the new tango shade. In fact they are as pretty a showing as you might find in any city on this continent.

Ladies' and Children's Bathing Costumes

Campbells

1008-1010 GOVERNMENT ST.

Ladies' and Children's Middies at $1.25 and $1.50

"DOLLAR DAY" HUGE SUCCESS

Continued From Page 1

Full of Incident

The day was full of incident, as was bound to be the case when there were so many bargains in certain limited lines of stock. If Victorians and the hundreds who came from different points up the Island and from Saanich and the adjacent islands, had not displayed the saving grace of humor well developed, the result might have been unpleasant. Few cases of such a character, however, were reported. A boot and shoe store, it is said, shortly after business started, became so thronged that the clerks had a hard time moving. They became jammed among their customers. The police were asked to assist, but the apt retort was that the people had been invited and it was the proprietors' duty to cope with the situation. When the would-be buyers realized the condition, volunteers quickly helped the clerks, and the assembly was thinned sufficiently to permit business to proceed. One woman fainted and was given first aid promptly, but, apart from this, there was no trouble. It is scarcely necessary to say that the one-dollar footwear did not long remain on the shelves.

Another side light on the unprecedented rush is obtained by the problem which a Government Street ladies' furnishing merchant found confronting him when he arrived, prepared to take off his coat and go to work. There was such a throng before the doors that he could not obtain admission. The bargain-hunters were not inclined to help him. They had been waiting for some time and, in that period, the tacit understanding reached was that anyone who broke into the line out of place first, was to be treated to a verbal "lacing" of a vitriolic character which, if unsuccessful, was to be followed by mild but determined physical resistance. A series of explanations, delivered in the tone adopted by a circus bally-ho, finally brought understanding to the people, and the owner was allowed precedence. He then found, however, that his assistants were held back by the inexorable law of the crowd and further negotiation was necessary before his staff could be posted at such vantage posts as to most satisfactorily cope with the demands of the purchasers.

Chairs Were Popular

There were many anecdotes told, one of the most amusing being that of the women who walked into a furnishing store when the key was turned early in the morning and helped themselves to seats on a number of expensive chairs, which, they understood, were to go for $1. The manager and his helpers were busy elsewhere, and some of the determined representatives of the fair sex maintained their places, amid the whirl of trade among hundreds, for an hour or more. Then they learned the truth. The chairs were going for $1, but the lucky ones were to be decided on by a drawing, in which all those who had made a dollar purchase were to have a chance. Much the same thing happened at an Oriental store, where grass chairs were marked at 100 cents, while in an establishment where silks were offered, the clerks could not take it from the shelves quickly enough.

The thousands of shoppers who circulated through Victoria's commercial district throughout the twelve hours of business, for most of the stores were open until midnight, were not made up entirely of citizens. In fact it is doubtful whether the majority were residents. The regular trains from Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Chemainus, Duncan, Shawnigan Lake and other up-Island centres brought down larger contingents than the most sanguine expected. The same applies to the trains from Saanich districts, operated by the B. C. Electric Ry. Co. and the V. & S. Ry. Co. They were thronged. The boats from the different Gulf Islands also brought eager shoppers in large numbers. The exceptional values offered by the merchants, and the generous co-operation of the transportation companies in making cheap rates for the occasion, had the desired effect. Outsiders found their way to the city. They learned something of the first-class facilities offered by Victoria in all retail lines and they, also, must have obtained a good impression of the enterprise of the local business fraternity.

Better Than Christmas

"I never saw anything like it," exclaimed a well-known member of the Retail Merchants' Association, on being asked whether in his opinion the "Dollar Day" had been successful. "For two hours this morning we did more business than we ever transacted in such a limited period in the history of our firm. At noon my head was whirling, my clerks were in the same condition. Fortunately the rush eased for a short time and we had a chance to brace up. We received more people and made more actual sales than ever before in a single day. The demand was heavier than it is at Christmas time. I should vote 'Dollar Day' a stupendous success. We also can congratulate ourselves on having achieved what we started out to do, which was to bring those living in the districts nearby to Victoria to do their buying. While I was too closely engaged to make any notes, I know that there were several parties from Duncan and other cities along the route of the Island railway in my store today. If we had done nothing more than an ordinary day's business, and at the same time brought such people here and sent them away satisfied, our effort, in my opinion, would have been a success."

"Without a doubt it was a hummer," remarked another responsible merchant. "We have disposed of a record quantity of stock for such a period. The rush started in the morning and still continues," and he pointed to the crowded chairs, it being a shoe store. "My patrons came from as far as Chemainus. A lady came in from the latter place and bought three or four pairs of shoes, outfitting herself and her husband, who was unable to get away. The net result is that I have relieved my shelves of a large quantity of goods, which, while perhaps a little out of date in some instances, were made up of splendid material, and the purchasers have gone away realizing that they have a good thing. Our move was timely and cannot but have a splendid effect in advertising Victoria's retail fraternity throughout Vancouver and the adjacent Islands."

Kept Their Word

Among the general public, as far as could be ascertained, the consensus of opinion, after the heat of the bargain hunting had abated, was that the merchants collectively had been as good as their word, that they had given genuine values and that, in not a few instances, the articles purchased for $1 must have been well below cost. To the merchants, on the other hand, the day in retrospect, is just as satisfactory. They point out that their efforts were successful beyond all expectation in the stimulation of business and in advertising the city, from a commercial standpoint, among the districts which are properly tributary to Victoria. It is understood that a meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association will be held at an early date to review the day and to exchange opinions as to its effect.

Better Value in Home Furniture

We offer a splendid selection of Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum, suitable for the home and office, at very low prices. Our aim is to offer goods of high quality only, at moderate prices, and we challenge comparison of values. We give a discount of 10 per cent for spot cash off regular prices, and we invite you to inspect our stock and see for yourself the good values we offer. You can save money by furnishing here.

Dining Chairs	Window Blinds	Ladies' Writing Desk
Fumed Solid Oak Diners, seats upholstered in real leather. One arm and five small chairs. Better value price is only $23.40	See us for these goods. We use only the best hand-made Oil Opaque and the famous Stewart Hartshorn Rollers (the tackless kind). We guarantee every Blind we make. Call and see our samples today. Estimates cheerfully furnished.	Just the thing for the home, nicely finished in golden or Early English oak. Large writing bed with inclosed pigeon holes for papers; drawer beneath. Cash price, only $10.80

SMITH & CHAMPION

"THE BETTER VALUE STORE"

1420 DOUGLAS ST. — NEAR CITY HALL

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Lionel Peake, of Athelmere, B. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Battery Street.

Mrs. R. M. Bobek, 1016 Cook Street, will not receive on Wednesday next nor again until further notice.

Mr. Arthur H. Harman returned to the city yesterday from a flying visit to the Old Country.

Mrs. Arthur E. [illegible] "at home" on Friday last at [illegible] "The Mount House," [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] ing on Monday [illegible] going via [illegible] tour.

Mr. F. E. Simpson left last evening for Calgary. It is Mr. Simpson's intention to spend a few weeks in that district.

Mr. Chas. Taylor left the city on Thursday afternoon for Calgary. He was accompanied by his mother and sisters as far as Revelstoke.

Mrs. W. H. Dinsmore and Mrs. W. Russell left a few days ago for Eagle Harbor, Wash., on a visit to their sister, Mrs. F. M. Hackett.

Miss M. Brodie, Miss E. M. H. Thrupp, and Master Jack Esplin, left yesterday for England. Miss Brodie is en route to East Africa, where she will reside in future.

The Rev. G. H. Andrews, M. A., C. F., of St. Mary's, Oak Bay, leaves Victoria this morning for a three months' holiday and business trip to the Old Country. Mr. Andrews will officiate at St. Mary's as usual at the 8 o'clock service this morning, but leaves immediately afterwards, and will not return to Victoria until the end of September. His many friends and parishioners wish him "bon voyage," a pleasant holiday, and a safe return.

On Friday, June 5, a pretty wedding was solemnized in Chalmers' Church, Vancouver, between Jean Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Duff, at one time residents of Victoria and Mr. Harold Bishop of Alberni. The bride who wore a gown of white satin with overdress of white embroidered [illegible]

The Daily Colonist.

Established 1858.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

J. S. H. MATSON.

1311-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Subscription Rates by Carrier.

Yearly $6.00
Half-Yearly 3.00
Quarterly 1.50
Monthly ..... .50

Subscription Rates by Mail To Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Mexico:

Yearly $5.00
Half-Yearly 2.50

All subscription rates payable in advance. Mail subscribers are requested to make all remittances direct to The Daily Colonist. Subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both new and old address.

Sunday, June 14, 1914

A STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY

There were good times in Victoria yesterday, very good times indeed. Why? Why were the streets thronged all day long? Why did merchants in some cases have to close their stores in order to be able to wait upon their customers? Why was there a feeling of universal optimism in the air? There is only one answer and it is: The public wanted it to be that way. Mr. W. C. Ward told us the other day that the financial depression in Canada was chiefly a state of mind. Yesterday's activity was the result of a state of mind. Merchants decided to reduce prices; people generally decided to take advantage of the reduction. In some cases people were induced by the promise of a coupon, which might possibly entitle them to a prize, to pay something on account of outstanding bills. There was not a dollar more in the community than there was on the previous day, but there was a lot more money in circulation. If you had told a visitor to Victoria yesterday that we were experiencing a financial depression, he would probably have wondered what the town would look like in days of prosperity.

All these things have a psychological significance, and it might not be a bad plan for all of us to think out what it is. We may reach very different conclusions, but that will not alter the facts. Money in circulation is what makes good times. Five hundred million dollars, locked up in the bank vaults, are of no more use than five hundred million pebbles on the beach, if none of it can be got out into circulation. That is Point No. 1. Point No. 2 is that a good way to stimulate trade is to reduce prices. "Quick sales and small profits" make a better combination than slow sales and big profits. No. 3 is that a good many people could pay their bills if they wished. No. 4 is that times are a good deal as you think they are.

Real estate is not selling readily just now; but everyone, who knows anything at all about it, knows that real estate is worth more in Victoria today than it was four years ago. It may not be selling for more, but it is worth more. More people live here now than lived here then. Great public works, that were only then in prospect, are now in process of realization. There was no more reason for a real estate movement four years ago than there is today. If a dozen active people chose to do so, they could revive the real estate market next week. They will not do so, because some high muck-a-mucks of finance saw fit to scare the people into a belief that "the bogie man would catch them, if they didn't watch out." That set everybody, who had a dollar, holding on to it as if there was not another dollar in the world.

Yesterday must have convinced everybody that good times and bad times are very largely a state of mind, and it will not hurt this good town if we all get this pretty well down into our minds.

ADVERTISING

A good deal of money is squandered in useless advertising. A certain publication, which we shall not name, has printed a special edition, and we assume has obtained more or less advertising on the score of a large promised circulation for the issue. This circulation has, in part, been obtained by sending out hundreds of copies to one address, but without providing any means whereby the individual copies may reach individual readers. As a general proposition, advertising in "special numbers" does not meet the eye of any more readers than the advertising in regular editions, and the reason is that the people who casually take up a special issue, are only concerned with the descriptive articles and not with the advertisements. We do not wish to be understood as condemning all special issues, for there are occasions when special advertising brings good results. Take as an example, "Dollar Day." Many people would very naturally look at the advertising columns of newspapers to see what special inducements were offered to customers for that day, and so on. The special issues we refer to are those got up simply for the purpose of getting in advertising. These are rarely entitled to public support.

Advertising is a very much misunderstood line of work. Some advertisers have reduced it to an art. They have shown the public that it is worth while to read their advertisements, and that is the secret of success. Speaking of ordinary commercial advertising, such as retail stores employ, there are really only two classes of people who have to be considered, namely, those who know what they want and look over the advertisements to see where they are most likely to get it; and the other is the class that looks over the advertisements to see if something is not offered that they want or think they want after reading them. Of course, there is another side to advertising; perhaps several other sides; but the one we wish to mention now is the kind which aims at familiarizing people with the name of a firm or a commodity. That sort of advertising is a high art, for it aims at influencing public opinion permanently. Perhaps some readers may remember when "Genuine Old Brown Windsor" was in the mind of everyone who wanted to buy a toilet soap; and "Dalby's Carminative" was as familiar a term to every young mother as was the name of her husband. To come down to the present day, the invention of the word "Kodak" was a triumph of advertising genius. So far as anyone knows, it does not, of itself, have any meaning whatever. The advertiser who gets the public to associate his name with some useful product or some special name with some article in common use, has achieved success in advertising. That is why we see the name of proprietary articles placarded all over the country.

Magazine advertising is a new feature in this kind of publicity work. It is resorted to largely, and almost chiefly by the makers of proprietary articles, and the amount of ingenuity exercised in rendering it attractive is one of the most remarkable features of current literature, for, after all, a well written advertisement that seizes and holds public attention is, in its way, literature.

But, of course, the great advertising vehicle is the newspaper, and it is valuable in proportion as the advertisements partake of the nature of news. Take classified advertisements as an example. Thousands of people read these as a regular thing. Certain prominent advertisers in every paper count upon a very large percentage of its readers looking over their announcements every day. It is undoubtedly the truth that the success of nearly every commercial undertaking, looking for general patronage, is in direct ratio to the amount of advertising it receives.

THE BOY SCOUTS

The fund raised by the Duke of Connaught for the Boy Scouts stands at $60,000, and His Royal Highness would like it to be increased to $100,000 before the lists are closed. As the Boy Scout movement is a very worthy one, and as there can be no doubt as to the desirability of reinforcing the sum as suggested, there is likely to be a satisfactory response to the appeal.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Governor-General's secretary, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and perhaps the best way is to remit directly to him; but this paper will take charge of and forward any money that may be left with it for that purpose.

CENTRAL PARK

The property owners on the area fronting on North Ward Park are petitioning the City Council to change the name of that open space to Central Park. The reasons advanced for the request are very practical ones, and should receive sympathetic consideration from the Mayor and Aldermen. For instance, it is pointed out that the park lies almost exclusively within the half-mile circle. It occupies a position which might well be described as the geographical centre of the city. When Vancouver Street is extended the park will lie between two of the main trunk thoroughfares running north and south through the greater portion of Victoria. We think the majority of people will agree that North Park is a misnomer for this city playground. Victoria extends one and a half miles in a northerly direction beyond this open space. In the course of time, doubtless, another playground will be provided, for the citizens at a point near the northern limits which will be more admirably adapted to the name North Park or North Ward Park.

We learn that the petition being presented to the City Council is largely signed by property owners around and in the vicinity of the present North Ward Park. The citizens in that locality are fully alive to the advantageous position they enjoy. They are looking forward to the construction of a car line along Quadra Street, which will serve their park, and, as far as accessibility goes, make it more central than ever. The opening up of Vancouver Street will also have this effect. Their plea to have their playground named Central Park is both logical and desirable, for to visitors to the city the title North Park would suggest an open space at a point in the vicinity of the city limits. The popularity of this park would be enhanced by a change in the title, and we hope that the City Council will see its way clear to meet the wishes of the property owners.

A MODEL

Every now and then some person comes to Canada and after returning to England tells people that we are an uncouth lot out in this part of the world, and that our newspapers sadly lack the quiet dignity and repose of manner characteristic of the British press. The last English mail brought a copy of The National Review. Opening it at random, we read of a public man described as a "sob artist," and a little further down the page as "a mean, shifty, shuffling poltroon." A few lines further on he is a "swashbuckler." His personal honor is said to be conspicuous by its absence. A committee, whose views did not agree with those of the writer, is stated to have been controlled by "a packed majority." Turning over the page we find a sneer at "the Nonconformist conscience." A few pages further on the hope is expressed that "His Majesty's ministers will soon cease to lie." In another place we read of "tricking the King." In another place we read that a Minister is "a vindictive dictator" for doing something which he said he never did. A speech by the First Lord of the Admiralty is described as "parliamentary lying." "Traitors," "sentikers," and so on, are the terms applied to political advisers.

It is no doubt a lamentable fact that Canadian newspapers have not yet reached the exalted state when they feel free to say such things about their political opponents, but we shall have to struggle along for a while as we are. It may be said that we ought not to cite The Review as an example of British journalism, and we suppose that is true enough; but it is one of the periodicals that are so fond of telling us in Canada how we ought to behave ourselves.

TEMPERANCE UNDER CANVAS

There is no doubt whatever that the order, passed at the desire of Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, that intoxicants shall not be allowed at militia camps, meets with the very hearty approval of the great majority of the people of Canada. Whether or not the abolition of the canteen in connection with the regular army is desirable is another matter. In the United States it is claimed that the inability to get good liquor at the canteen has driven soldiers to buy intoxicants elsewhere, and the result is that they get vile stuff, which no person ought under any conceivable circumstances to drink. But the considerations, which weigh in such a matter, have no bearing upon life in a militia camp, where men are brought together for a few days' drill. The very great majority of militiamen are sober young fellows, who would never think of drinking, if the stuff were not under their very noses, and Col. Hughes has done a very excellent thing by making it impossible that temptation shall be put in their way within the limits of the camps. In respect to the officers, we see no reason why what is right for the men is not right so far as they are concerned. If a militia officer thinks he cannot get along without some intoxicating liquor close at hand in camp, he would be wise to withdraw from the militia service. Hence we heartily approve of the course taken by Col. Hughes in dismissing an Eastern officer for infringing the regulation. Discipline, if nothing else, demands that no one shall occupy so high a post as to be able to violate the regulations of the militia with impunity.

UP-ISLAND DEVELOPMENT

It is evident from the observations made by Sir Richard McBride that satisfactory progress in the way of development is being made at a number of points along the line of the E. & N. Railway. The Premier has been paying a visit to Port Alberni, and while away he took the opportunity of seeing the different settlements lying between the port at the head of the Alberni Canal and Nanaimo. Everywhere he notes the advances being made. Land clearing is going forward steadily, new buildings are being erected, increased areas are under cultivation, and there is a general air of prosperity. The resources of this stretch of country are very rich. Dairy farming promises to reach large proportions in the vicinity of Port Alberni. The extent and wealth of the timber country is famous far beyond the confines of the Province. A certain amount of mixed farming is being undertaken in the Alberni Valley, and there is much land suitable for this industry which will doubtless be utilized as the district becomes more thickly settled. The advent of the Canadian Northern within the next year promises to add greatly to the prosperity which this section of the Island enjoys. There are mineral resources in the vicinity which will be developed. Stock-raising is an industry which should also be encouraged, and of minor factors which should make for a happy and prosperous community there are numbers. Many if not all of these industries as they are developed more fully will find a ready market for their products in Victoria. The advance of the Alberni district and all that stretch of country running between the head of the canal and Nanaimo will have an appreciable effect on the progress of this city. The information respecting the stage which such development has already reached brought here by Sir Richard McBride is very interesting. The Alberni Valley and the contiguous area have a prosperous future which will be enhanced in value by the opening of Strathcona Park.

MR. R. F. GREEN'S RETURN

Mr. R. F. Green in an interview today gives us an interesting resume of a few of the principal matters which engaged the attention of Parliament during the past session. As a result of legislation aiding the two new transcontinental railways he anticipates greatly improved conditions in the business life of Canada. This is the impression generally held in the East. It is a conviction apparent all over the country. The release of somewhere in the neighborhood of $60,000,000 for development work, all of which will be expended during the next twelve months, should undoubtedly prove a highly important factor in progress and should give a decided impetus to the business, industrial and commercial life of the Dominion. Mr. Green says that the leaders of both parties in Parliament were in absolute agreement about the necessity of the Government coming to the aid of the Canadian Northern. The opposition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the methods adopted can only have been forthcoming in the hope of securing a tactical advantage, which happily for Canada failed.

It is an excellent thing to learn that Eastern Canada has awakened to a full appreciation of British Columbia's attitude on the question of Oriental immigration. The apathy of the people in the East towards a problem which is of such vital interest to us has always been a matter of regret.

Mr. Green had some hopeful information to give us about the Seymour Narrows bridge project. Mr. Borden is determined to approach this question on the broadest and most comprehensive lines. In other words it is to be regarded as a national enterprise. There is little doubt that some definite action will be taken before long and as Mr. Green says, it will be of a character that will be satisfactory to the people of Vancouver Island.

The Member for Kootenay besides doing excellent work for his constituency during the past session, has, as in the past, lent his aid where possible to forward the aspirations of the citizens of Victoria. His help has been of very real value. Keen, enthusiastic, and an able champion of whatever cause he may espouse, we have little doubt that he renders substantial aid to Mr. G. H. Barnard in the latter's advocacy of the claims of his constituency.

Congratulations to the English polo players. They were said to have only a sporting chance of winning, but they seem to have risen to the occasion superbly.

The Alberni Board of Trade has been asked by the Forestry Department to secure a flagpole which the Government intends presenting to Kew Gardens. The board has set itself a task of finding a stick 250 feet in length and if successful the new flagstaff for Kew will be easily the tallest in the world.

An attempt is to be made in Massachusetts to abolish the party system in State politics. It may not be generally known, but in the United States political parties are officially recognized and citizens enroll themselves at the primaries. It may not be generally known either, that in British countries political parties have no constitutional recognition. That has not heretofore prevented partyism from getting in some pretty formidable work in Canada, quite as formidable as among our neighbors.

Work upon the former Songhees Reserve only awaits the signature of all parties interested in the construction of the Johnson Street bridge. It is hoped that this will be accomplished next week. It is quite true that there has been very annoying delay, but it is also true that no one has felt annoyance on this score more keenly than the Premier, in whose constituency the work is to be done. It is all very well for critics to ask why such and such a thing has not been done, but we think it might safely be taken for granted that nothing has been left undone by Sir Richard McBride that he could do in the premises to expedite matters.

A correspondent, who has a fine sense of humor, applauds our suggestion of a Fair Day, and briefly describes his fruitless search for some hens, which he saw advertised in The Colonist. He seems to have become so enamored by the scenery that he got mixed up on the roads, and failed to find the place he was looking for. Now, underneath this there is a solid basis of sense, for, while it is an excellent thing to advertise hens for sale and invite readers to call and see them somewhere out of town, it would be a great deal better to advertise them for sale and state that they would be at the Fair. It would be better both for the man who owns the hens and the man who wants to buy hens.

The election of Mr. Thomas Graham, Chief Inspector for Mines of this Province, to the position of third vice-president of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of the United States is a deserved recognition of an able and exceedingly valuable public servant. It is all the more pleasing because in connection with his selection we are able to direct attention to the manner in which his work as Inspector is appreciated outside of the Province. The testimony to the efficiency of the work of mine protection in this Province, given in the extracts printed in connection with the statement of his election, reflect credit not only upon Mr. Graham, but also upon the great and beneficial work being carried on by the Mines Department.

The London Times pays the following tribute to the popularity of golf: "Special trains, cohorts of correspondents, thousands of insatiable spectators and millions of readers and sympathizers, all testify to the popularity of a game that less than thirty years ago was the esoteric sport of the Scots and has since then conquered the civilized world. If ever in some austerer future an anti-golf crusade were to be organized and were to carry its point, stranded townlets now bursting with the prosperity it has brought them would sink back into stagnation, properties transformed by the ubiquitous pastime into miniature gold mines would lapse into their pristine prairie value, and multitudes of men and women would miss one of their main interests in life and be utterly at a loss how to turn their leisure hours to account. Golf is more than a game; it is a social question—and one that threatens to become more formidable with every year that passes."

Losses on Supposed Oil Lands

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., June 13.—Filing on leases on what are considered oil lands in the South of the Province is proceeding day after day with unabated vigor at the local land office. A feature of yesterday was the filing of 19,000 acres located towards the international border in a southerly direction from the city, by a party of Calgary oil men, including W. H. Bickel, of the Northwest Drilling Company; also connected with the Okotoks field, and Henry L. Friedsburg, of New York. The syndicate is to form a company for oil drilling.

New Designs in "Ariston" Lace Curtains, Cretonnes and the Famous "Sundour" Fadeless Fabrics



YOUR rooms should be light and cheery, but to avoid the glare of Summer sunshine we suggest a liberal use of "Ariston" Lace Curtains and some of the inexpensive but beautiful Cretonnes and other washable draperies.

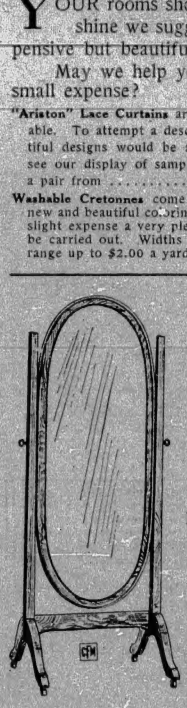
May we help you to secure a very artistic appearance for your home at a very small expense?

"Ariston" Lace Curtains are delicate, dainty and durable. To attempt a description of the many beautiful designs would be a difficult task. Why not see our display of samples? Prices up to $10.00 a pair from $3.00

Washable Cretonnes come in an immense range of new and beautiful colorings and patterns. At a very slight expense a very pleasing drapery scheme may be carried out. Widths 31 and 50 inches. Prices range up to $2.00 a yard from only 25c

Linens and Linen Taffetas make excellent draperies, durable slip-over covers for your furniture, and have many other useful parts to play in the beautification of the home. Prices up to $3.25 a yard from only $1.00

The "Sundour" Fabrics are guaranteed to be absolutely fadeless. Neither the action of the sun nor a severe laundry test will move the colors. Pretty nets, Madras muslins, reps, velvets, casement cloths and many other materials are included in this line. Come in and see them today.



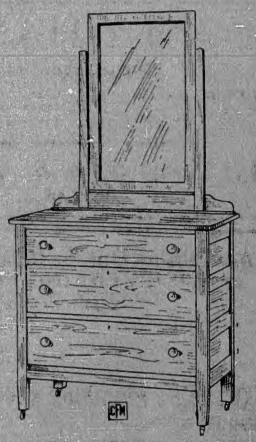
Sturdy Furniture at a Slight Cost

The Dresser illustrated here is built of the finest gumwood, and has a rich mahogany finish. While the design is one of simplicity, the artistic proportions and exacting workmanship make it very attractive. Measures 18 x 34 inches over the top and carries a 16 x 28 inch mirror. Price, only ... $21.50

Princess Dresser to match has one large and two small drawers, measures 69½ inches high, 40 inches wide, and 20 inches deep. The mirror is 18 x 36 inches. Price $22.50

The Washstand to match is a bargain at only $10.00

Cheval Mirrors are to be had in white enamel finish, mahogany, oak and Circassian walnut, and in a variety of styles. Come in and see them as early as possible.



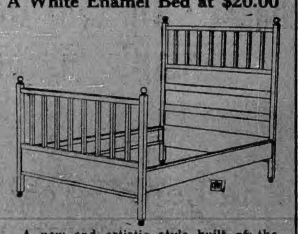
Most Useful and Remarkably Low Priced



As shown in the illustration, this chiffonier has four commodious drawers for linens, etc., and the upper drawer is fitted with partitions for small trinkets, etc.

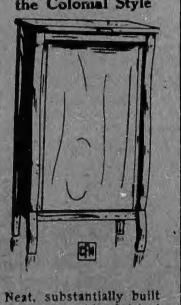
It is built of fine, quarter-sawn oak, fumed finish, and the interior work is of highly finished hardwood. Measures 20 x 45 inches over the top. Price $37.50.

A White Enamel Bed at $20.00



A new and artistic style built of the finest thoroughly seasoned maple, well built and highly finished. One of many good values being shown on our fourth floor.

A Music Cabinet in the Colonial Style



Neat, substantially built and well finished Mahogany Music Cabinet, 39 inches high, 21 inches wide and 18¼ inches deep. This is one of many popular priced lines included in our stock. Cash price only $18.00

"Libbey" Cut Glass and "Elkington" Silver-Plated Ware—Ideal for Wedding Gifts

To enumerate all the different articles included in our stock of "Libbey's" Cut Glass would make monotonous reading, but to see the beautiful pieces would prove an immense pleasure.

"Libbey" Cut Glass is noted for the excellent quality of the crystal, exquisite shapes in which the pieces are made, the beautiful ornamentation and the extra deep, skilful cutting. May we have the pleasure of showing to you this attractive line very soon?

"Elkington" Silverware is almost indestructible. It is the hardest, heaviest and most skilfully plated line made, and the fact that Messrs. Elkington & Company, Ltd., are, by special appointment, manufacturers to His Majesty the King, also the rulers of Italy, Belgium, Austria and Spain, is convincing evidence of the quality of the ware. Many good things for your table included in our display and the prices are easy.



Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

Weiler Bros Limited

JAMES MAYNARD

649 Yates Street and 1313 Douglas Street

Phone 1232

Sooke Acreage

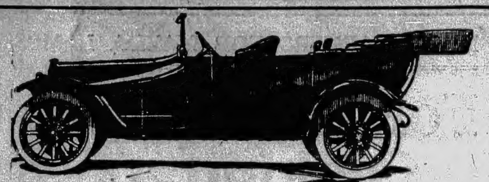
We have 17.95 acres of land, with a frontage on Sooke River, that we offer at a price that will interest you. The property is on main road; C. N. R. runs through it, and will have a station a short distance away. 17.95 acres for **$2,000.** One-quarter cash.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN

722 Yates Street — Phones 4176 and 4177



1914 "SIX"

There are not more than ten real automobile manufacturers in America. Of these ten, Studebaker leads all the rest in manufacturing the largest proportion of parts used in its cars.

In laboratory research, in refining processes, in intensive manufacturing, in costly but economical equipment, Studebaker is first.

In addition, Studebaker spreads these quality producing factors over the largest "Six" volume.

The net result is the greatest automobile value in the world today—the

Studebaker Six, $2,150, Victoria

ECONOMICAL—LIGHT WEIGHT

PAULINE MOTOR SALES CO.

(Late Moore & Pauline)

742 Pembroke St. (Just Above Douglas) — Phone 2527

QUAMICHAN LAKE

Vancouver Island

15½ Acres—Ideal location on lake; high-class, modern residence, 10 rooms, with all conveniences, including water supply and electric light.

Offered Considerably Below Cost

J. H. Whittome & Co., Limited

DUNCAN, V. I.

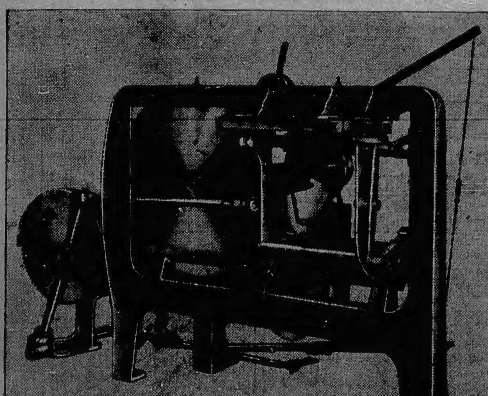
We Are Closing Out the Balance of Our Stock of WIRE FENCING at Following Cash Prices

		Full Roll	Less
No. 1	24	9c per ft.	10c per ft.
No. 2	40	12c per ft.	13c per ft.
No. 3	30	8c per ft.	9c per ft.
No. 1	36	9c per ft.	10c per ft.
No. 2	42	11c per ft.	12c per ft.

The COLBERT Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

755 Broughton Street. — Phone 552

Schaake's Upright Iron Frame Shingle Machine



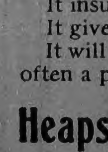
It Saves Timber

It makes a perfect shingle.
It insures a bigger capacity.
It gives the sawyer less work.
It will bring you the highest prices and very often a premium.

Heaps Engineering Company

LIMITED

Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B. C.



Whenever you feel a headache coming on take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

They stop headaches promptly and surely. Do not contain opium, morphine, phenacetin, acetanilid or other dangerous drugs. 25c. a box at your Druggist's. 125

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NEGOTIATES LOAN OF QUARTER OF MILLION

Bank Will Advance Amount to Permit of Full Completion of Local Improvement Programme.

Arrangements have been made with the Bank of British North America whereby the city will secure a short-term loan of $250,000, wherewith to meet the cost of completing the local improvement programme to be carried through this year.

This amount will pay for the widening and paving work on upper Fort Street, from Linden Avenue to Yates Street, provision for which was not made when the programme of work was decided upon, earlier in the year. It will also make up the $135,000 deficiency in the £200,000 loan negotiated early in the year when treasury notes to that amount were floated to provide funds to carry out the year's local improvement scheme of work.

The £200,000 was believed to be sufficient to meet all requirements, but, at the time the loan was effected, the fact that the city then owed about $135,000 to the bank for previous loans made on account of works, was overlooked. This amount, when the flotation was made this year, was repaid to the bank leaving the amount available for the proposed works programme short to that extent. It is now proposed to secure an advance from the bank to cover this deficiency and also the cost of the Fort Street work. As the work for which this money will be borrowed will be finished this year and the debentures issued, the loan just arranged will be for but a comparatively short period.

An interesting point has arisen in respect to the assessment of corner lots for the cost of local improvement works. At the session of the Court of Revision on Thursday, at which the assessments for the Douglas Street widening and paving work was under consideration, the point was raised by an owner to the effect that special consideration should be given to corner lots, because, in the new Local Improvement Act it is stipulated that the city shall have power to assess in such manner as to relieve corner lots to any extent that would be fair and equitable. The owner in question referred to his own lot on which he has been assessed in the same proportion as inside lots.

The court took the position that such a reduction might be equitable where the improvement work was alongside the depth of the lot, but where, as in the case in point, the lot fronted on the street on which the improvement was made, that owner had no claim to any reduction, and should bear the same burden as owners with an equal frontage on the same street. But, the court pointed out, the city has always recognized the principle that a work done alongside a lot should be so assessed as not to cast the whole burden on the adjoining owner. It was also pointed out to the complaining owner that, when the city expropriated property for the widening on Douglas Street, corner lot owners claimed and were paid a larger compensation than owners of inside properties, on the well-recognized principle that corner lots were more valuable.

I. O. O. F. DELEGATES HAVE DISPERSED

Majority of Those Who Attended Last Week's Convention Returned Home Yesterday.

For six days during the past week the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of British Columbia had its headquarters in Victoria, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the order in the Province. In not a single instance was the celebration a disappointment. The reports received from the officers of the Grand Encampment, the Grand Lodge and the Rebekah Assembly all told the same story of fraternal prosperity. As for the entertainment provided, the impression it created in the minds of those for whose benefit it was prepared can best be expressed by those individuals. A careful canvass of the visiting delegates disclosed that all were delighted with the hospitable treatment they received and with the pleasant social relations which existed between them and the local members throughout the festivities.

Every man and woman who wore the badge of Odd Fellowship during the week was proud of it. To the outsider it became more obvious as the programme developed that there was good reason for such a sentiment. The consensus of opinion among those outside the ranks of the order was that the event was a grand triumph of Odd Fellowship. The splendid parade of Wednesday, when the visiting and local delegates, with the representatives of the Rebekah lodges, together over 1,000 strong, participated in a procession through the principal streets of the city, made a strong impression. It was an inspiring spectacle, the features of which were the martial appearance of the Patriarchs Militant and the striking evidence of the strength of the bond that binds the members together in the presence of a large number of grizzled pioneers bearing the decorations of veterans. The mass meeting held later on the same day at the Royal Victoria Theatre was no less a demonstration of the strength of the I. O. O. F. in British Columbia.

From Wednesday until Friday night the Odd Fellows were not allowed an idle moment. If they were not called upon to attend business sessions, there was some sort of entertainment provided, and, on the rare occasions when there were neither, there were the Patriarch Militant competitions or the contests in degree work among the different subordinate lodges, the encampments and the Rebekahs. In this connection it is worthy of note that the interest in this feature was keen from the first and was sustained until the prizes were awarded. The prizes, which were offered chiefly by the local organizations, were substantial. Some of the visiting teams, among which were contingents from Calgary and other points outside British Columbia, were very successful, winning enough, in several instances, to pay the expenses of their trip to and from the Capital City.

Victorians Honored

In the election of officers for the new term there were a number of changes in which Victorians are specially concerned. Mr. P. W. Dempster, of this city, was made deputy grand master, and Mr. F. Davey, M. F. P., also of Victoria, was re-elected grand secretary. This is the thirty-first time that Mr. Davey has been so honored by his fellow members and he is believed to be the doyen of that particular post in connection with the Order on the Pacific Coast. The Grand Encampment conferred on another Victorian, in the person of Mr. R. A. Anderson, the place of grand patriarch. Several local ladies were given office by the Rebekah Assembly. Mrs. Jennie Grant was elected president, and Mrs. F. A. Walker the secretary. Mrs. Kate Phelps Simpson, another Victorian, was made treasurer. While she is a resident here, however, her lodge is that of Kamloops, B. C., where her home was situated until recently.

Events arranged in honor of the Odd Fellows and their families included a garden party at Government House, where His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson and Mrs. Paterson received the visitors; a ball on Thursday evening at the B. C. Agricultural Association's grounds; and, on Friday, sports at the Gorge and a civic reception by His Worship Mayor Stewart and the aldermen at the Empress Hotel. Members of the Order showed their appreciation by turning out in large numbers to all these functions.

Although the majority of those who came to the convention from outside centres found it necessary, because of the exigencies of personal business, to return home yesterday, there are many who are extending their stay over Sunday. Those who found it necessary to leave were tendered a farewell by a large committee of local members. Others will be accorded a similar "send-off" today. All declare that they return with nothing but the best recollections of their brief visit to the Capital City and Mr. Anton Henderson, P. G. M., who was chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements, as well as many associated with him, are the recipients of general congratulations.

Aeronaut Killed

RICHMOND, Ind., June 13.—J. O. Gill, an aeronaut of Mount Sterling, Ohio, was killed last night when his parachute failed to open, and he fell 5,000 feet. Several thousand people saw the accident.

The Shrine of Fashion

Exceeding the Speed Limit!

Breaking Value Records
Monday Morning—8:30 to 1 p.m.

These Monday Morning Sale Prices Are for Cash Only

EXTRA SPECIAL

Silk Hose, Regular 75c Pair—Monday Morning, 2 Pairs for $1.00

Replenish your stock of Hosiery Monday morning, when we will offer you 25 dozen of these splendid Silk Hose in colors of black, tan and white, made with double garter top, linen heels and toes. A great wearing hose. They sell in the regular way at 75c pair. On sale Monday morning, 2 pairs for **$1.00**

This "Half Day" Sale Brings You These Regular $40.00 Ladies' Suits at $14.95

Choosing will be made easy from this well assorted collection of costumes, and the paying for them is just as easy. Think of the price, only $14.95, less than half price, and every suit represented is this season's buying; no two alike. Smart styles, such as the Bolero coat effect, and peg-top skirts, also some very smart effects in semi-tailored suits, all the newest materials and shades will be on display Monday morning, at **$14.95**

White Pique Outing Skirts, Priced Up to $4.50, Monday Morning, at $1.95

This is the season for outdoor recreation and pastime, consequently one of these smart White Skirts will be just what you are wanting for tennis, boating, golfing or for general wear, they are really indispensable. All sizes and mostly made with detachable pearl buttons. On sale Monday morning at....**$1.95**

Middy Blouses, Reg. $2.50. Monday Morning...... $1.65

Made of fine quality white cotton Bedford cord, large sailor collar, and finished with wide band around bottom of blouse, giving that jaunty Balkan effect. All sizes in the lot. Monday morning **$1.65**



A Morning Clean-Up From the Whitewear Section

A Surprise Table of Whitewear to Clear at 95c

On this surprise table there will be gowns, drawers, combinations, corset covers, underskirts and princess slips, all priced at considerably more than this clearing offer; all fresh, crisp, new goods, no old stock. There will be plenty to choose from, and we know that you will not be sorry if you turn out to this morning's sale.

EXTRA SPECIAL

Good News From the Millinery Salon

One-Third Off All Trimmed Hats

Including each and every hat in our showrooms, many very pretty "vogue" models are on display and should appeal to women of fashion at first glance. All black and black and white effects are exceptionally good and much in evidence for present wear. Remember this offer is for morning shoppers only. One-third off all Hats between the hours of 8:30 and 1 p. m.

A Monday Morning "Rush Out" Sale of Waists at $3.95

All Waists of the better kind that sold up to $7.50 in the regular way. There are chiffons, marquisettes, crepe de Chines, Jap silks, cotton crepes and many others. All beautiful styles and perfect fitting waists; not every size in each style but all sizes in the lot. There are some 100 in the assortment, but they will go quickly as the styles will impress you at once. Be early for these. Monday morning.............**$3.95**

Neckwear Priced Up to $3.00. Monday Morning, to Clear.......... 95c

Not a lot of old stock, but every piece represents right up-to-the-minute styles, and so many mid-Summer creations for these warm days. There are many hand-embroidered Dutch collars and jabots, chiffon ruffs and many others that will command attention. Stock up your collar supply while the saving is so great. Monday morning, your choice **95c**

717 Yates Street — **FINCH & FINCH** — Phone 1404

LAID CORNERSTONE OF ST. COLUMBA CHURCH

Impressive Ceremony Performed With Full Masonic Rites—Interesting Reminiscences of Church History.

The cornerstone of the new St. Columba Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Mitchell and Granite Streets, was laid with full Masonic rites yesterday afternoon, when Provincial Grand Master William Henderson, a valued member of the church and architect of the new building, performed the ceremony in company with Right Worthy Brother James Stark, of Vancouver, deputy grand master, Worthy Brother W. C. Ditmarsh, senior grand warden, and others. The Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. also attended the ceremony, and among those taking part were the Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay, the Rev. Joseph McCoy and the Rev. W. T. W. Fortune. Mr. J. Munro Miller was special orator for the day. A large number of interested spectators gathered to take part in the ceremony.

The proceedings opened at 3:30 with a few introductory remarks by the Rev. Robert MacConnell, who stated that it was twenty-one years since work had been started by the Presbyterian Church in that neighborhood. Psalm 84 was then read by the Rev. W. L. McCrae, and the Lord's Prayer was spoken, following which the Rev. Joseph McCoy, a former pastor of the church, rose to address the gathering. After briefly outlining the history of the church, he expressed the hope that the congregation would continue in growth and prosperity until they outgrew the present splendid premises.

The Rev. W. G. W. Fortune then gave an impressive scripture reading, after which the Rev. Dr. Clay gave a brief speech, in which he likened the feelings of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to the Church of St. Columba to those of a mother watching the growth of her child.

The Masonic Lodges A. F. and A. M. then appeared, led by the grand masters who were taking part in the ceremony.

The box containing the records of the period, the Blue Book of the Presbyterian Church, a list of the church members and officers, silver coins of the realm, copies of The Colonist and The Times, and a list of the Masons taking part in the ceremony, was then sealed, ready to be placed under the cornerstone, and the props were removed from under the stone, while a silver trowel, suitably inscribed, was presented to P. G. M. William Henderson by the Rev. Dr. MacConnel. The stone was then formally tested by the implements of Masonry, the square, level and plumb, and formally laid.

Following this ceremony, corn was scattered on the stone as an emblem of plenty, wine was poured as an emblem of joy and gladness, and oil as an emblem of peace and consolation. The members of the Masonic Order then saluted three times in the manner of the grand lodge as a sign of grand honors, and an ode was sung.

Mr. Munro Miller gave a brief account of the first congregation of Presbyterians in Victoria, when, in 1862, services were held in the police court under the Rev. John Hall. A church was eventually erected in Pandora Street. There was one church then, now there were eight. The golden rule of Christ was the basis of their creed and the foundation of all society. The stone they had seen laid that afternoon would endure long after the rest of the building had passed away, and was typical of the human soul, which would eternally survive the decay of the bodily tabernacle.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem and the Benediction.

SUFFRAGETTES MOBBED

Hostile Crowd at Leicester Demolishes Confectionery Stall—Cricket Pavilion Burned

LONDON, June 13.—Suffragettes burned the cricket pavilion at Reigate tonight.

LEICESTER, Eng., June 13.—Before the police were able to intervene, a hostile crowd today attacked and demolished a stall in the market place where militant suffragettes were selling confectionery in order to raise [illegible] the Women's Social and Political Union.

Women were [illegible]

GOVERNMENT LOAN PROMISED HOSPITAL

$75,000 of Grant Will Be Advanced Pending Sale of Bonds by City—Contracts Can Be Let.

Mr. Blakemore, a member of the governing board of the Jubilee Hospital, informed a representative of The Colonist yesterday that the Government has expressed its willingness to advance a loan of $75,000, which will enable contracts to be let and work on the new hospital buildings proceeded with through the Winter and well into next Spring.

At the last meeting of the board its members were informed that the city could hold out no hopes of placing the bonds, providing funds for the erection of the new building, on the market before September, and preferably not until the beginning of the new year. Mr. Blakemore offered to approach the Provincial Government for financial assistance, which would obviate any delay in proceeding with the work, and he yesterday received an intimation that the Government will be willing, in the circumstances, to advance a loan of $75,000 pending the sale of the bonds, on the architect's certificates as to completed work.

The total amount of the grant guaranteed by the Provincial Government is $150,000, half of which is to be given this year and half in 1915.

[illegible]



New Ideas in Skirts
From Shipment Just Received

We have just opened a new shipment of Skirts, which includes some of the finest examples of the new modes we have ever been able to offer our customers. Some of the handsomest of these Skirts are in broken checks of brown, green and white, and have the double-tiered overskirt effect. The price on these is **$6.50,** and, as the line is an exclusive one, they will not last long at this figure.

Another line we are showing from this new shipment are black and white checks in waffle cloth, shepherd's plaid and broken checks. Some of these are shown with overskirts and some in three-tiered effects. The prices on these run from **$6.50** to **$10.50.**

Besides these, we are showing some handsome black silk moire, crepe and fine French serge Skirts. To describe one of these will be to describe the entire line in effect, although the designs are different. The Skirt in question is a beautiful crepe trimmed with black taffeta, double ruffles, with a row of fancy black silk buttons down the front. The particular Skirt is priced at **$12.50.** Prices on this line in general run from **$2.50** up.

DYNES & EDDINGTON
Ladies' Millinery and High-Class Ready-to-Wear
728 Yates Street Phone 3983

"EVERYTHING good to eat and drink"

Some Health Suggestions!

¶ Your happiness depends upon your health; your health depends upon your meals.

¶ If you want health you must insist upon the quality of what you eat.

¶ If you want quality, freshness and guaranteed p u r i t y, you must buy at KIRKHAM'S.

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.
VICTORIA'S PURE FOOD MARKET

Green Peas, New Potatoes, Asparagus

741-743-745 FORT STREET
PHONES:
Grocery: 178 and 179
Butcher: 2678. Liquor: 2677

Spring Lamb, Pork, Veal, Poultry

1914 Harley Davidson
The Silent, Serviceable Motorcycles
Phone 393L or call for demonstration.
MARCONI BROS.
574 JOHNSON ST.
Immediate Deliveries

If You Want to Boost Victoria
You cannot do better than to give your friends and visitors boxes of
Stevenson's "HOMADE" CHOCOLATES And CANDIES
Head Store, 1027 Cook Street.
Branches: 1111 Douglas Street, 1530 Fort Street, 1222 Government Street, 725 Yates Street.

SALE!
You Can't Get Better Suits—You Can't Get Lower Prices
Ah Wing
1603 Government Street

After 7 Years
A User of N.A.G.
Slating Composition
asked for more. He told us it had not only kept his roof in perfect condition, but had saved his home from an adjoining fire. Maker's price is $1.10 per gallon in 4-gallon tins.
Newton and Greer
1326 WHARF STREET

Wholesome Meals at Modest Prices at the



Tea Kettle
Miss Wooldridge
1119 Douglas St., Opp. Victoria Theatre

Photos
Art Portraiture, Child Studies, Wedding Groups, School Groups, Etc., Homes Photographed. Any Outside Work by Appointment.



ARISTO STUDIO
1226 DOUGLAS ST. Corner Johnson
VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 4422

SATURN CLOTHES-LINE REEL



Simple — Nothing to get out of order.
Durable — Will last a lifetime.
Efficient — Winds double line in dust tight steel ball.
Nickel plated—3 Ring Hangers for 3 points. 40 feet (guaranteed) Strong Line. Especially made. Takes present clothes pins. Tested to hold 150 lbs.
OUT-DOOR——IN-DOOR POSTPAID 75c
Victoria Mail Order House
Box 1094 Victoria, B. C.

Going Fishing?
Take your lunch in a
THERMOS FOOD JAR
You may feel cold on the water and a hot lunch will be very welcome.
Only $1.50 at
C. H. BOWES
The Old Established Drug Store

Brown's Dollar Day Bargains
Five 25c Window Screens ... $1
Four 35c Window Screens ... $1
$1.50 L. V. Polish Mops ... $1
$4 Soup Tureens ... $1
$2 Assortment of Crockery $1
See Our Windows.
R. A. Brown & Co.
1302 Douglas Street
A dozen steps from Yates
Phone 2702

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Grass Fire—A grass fire on Merritt Street, near Tolmie Avenue, gave the fire department a run yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Will Erect Dwelling—A building permit was issued yesterday by the building inspector to Mr. James Moggy for a dwelling on Cambridge Street, to cost $3,500.

Officially Announced — Yesterday's Canada Gazette had the official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Harry F. Bishop as postmaster of Victoria.

Work on Normal School—Work on the Normal School has been proceeding steadily during the last few months, and the central stone tower is almost finished. The chimneys are completed and work has also begun on the roof, while several of the windows are ready for glazing.

Needed Equipment—An important addition to the equipment of the laboratory of the city analyst's office has just been received in the shape of the Hilyer spectroscope recently ordered. The instrument will greatly assist in the work of anaylsing foodstuffs, a work which is being systematically carried out by City Analyst Birch.

Wins Valuable Prize—The winner of the $50 "Pullman" davenport at Weller Bros. store yesterday was the holder of ticket No. 259. The fortunate lady is Mrs. M. Smith, 2154 Belmont Avenue, who, on presentation of her ticket on Monday, and on the payment of $1, will have the davenport delivered to her home.

Visitor Lost Badge—One of the visitors in attendance at the jubilee celebration of the Odd Fellows was Miss Ethel Brooks, of New Westminster, who reported to the police yesterday the loss of a past grand officer's Rebekah Lodge badge inscribed with her full name and the words "Beula No. 5." The finder is requested to return the badge to the police.

Change in Police Alarms—Department Electrician McMicking has completed the changing over of the police signal alarm boxes in the downtown section, where provision has been made for the underground wire service in the ducts of the cluster lighting system. The boxes are now attached to cluster light standards at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the old location of the boxes.

Registered Under New Act—In the last Gazette, notice was given of the granting of a certificate under the new Provincial Trust Companies' Act to the Canadian Financiers Trust Company. This company, which has offices in Victoria, Vancouver and London, was the first to apply for registration under the Act and its certificate is No. 1. Previous to the issue of this certificate the company deposited $200,000 security with the Finance Department.

Underground Telephones—On the 19th inst. a conference between the members of the City Council and the heads of the B. C. Telephone Company will be held, when further consideration will be given to the arrangement existing relative to the underground telephone system. It is hoped that some arrangement may be reached whereby the necessary easements into various down-town blocks may be secured by the city, and the system completed and brought into operation.

Presentation of Prizes—Tomorrow afternoon, in the recreation room at police headquarters, Chief of Police Langley will present to the members of the police first aid team the prizes won in the recent Dominion competition for the Wallace Nesbitt trophy, second honors having been gained by the local force. The prizes, handsome gold stick pins, have arrived from Ottawa, and will be presented to Jailer Brogan and Constables Taylor, Bishop, McPherson and Hall.

Will Settle Here—Mr. Norman Barrie, who has spent the greater part of his life in South America, but who latterly has been residing in Barcelona, Spain, has arrived here with the intention of taking up residence on Vancouver Island, and yesterday afternoon departed for Duncan, with the intention of looking over the land in that vicinity. Mr. Barrie is of the opinion that there are excellent prospects for increasing British Columbia's trade with South America. Especially, he thinks, there should be a big opening for coal and wood products.

Northern Extension—A formal notice of a significant character, with reference to the work of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company on Vancouver Island, is being published over the name of Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Railways. It announces that the company has filed a plan and profile showing the general location of a proposed branch line from Mileage 222.06 to a point on Duncan Bay. This is the road contemplated from Port Alberni to the east coast. Hon. Thomas Taylor gives notice that a certificate of approval of this branch has been granted.

Hardship on Owners—Further consideration of the complaint of owners on Pendergast Street against the excessive charges levied for the street extension from Vancouver Street to Heywood Street, will be given by the city. The fact that the assessment has been legally made has not blinded the members of the Council to the hardship which has been imposed upon four of the owners who are called upon to pay one-half of the cost, while eighteen other owners pay the remaining half. What step can legally be taken to grant relief will be left to City Solicitor Robertson to decide.

Pantages—Vaudeville—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan's masterpiece, with Teddy McNamara and the Pollard Opera Company, will be the headline attraction of the new bill at Pantages, opening with the matinee tomorrow. There are twenty in the Pollard organization, and many old favorites will be seen. The added features of the programme will be presented by Mrs. Pantages. She is Alla Zandoff, the beautiful young concert violinist, who has been creating such a furor in California and elsewhere. She will be accompanied at the piano by Helen Bradford, also declared to be an accomplished musician. Charles Kenna will be seen this week in his original character creation, entitled "The Street Faker." The third music act of the show will be offered by Miss Leona Guerney, billed as the Siberian Songbird. Miss Guerney, who is a Pantages foreign booking office find, is said to have a remarkable voice. The acrobatics of the entertainment will be supplied by the Kalinowski Brothers, continental novelty gymnasts, who have been pleasing the crowds thus far.

Dollar-Day Special
Any Suit Length in Store ... $1
Making and Trimming (Union Made) ... $20
NEW YORK TAILORS

CLOSE OF COURSE

Royal Oak Women's Institute Makes Presentation to Instructor in Dressmaking

On Friday evening the Royal Oak Women's Institute finished the course of dress cutting conducted by Mme. Girohe, of the Anglo-Parisian system of dressmaking. At the close of the afternoon session Mme. Girohe and all her class adjourned to the home of Mrs. Duval, the popular vice-president of the Institute, where a delicious supper awaited them. After doing full justice to the good things provided, the secretary read a letter signed by all the members of the class which testified to the excellence of Mme. Girohe's work, and expressed the hope that they might be favored with a further course of instruction in the near future.

The president, Mrs. Currie, then presented Mme. Girohe with a silver oakleaf blouse pin and a coin purse and thanked her for the very useful and instructive course she had given. The Institute waited for Mme. Girohe in preference to taking the course of instruction in cutting by paper patterns and were very glad they had done so, the superiority of the chart system being ably demonstrated by Madame's work.

IN AID OF HOLIDAY FUND

Successful Garden Party to Help Sir John Kirk's Ragged School Union

The youthful members of the Girls' Ramblers' Club have been busy for some weeks past, under the direction of Miss Gladstone, preparing for a garden party and sale of work, which was held yesterday afternoon. The two adjoining gardens of Mrs. Justin Gilbert, Douglas Street, and Mrs. Rowlands, Phoenix Place, had been generously lent for the occasion, and a Summer house had been transformed into a most attractive candy booth, where home-made delicacies were temptingly displayed, under the management of Miss Muriel Marman. A stall of fancy and plain needlework also offered some charming novelties, and found a number of ready purchasers, and the tea tables, under shady trees, where dainty cakes and tea were dispensed by Miss Mildred Cuthbert, were very well patronized. Ladder golf was one of the most popular amusements, and competition was brisk for the prizes offered.

The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the holiday fund of the Ragged School Union, of London, England, founded by Sir John Kirk. The modest sum of $3 will provide a crippled child with two weeks' holiday in a country home under this union's auspices, and the originators of yesterday's event hope by their efforts to bring health and happiness into many little hearts this Summer.

COUNTERS ON MR. LAUDOR

Colonel Roosevelt Makes Public Sarcastic Report From Officer Who Accompanied English Explorer

PARIS, June 13.—Colonel Rondon's report on Mr. Landor's South American exploration trip, given out by Colonel Roosevelt last night, which is couched in a sarcastic vein, gives an alleged detailed history of the exploration trip. It says Mr. Landor applied to the Brazilian Government for an astronomer, a botanist and a geologist, and an escort of fifty soldiers with a field gun for protection in case the explorer was attacked by Indians. The latter request was refused, it being pointed out to Mr. Landor that it was illegal to interfere with the Indians.

Colonel Rondon says Mr. Landor then requested a subsidy of over $40,000 from the Brazilian Government, declaring that a number of governments had placed large sums at his disposal for explorations, notably the United States for his work in the Philippines. Colonel Rondon says he finally agreed to accept $10,000.

Colonel Rondon, who was loaned by the Brazilian Government to help Mr. Landor in every way, declares that he mapped out an itinerary for Mr. Landor "worthy of the martyr of Tibet." He chose for him, he says, a route leaving Danadal, State of Sao Paulo, and following the eleventh parallel to the Mammore River in Bolivia. The explorer set out provided with introductions to the local governors. At Goyaz, Brazil, he was allowed by the governor of the state to take four policemen with him from that district to Diamanto, State of Matto Grosso, Brazil, and also was accompanied by Lieutenants Pyrneus de Sousa and Tiera, who afterwards were members of the Roosevelt expedition. From Diamannino, according to Colonel Rondon, Mr. Landor took the "commercial" route to Santarem, State of Para, Brazil, as far as Sao Manoel. There he secured a guide, but the two men got lost in the forest and returned to Sao Manoel after five days. Then Landor went to Manaos, wiring the Geographical Society on the way that he had accomplished his purpose of crossing the wilderness of Brazil to the Madera River.

This was equivocal, according to Colonel Rondon, as it failed to explain his route.

While he was with Mr. Landor, Colonel Rondon said, Landor took no astronomical observations, and he saw no astronomical instruments in his baggage.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., June 13, 1914.

SYNOPSIS

The barometer is rising over this Province and as it is comparatively low to the southward, fine and warmer weather will be general throughout the Pacific Slope. Showers have occurred in Cariboo, Southern Kootenay, Eastern Washington and in portions of Alberta.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	51	59
Vancouver	54	70
Penticton	56	74
Kamloops	58	80
Nelson	50	77
Barkerville	40	70
Prince Rupert	44	68
Calgary, Alta.	50	78
Winnipeg, Man.	36	70
Portland, Ore.	54	72
San Francisco, Cal.	50	72

SATURDAY

Highest	59
Lowest	51
Average	55

Bright sunshine, 9 hrs., 30 mins.

Rainier Beer on draught at the Dominion Hotel Buffet.

Sacred Concert at Gorge Park—This afternoon and evening the Gorge Park Concert Company will give its second sacred concert at this popular resort. A fine musical programme has been arranged so that those who pay a visit to the park will not only be able to spend a pleasant afternoon or evening but they will also be able to listen to some good music.

Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation; 'tis better to be alone than in

It's Hard

To realise the values we are offering but a trial order will convince you that we sell for less. See our windows for goods not advertised.

BULK GOODS

Rolled Oats, per sack, 40c; bulk 25c
Wheat Flakes, per package, ...33c; bulk ...25c
Wheatlets, per pound ...5c
Heinz Pickles, bulk, per pint ...20c
Peanut Butter, per pound ...20c
Chloride of Lime ...5c
Sweeping Compound, per tin 40c; bulk ...25c
Empress Flour and Tin Baking Powder ...$1.70
B. C. Sugar ...$1.00
Sheriff's Jelly Powders, 4 for ...25c
English Biscuits, ½-lb. package ...12c
Quaker Oats, per package ...3c
Silent Matches, per package ...20c
H. P., A1., Punch and Hindu Sauce ...20c
English Sauce and Pickles ...8c
English Pickles, in 32-oz. bottle, Sweet, Chow and Mixed ...23c
Maple Syrup, in pint and quart bottles; in quart, ½-gal., gallon and 2½-gal. tins, all special prices.
Tomato Catsup, 10c to ...30c
Heinz' Pork and Beans, 1's, doz. ...$1.20
Heinz' Pork and Beans, 2's, doz $1.80
Extracts, per bottle, 9c to ...$1.00
Pure English Jam, 5-lb. Tins ...50c
Pure English Marmalade, 5-lb. tins ...50c
Marmalade and Jam, 1-lb. tins and Glass jars ...12c
Lard, 3's, 50c; 5's, 75c; 10's ...$1.45
Swift's Hams, per lb. ...22c
Loaf, Bar and Icing Sugar, Gloss and Corn Starch, per lb. ...8c
B. C. Milk, per tin ...10c
St. George Milk ...8c
Corn Flakes, per package ...8c
Potatoes, local, $1.50; Ashcroft, $1.90
Tea, per lb., 20c to ...60c
Tetley's Tea ...25c
Coffee, per lb., 25c, to ...45c
Our Special Corn and Tomatoes, per tin ...13c
Plums, Peaches and Pineapple, per tin ...12c
Egg-O Baking Powder, 16 oz. ...25c
Dr. Price Baking Powder, 12 oz. 35c
Magic Baking Powder, 12 oz. ...15c
Dill Pickles, per doz. ...20c
Buckwheat Flour, per package ...15c
Ramsay's and Popham's Sodas ...25c
Beatsal Cleanser, per tin ...5c
Eno's Fruit Salt ...75c
2-in-1 Shoe Dressing and Black Knight Stove Polish ...8c
Shoe Dressing, black, white and tan ...20c
Ammonia, blueing and vinegar, malt, cider and white wine, per bottle ...15c
Prunes, per lb., 10c, 12c and ...15c
Dates and Figs, per lb. ...10c
Evaporated Apples, per lb. ...8c
Cut Mixed Peel, per lb. ...17c
Vanilla and Lemon Extracts, 3 for ...25c
Castile Soap ...20c
Ivory Soap ...6c
Macaroni, Vermicelli, etc. ...10c
French Peas ...8c
Asparagus, per tin ...20c
Salt, per bag ...5c
Fliban, 3 for ...10c
Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 2 for ...5c

Jno. A. Blair
CUT RATE GROCER
Wholesale and Retail
Phone 1496. Fort St., near Douglas
Phone 5405. Douglas and Hillside

Wedding Gifts of Real Utility

Table ware in standard patterns, in open stock, that can be added to at will, makes an extremely acceptable wedding gift and one that any bride will be most pleased with.

We are showing, this week, sterling and silver plate in three or four different patterns, all standard and all open. The wedding gift selected from one of these patterns forms the basis on which the new bride may build her table ware as she requires more. This is a strong point.

Durability and beauty of design characterize every piece, and the price is in strict keeping with the quality.

Let Us Show You This Ware

W. H. Wilkerson
Jeweler
915 Government Street

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

Lawyer and Trust Company

The skilled lawyer requires skilled associates.

When preparing Wills he needs a perpetual executor and trustee of ability and probity.

When preparing Trust Deeds for Bond Issues he desires an impartial third party as Trustee, a depository for Trust Funds and a careful Administrator for them.

When organizing companies he finds the need of a reliable disinterested person or corporation to countersign bonds and stock and to keep an accurate record of the owners of stock.

Experience has shown the unreliability of the individual.

This Company's invites co-operation with reputable attorneys.

It can be very useful to them.

In every instance it aids the lawyer—in no case does it supplant him.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY
"The Perpetual Trustee"
Paid-up Capital and Surplus ... $ 2,[illegible]
Trusteeships under administration, over ... 12,[illegible]
Trustee for Bondholders, over ... [illegible]
909 Government Street
HUGH KENNEDY
Local Manager

Special Offer of Mantel Clock

Monday we are showing a handsome eight-day clock, at the reduced price of

$5.00

This is a first-class time-keeper, and is regularly sold at $8.00

REDFERN & SON
715 Yates Street Established 1862

Phone 1632 T. J. JACKMAN, Manager
Victoria Liquor Co., Ltd.
High-Grade Clarets to Select From
French Claret, bottle, **75c** | California Claret, bottle, **35c**
French Claret, gallon, **$1.50** | California Claret, gal., **$1.25**
FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY
1303 Government Street We Deliver

HEADQUARTERS FOR MAZDA LAMPS

For Light Cooking

On View
Toasters, Kettles, Grills, Percolators, and Electric Irons

Hot Summer mornings are coming when you will be delighted not to have to light a fire. Let your coffee, your toast and your fried eggs and bacon be prepared by electricity.

Hawkins & Hayward
1607 Douglas Street Just North of Cormorant

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 15 AND 16

The New York Winter Gardens' Greatest Spectacle

Passing Show of 1913

Original Broadway Show of 125 and 75 Girls—Bigger Than a Three-Ring Circus

SEE Tango Square—The Runway—Ballet of Perfumes—Lamp Shade Gowns—Cakewalk de Luxe—Florodora Glide—Incandescent Lane—Mexican Border—Monkey-Wrench Rag

DAZZLING CAPITOL STEPS
Seats on Sale Friday, June 12
Prices—382 at $2.00, 200 at $1.50, 392 at $1.00, 216 at 75c, 253 at 50c
Curtain 8:15

PANTAGES
WEEK JUNE 15
Hours: Matinee, 3. Doors open at 2. Night, 7:30 and 9:15. Doors open at 6:30.
POLLARD OPERA CO.
IN SONGS AND SCENES FROM "THE MIKADO"
20—PEOPLE—20
Alla Zandoff, artistic Violiniste, assisted by Helen Bradford, Pianiste. Added Attraction presented by Mrs. Alex. Pantages.
Charles Kenna, the Street Fakir
Leona Guerney, the Siberian Songbird.
Kalinowski Brothers, European Novelty Gymnasts.
Pantagescope, Comedy Feature



Royal Victoria Theatre
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
June 18, 19, 20
BARNUM THE HYPNOTIST
The show that will make young and old laugh
Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c
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Curtain 8:30.

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SAN FRANCISCO
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New steel and concrete structure. Third addition of [illegible] rooms and 250 [illegible] rooms. A high class hotel at very moderate rates [illegible] theatre and [illegible] car lines [illegible] parts of city. [illegible]

These squat beehives, these inverted coal-scuttles, make all women look alike, and all of them dreadfully wicked. It is quite impossible to tell the difference in a good woman and a bad.—Canon Scott Holland, in The Com-

I have known [illegible]

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Per gallon **$6.50**

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INCORPORATED 1670. OPEN TILL 10 P.M.

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Heavy Silk Crepe, brocaded, sale, per yard $1.00
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Don't call for "the Worcestershire," say distinctly "LEA & PERRINS"—and look for this signature on label and wrapper.

The white writing on the Red Label: *Lea & Perrins* indicates the Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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EXPECT DECISION ON HOLIDAY QUESTION

Weekly Half-Holiday Measure Will Be Settled Tomorrow Night by Council—Settlement With Tramway Co.

Final action will probably be taken by the City Council at tomorrow night's meeting in respect of the request of the Retail Employees' Association for a weekly half-holiday. A further postponement of a week was taken in order that those retail concerns to which circulars, asking an opinion on the matter, were sent two weeks ago, might have time to sumbit their replies. Of the six hundred and more circulars sent out by the city, replies had been received from 215 up to last Monday and a considerable additional number have been received during the past week.

The majority of members of the Council are averse to a compulsory holiday, but are willing to support any arrangement which can be arrived at amicably between the employees and employers. The by-law, prepared under the provisions of the Shops Regulation Act, can only be effective by a compulsory closing, and it is to avoid this drastic step that the Council has been postponing action in the hope that the parties most interested in the matter would arrive at some mutual understanding.

An arrangement has been arrived at between the city and the B. C. Electric Company, whereby the amount to be paid to the company for the strip of land on the Pandora Avenue front of the company's property at the corner of Pandora Avenue and Douglas Street will be amicably settled without recourse to arbitration proceedings. The company has agreed to accept the $100,000 offered by the city provided the cost of cutting off twenty feet of the existing building and repairing the structure, is assumed by the city. This cost is estimated at $5,400, and the finance committee will have a report before the Council tomorrow evening recommending that this arrangement be confirmed. The claims put in to the city by the previous owners, from whom the B. C. Electric Company purchased, totaled $165,000, but the city refused to pay that amount, and if an amicable arrangement had not been reached arbitration proceedings would have been necessary. Work on the cutting down of the building will commence at once, and when completed the widening of the thoroughfare between Douglas and Amelia Streets will be finished and paving operations can be commenced. It is the intention of City Engineer Rust to rush the improvement work on Pandora Avenue to completion.

A conference between the city and the company relative to other matters of joint interest will be held shortly, when some arrangement relative to joint street work where paving is to be done, will be discussed.

A report on the bids for the painting of seven fire halls will be submitted and the contract awarded. Objection was at first made to proceeding with the work, but after members of the Council had made a personal inspection of the various halls, the necessity of the work was recognized.

The petition from a number of owners in the vicinity of the North Ward Park that the name of the park be changed to one more suitable will be submitted. The petitioners suggest that the present designation, in view of the extension of the city northwards, is a misnomer.

A DELIGHTFUL PLAY

Pupils of St. Hilda's School Present "The Coming of the Dawn" for Second Time

Instinct with poetry and deep religious feeling is "The Coming of the Dawn," the original miracle play performed by a number of the girls of St. Hilda's School, Esquimalt, in Christ Church Cathedral schoolroom on Friday evening. This play, which is from the pen of Miss Mary Debenham, of Cheshunt, England, a member of the London S. P. G., was produced for the first time in this country two weeks ago by the members of the St. Hilda's junior branch of the Women's Auxiliary, the performance being so successful that its repitition was demanded.

The Dean of Columbia opened the proceedings with a few introductory remarks. The play was founded on the dawn of Christianity in the Kingdom of Northumbria, with the consequent conversion of King Edwin. The fact that St. Hilda, the saintly abbess of Whitby, was introduced, made the play especially appropriate for performance by the St. Hilda's branch of the Women's Auxiliary.

The curtain drawing up on the first act presented a scene outside the Hall of Redwald, the King of East Anglia. The period, about A. D. 616-627, was well sustained in the elaborate and becoming costumes of the young performers, and the action and characterization were well thought out. Scene II. was laid at the court of King Edwin at York, and represented his conversion to and ultimate acceptance of the Divine Truth. The roles in these two scenes were cast as follows: Edwin, the exiled prince, afterwards King of Deira, Alma Bray; Paulinus, confessor to Queen Ethelburga and afterwards Bishop of York, Jocelyn Innis; Ostritha, Queen Ethelburga's attendant, Vivian Matson; Edwin's niece, Hilda, Eileen Innis; Corfi, priest of Woden, Mildred Frampton; and maidens of the court, Maisie and Lily Bray and Peggy Wood.

The action of part II. took place about A. D. 670, in Christian England, and re-introduced Hilda, now a venerable and saintly woman and abbess of Whitby. This part was well played by Nora Gibson, and other characters were Caedmon, the herdsman, presented by Dora Bray; a monk, Mildred Frampton, and Edfled, Princess of Northumbria, Bega and other nuns, played by Beth Collis, Peggy Wood, Barbara Carey and others. Elocution and acting alike were quite admirable, and the spirit of the work was well sustained by all the players.

The stage management also was thoroughly effective, and the costumes excellent in every particular, besides being most becoming. Musical numbers contributed by Miss Burnett, Miss Eileen Miller and Miss Lewthwaite were much appreciated, and completed a most satisfactory entertainment. At the conclusion of the programme, the Dean thanked the young artists for their interesting performance on behalf of the audience and also on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary, in whose aid the play was given.

S. P. C. A. cases of cruelty, phone Inspector Russell, 1921. Secretary's phone, 1733L.



MR. THOMAS GRAHAM
Chief Inspector of Mines, Elected Third Vice-President of Mining Inspectors' Institute of U. S. A.

INSPECTOR OF MINES GAINS HIGH HONOR

Mr. Thomas Graham, Elected Third Vice-President of Mine Inspectors' Institute of the United States.

A conspicuous honor has just been bestowed upon British Columbia by the selection, for the first time in the history of the organization, of a representative from this Province for a post upon the directorate of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of the United States of America. Mr. Thomas Graham, Chief Inspector of Mines, was appointed to the position of third vice-president at the convention which has just closed at Pittsburg.

Word to this effect reached Mr. R. F. Tolmie, Deputy Minister of Mines, yesterday. Mr. Tolmie, though greatly elated that British Columbia should have received this high recognition, said that he had anticipated, for some time, that the great ability of Mr. Graham would win for him this well-deserved honor.

The complete list of officers elected at the convention was: President, John Dunlop, Illinois; first vice-president, J. B. McDermott, Montana; second vice-president, George E. Sylvester, Tennessee; third vice-president, Thomas Graham, Victoria, B. C.; secretary, James W. Paull, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Joseph Knapper, Pennsylvania; editor in chief, James T. Beard, New York.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Graham attended the fourth annual convention held in June, 1912, and on that occasion was made a member of the executive board of the Institute. At the close of the convention Mr. A. A. Holmes, Chief Director of the Bureau of Mines, of Washington, D. C., wrote Mr. Tolmie, speaking very highly of Mr. Graham:

"I had the pleasure of meeting the Chief Inspector of Mines for British Columbia at the annual meeting of the Inspectors' Institute at Columbus, Ohio, where he handed me your note of the 13th ult. Mr. Graham was given a hearty welcome by the Inspectors present; and, if he profited as much from the suggestions made there as the other Inspectors did from the suggestions which he made, I think the Department of Mines of British Columbia should be pleased at the result of his visit."

Objects of Institute

The Mine Inspectors' Institute of the United States of America is the most important organization of the kind on the continent. Its objects are: (a) To secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of mining legislation and enforcement of mining laws in all mining states, provinces and countries; (b) the dissemination of both practical and technical knowledge among the members for the purpose of affording greater efficiency in the mine inspection service, the better protection of the lives and health of all persons employed in and about the mines, the better protection of mining properties and the conservation of natural resources relating to mining; (c) to establish a closer relationship between mining bureaus and inspectors of all states, provinces and countries; and (d) to accomplish such other purposes as will be conducive to the betterment and general welfare of the mining industry.

Mr. Graham has had wide experience in mining in the Old Country, Montana, Alberta and British Columbia. For a number of years he was superintendent at No. 1 Mine (Western Fuel Company), Nanaimo. Mr. Graham assumed the duties of chief inspector of mines on January 1, 1912, and since that time has re-organized the mine inspection staff, centralizing the location of the inspectors on Vancouver Island at Nanaimo and in the East Kootenay at Fernie, thus reducing the traveling expenses of the force and generally making the service more efficient.

Sites were obtained at Fernie and Nanaimo for Government mine rescue stations. On these sites up-to-date mine rescue stations have been erected. The buildings are 30x50 feet and contain chamber, work room, store room and mine inspectors' offices.

Instructors in mine rescue work were placed in each station and Government certificates of competency have been issued to 124 persons since opening.

Accidents in mines have received special attention, and realising that 60 to 80 per cent of the fatal accidents in the coal mines were due to falls of roof and coal at the working faces a new special rule governing systematic timbering was submitted to the operating companies in the Province. The rule was made general throughout the Province and became effective at almost every colliery on January 1.

Regulation of Mines

Under the rule each colliery adopted a system of timbering to suit the local conditions in the different fields, and it is hoped that much good will result from this step.

"Coal Age," one of the leading mining journals of the United States, published the special rule in its issue of March 21, and also contained the following editorial comment:

"Everyone familiar with coal mining knows that roof falls kill more men than any other cause. Here and there, occasionally, in the United States we witness a spasmodic effort to enforce some definite scheme for safeguarding the men from falls of rock. Practically nowhere has an entirely satisfactory method of handling the timbering problem been evolved. British Columbia, alarmed by the increase in coal mine fatalities, now comes to the front with a set of rules which, if enforced, are likely to better conditions in that field. Attention is called to these rules and regulations, which are published elsewhere in this issue. This is a move in the right direction and is worthy of the notice of American operators, mine inspectors and miners."

A permissible explosives list was established for use in coal mines under sub-section (1) of general rule 11 of section 91 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

In order to keep the general public in touch with the fatal accidents in the Province, it is proposed to issue a quarterly statement of the fatal accidents in the coal and metalliferous mines, with comparisons of the same period of the former year, the general statistics and descriptions of the accidents will, as usual, appear in the yearly report of the Minister of Mines.

With a view to fostering and organizing first aid classes among the metalliferous miners of the Province, an instructor has been appointed by the Minister of Mines and commenced his work at Rossland on June 1.

It is expected that by this movement much will be done to save life by timely aid after accidents, and that the general effect of the training will also tend to reduce the number of initial accidents.

GARDEN PARTY ON TUESDAY

Ladies of Parish of "Our Lady of Lourdes" Will Hold Function at Oak Bay

A garden party and sale of work has been arranged by the ladies of the parish of "Our Lady of Lourdes," to take place on Tuesday, June 16 (instead of June 17), in the grounds of the Oak Bay Hotel. Mrs. E. Colbert is the president and those assisting will include: Tea room, Mrs. Marning in charge, with the following young ladies assisting: Misses Steele, McCormack, Gray, Bellean, O'Brien, Bond, Halliwell and J. Casanave. Candy: Misses E. Casanave, Lipsky. Ice cream and soft drinks, Misses Lawler, Finnerty. Fancy work, Mrs. Carlin, Mrs. Birk, Mrs. Bond. "Touch and take," Mrs. Grath, Miss Hallam. Candies, Miss Kambell.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

YATES-ROBERTSON—In the Church of Our Lord, on June 13, at 2 p. m., by Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Austin Yates, son of J. Stewart Yates, of Victoria, to Maud Robertson, daughter of James Robertson, of New Barnet, England.

DIED

LYONS—On the 11th inst., at the Jubilee Hospital, Cornelius E. Lyons, late of Fernie, B. C., aged 56 years. Born in New York State.

The funeral will take place from the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Co., 734 Broughton Street, Monday, June 15, at 2:30 p. m., where service will be held. Interment in Ross Bay Cemetery. Victoria, B. C. Deceased was a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F.

FUNERAL NOTICE

Members of Victoria-Columbia lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., B. C. R., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Fisgard Street, on Monday, the 15th June, 1914, at 2 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. C. E. Lyons, a member of Elk River lodge, No. 35, B. C. R.

Local lodges and transient brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

A. E. GEORGE FLINT,
Secretary.

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910

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Visit Us Tomorrow and See the Instrument That Was Sold for $1 with 6 Records

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During the keen competition of recent years this piano has remained true in every respect to the high ideals its makers laid down almost half a century ago. Conscientious workmanship, expert workmanship, affectionate workmanship, expert knowledge, long years of experience, the best of materials and **the right idea**—these combine to make the **Gerhard Heintzman** Canada's **BEST PIANO** in name and in fact.

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The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name. (2) present address. (3) old school and date of residence there. (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary.

A. R. SHERWOOD
[illegible]

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Everywhere, and
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Guinness' Ale and Stout—Per dozen quarts, $3.25; pints $2.25
Gilmour's Oatmeal Stout—Per dozen pints $2.00
Gilmour's Milk Stout—Per dozen pints $2.25
King George Scotch Whisky—Per bottle $1.25
Canadian Rye Whisky, nine years old—Per bottle $1.00
Canadian Rye Whisky, nine years old—Per imperial quart ... $1.25
Native Port—Per bottle .... 35¢
California Port—Per bottle .... 50¢
Old Spanish Port—Per bottle, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00
California Sherry—Per bottle .... 50¢
Old Spanish Sherry—Per bottle, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50
French Claret—Per bottle, $1.25, $1.00 and .... 75¢

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SECOND ANNUAL

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The hot, sparkling water from these medicinal Springs puts you right with Nature. It is pleasant to drink and effective, though gentle in action. Fishing season open now. Dancing in pavilion during Summer season. Tennis, bowling on the green, baseball, boating, etc. Send [illegible] for our beautiful illustrated booklet.
[illegible] RATES ON C. P. R. Round trip $[illegible] from Vancouver, good from Friday until Monday or Saturday until Tuesday. [illegible] at Agassiz Station.

During the last thirty years in Europe it has become the custom for the official world to [illegible] all [illegible] to the [illegible]—The London [illegible].

CONTROLLERS UNSEATED

OTTAWA, June 13.—The four civic controllers, Jos. J. Kent, J. W. Nelson, E. R. McNeill and Dr. R. H. Parent, have been unseated by Judge Mactavish owing to irregularities in the January elections. The formal judgment will be delivered tomorrow morning.

The action to unseat the controllers was taken by a ratepayer, Thomas Clark, on the ground that there had been much irregularity in the conduct of the January election in the various polls. Bribery was also alleged, but the latter feature was not proceeded with, on the understanding that if the evidence of irregularity was not sufficient to unseat the controllers, the corruption charge would be taken up later.

In view of the quashing of the Liquor License Bylaw on similar practices by Mr. Justice Middleton at Toronto, the unseating of the controllers was generally expected. Judge Mactavish had deferred his decision awaiting the judgment of the higher court, quashing the license bylaw, which would have cut off about fifteen licenses in the city.

In Women's Realm

BY MARIA LAWSON



MRS. CHARLES FARWELL EDSON

Asolando

At the midnight in the silence of the sleep-time,
When you set your fancies free,
Will they pass to where—by death fools think, imprisoned—
Low he lies who once so loved you, whom you loved so
Pity me?

Oh, to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
What had I on earth to do
With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?
Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drivel,
Being who?

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry Speed—"fight on, forever,
There as here."

—Robert Browning

A Reformer

Among those who are working to raise the standard of wages for women is Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, of Los Angeles, California. She is state federation chairman of industrial and social conditions, and is leading an inquiry into the work and wages of the women in Los Angeles.

While everyone is agreed that much harm and suffering comes from the low rate of wages paid many women, reformers are not certain of the least amount that should be paid. So keen a student of conditions as Eva Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, has placed the minimum at $9 or $10 a week, while another reformer does not think a girl away from home can live on less than $12.

The fact is that three-fifths of the working women on this Continent earn less than $7 a week, and it is too sadly true that in many occupations it is impossible to earn even this sum.

There are few greater problems before the people of this country than that of the just remuneration of women. Perhaps it is from the girls themselves that its solution will come. Every day women are showing their capacity for accomplishing great things and commanding high salaries. As large numbers of well-educated women leave the over-crowded ranks of unskilled labor, they will not only benefit themselves, but enable those they leave behind to command better wages.

Those who have influence with girls should encourage each of them to learn to do something well. There are too many in every community who are satisfied with mediocrity.

Whether or not the minimum wage will prove a success, it is certain that as women increase in intelligence and efficiency their wages will rise. While such reformers as Mrs. Edson deserve the gratitude of all women, the workers themselves must carry on the reforms they have begun if they are to be lasting. In the social as in the spiritual world, each must work out her own salvation.

Business Women

Bankers are noticing these days that, in their dealings with the banks women show themselves as competent as men. This is a necessary consequence of the entrance of women into the affairs of the world. The girl who earns her own living soon learns to take care of her money, and teachers, stenographers, heads of departments in stores, as well as the not inconsiderable number of women who do business on their own account, place their money in the banks. That they learn to transact their business without giving unnecessary trouble is not surprising.

The wives and daughters of wealthy men have learned that it is much more convenient to have bank accounts of their own than to apply to the heads of the households when they want ready money. At first such people were apt to overdraw their accounts, but they soon learned carefulness in the use of their cheque books.

In reference to this capacity of women to transact business, the reluctance of many men to trust their wives or sisters is productive of more unhappiness than most men have any conception of. The man who has been doing a good business or receiving a large salary, cheerfully gives his wife a liberal allowance. Times change, or for some reason his income becomes smaller. Instead of taking his wife into his confidence, he often conceals from her, and she goes on spending as usual, or feels aggrieved because she does not get as much money as usual to spend.

Women, in these days, are not like children, to be petted or scolded. They are, as a rule, strong and wise enough to be trusted, and will repay the confidence by loyal support and co-operation.

The plan of making the housekeeper an allowance and allowing her to lay it out as she thinks best is one that is too seldom followed. There is a demand on the part of wives for a stated salary. This does not seem in accordance with the fitness of things. But every wife should be a partner with the management of household affairs for her share of the business. To give her an allowance commensurate with the income of the business man or the salary of the wage earner is both honest and wise. More than this, it is kind. No woman should be compelled to feel that she is obliged to ask anyone, as a favor, for the money she needs.

In teaching schoolgirls the value of commodities and materials used in the household, our schools are preparing the rising generation of women to be even more capable business women than their mothers. This will be recognized by the husbands of the future, to the greater happiness and harmony of homes.

Nurses as Teachers

What nurses can do for the health of a community is set forth by Dr. Dixon, State Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania. Those who doubt the value of school nurses would do well to read this description of what is accomplished by the 110 women who are employed as public nurses in this thickly peopled State.

The following quotation is taken from The Canadian Nurse:

"These women," said Dr. Dixon, "go into the homes of the poor, correct insanitary methods of living, instruct householders in the principles of ventilation, and impress upon the housewife the importance of fresh air and wholesome food. These nurses in their work constantly meet with incipient cases of tuberculosis long before they would naturally come under the care of physicians; they bring them to the dispensaries, succeed in having medical advice given early, and are thus saving many lives. This entrance of the trained nurse into the field of preventive medicine is bur the beginning of what may be expected. It is the trained nurse with the proper appreciation of the cause of disease who can best go into the homes in time of illness from various communicable diseases, and who can at the same time that she is helping with the nursing, teach the principles of prevention. It is the trained nurse in her visit to the home of the poor who can do more than anyone else to educate the housewife in domestic hygiene. It is she who can impress the lessons of proper ventilation, rational feeding, due regard for rest and sleep and wholesome living, all of which help to build up a resistance to the cause of disease and lead to a stronger and more rational race of men and women. It is she who can go into the home of the poor and teach the expectant mother proper methods of care for herself and her unborn, can prepare her for the proper care of her infant before birth and immediately after birth, and the care of the infant's food supply. She can set a high moral standard, which must in time have its influence upon the peace of the world."

Such work as this our own Victorian Order nurses are doing and it should, it might be thought, be supplemented by that of the school nurse. In many cases the parents of the children who are sent home for those minor infectious diseases, which cause much annoyance and distress, are sadly in need of the kind advice of a competent nurse. She can speak with an authority which the school teacher does not possess where health is the subject.

Dollar Day

There are few women in Victoria who are not looking forward with pleasant anticipation to today's holiday. We all like bargains, and nearly all of us like a crowd. It is pleasant, too, to meet friends and acquaintances, and the trains will bring in many whom we shall be glad to see.

Each of us can, if she will, add to the pleasure of the day and the popularity of our city. Even though we have little to spend, we can enjoy the gaily dressed windows and the pleasant excitement. We can be polite to strangers and cordial to visitors.

The merchants have spent time and thought on the selection of goods they can afford to sell for a dollar and, in most cases the purchaser will get real bargains. If the woman who goes for a bargain, remains to make an important purchase, no one has any reason to complain. There are some who can well afford to gratify their wishes. But there are many to whom the opportunity of getting goods cheaper than usual is very welcome. It would be wise for those whose dollars are few, to sit down and consider what they most need, and go out with the determination to get that, and not be tempted to buy anything else, no matter how cheap it may be. It would be a pity if anxious housekeepers should find, when the day is over, that they have not bought what they most need.

The young people will find pretty things to their taste in many of the stores, and their delight will be contagious. The good nature of Victoria crowds has become proverbial, and if this plan of drawing buyers together is successful, we may hope for its repetition.

Any interest that will bring all Victorians and the people of the surrounding districts together, that will show sellers and buyers that they can benefit each other, is worth developing. If we meet in this spirit, our first Dollar Day will be a success.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. Today they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

Cure Common Ills

Houses

WILDWOOD AVE.

Seven-Roomed Bungalow on good sized lot, paved street, fireplace, laundry tubs, all built-in effects; below actual cost, with clear title, no mortgage, good terms. Price and terms arranged.

LEE AVE.

Five-Roomed Bungalow, lot 46½ x 160, close to Fort St., with garage and cemented driveway at side; cost $4,600 to build; for quick sale $3,600

To Rent

Stores, Palace Building, Cor. Government and Yates, 15x28, Government, close to Yates, 18x30. Rent and interior decorations arranged according to lease.

HOUSES TO RENT

Saratoga Avenue, seven rooms, at $32.00
Grant Street, five rooms, $25.00
Taunton Street, seven rooms, at $20.00
Richmond Avenue, seven rooms, at $30.00

CANADIAN FINANCIERS TRUST COMPANY 1907

W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager
606 View Street Phone 839
Union Bank Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Wedding Cakes

Are Our Special

Come in and see us about your's

707 FORT ST. Masters VICTORIA, B.C.

廣泰源綢莊

Chinese Mandarin Coats

Beautiful embroidered coats in plain and floral designs. The crepe silk will appeal to your eye and touch. These make the daintiest and most comfortable lounging robes or kimonos imaginable.

$4.75 Up

KWONG TAI YUNE
1622 Government St. Phone 4165

DO YOU SWIM?

If not, buy some Water Wings—only 25c.

Whether you swim or not, you will need a Bathing Cap—we have them from 35c to $2.00.

at Hall's CENTRAL DRUG STORE 702 YATES ST

PHONE 201

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays Included

New Summer Dresses

TO SELL ON MONDAY, $15.00

These Are Regular $25.00 Values

Through a very fortunate purchase we are enabled to offer you these particularly fine dresses at such reasonable cost. The models concerned feature the very latest style effects and are developed in ratine of a splendid quality. The leading colors are in evidence in many pleasing combinations, and every model is well designed and carefully made throughout. We call attention to the styles briefly mentioned in the following, and would suggest that you view the window display today.

Dress of light tan ratine, features the Eton coat effect, and has vest and cuffs of contrasting colors. The skirt has a deep flounce above the knee. A very effective style and fine value at **$15.00.**

Dress of Copenhagen ratine, made with a bloused bodice; the model is cut in bolero style in front and has collar and cuffs of white pique. The skirt comes in a unique flounced style. Unusual value at **$15.00.**

Sale of $7.50 Trimmed Hats

We invite special attention to this very attractive offering, which includes models of destinctive design and splendid quality. Hats that were marked at $12.50 and $15.00, featuring smart effects with ribbon, flowers and fancy mounts. A splendid collection and every one a great bargain at this price. See these models in the millinery department on Monday. You will appreciate the opportunity to purchase so economically. View the window showing.

New Dresden Voiles

In the wash goods section we are showing a new shipment of Dresden Voiles. They come in particularly dainty designs on delicately colored foundations and in white. These are fast colors and are especially suitable for Summer Dresses, also children's frocks; 40 inches wide, **50¢.**

Gossard Corset

See the New Models

The new models in Gossard Corsets represent attainments that are truly exceptional features, that improve the figure lines, assure absolute comfort and add materially to the life of the garments.

To see the new model in Gossard Corsets is a pleasure that you should enjoy. A trial fitting will prove beyond doubt that this front-lacing Corset is correct in every detail. See the new models.

At $3.50—Gossard Corset that accentuates straight lines; is designed with a medium bust and medium length skirt. This Corset is lightly boned.

At $5.00—One of the most popular Gossard models ever sold; has medium or low bust, long and natural waist line, made of serviceable Sterling cloth.

At $7.50—A new model for the new style of figure. This Corset is lightly boned, very flat hip and back lines, with perfect freedom of limbs in front. Elastic section in back. Made in fine mercerized batiste.

755 Yates Street, Victoria. Phone 1876
575 Granville Street, Vancouver.

Esquimalt Brewing Company Dollar Day

English Ales and Stouts, and Lager Beer, in 3-gallon jars (American measure), taps complete. For $1.00

TRY THE LATEST
HIGHEST QUALITY—CANNOT BE EXCELLED
Ask Your Dealer or Phone 4930 L1

Why Pay More

When Charlie Hope can make you a first-class suit for

$20.00

Charlie Hope
1434 Gov't St. Victoria
Phone 2689

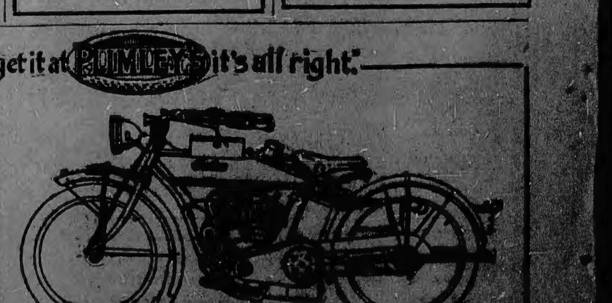
School of Handicraft and Design

719 Courtenay St., Victoria, B.C.
Wood Carving, Mr. Baker, Monday.
Artistic Book Binding, Miss Lang, Tuesday.
Life Class, Miss Kemp, Tuesday.
Modelling, Mr. Dermott, Wednesday.
Grammar of Design, Miss L. M. Mills, Thursday.
Metal Work, Jewelry, Etc., Miss G. Meadows, Friday.
Hours: 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Committee—Dr. Nasell, Miss J. Crease, J. S. Shallcross, Hon. Treas.
Terms in Advance: $[illegible] per subject, one lesson per week. Two subjects: $[illegible] each subject. Single lessons, $[illegible] each.
For further information apply to the instructors.

"If you get it at PLIMLEY'S it's all right."

Have You Seen the Electrified "INDIAN?"

It's the wonder of the Motor Cycling World. It perfects the pleasure and utility of Motor Cycling. With electric starter, lighting and horn it costs no more than the same model of last year. See it and examine it at 727 Johnson Street



The 1914 "Hendee Special," $[illegible]
Other 1914 "Indian" Models from .... $[illegible]
Elegant "Indian" Side Car .... $[illegible]

Phone 697 727-735 Johnson
THOS. PLIMLEY
Phone [illegible] 730 Yates Street

VANCOUVERS DEFEAT MINTO CUP-HOLDERS

Rather Slow Game of Professional Lacrosse Witnessed by Victorians—Teams Now Level in Series for Cup.

Vancouver defeated New Westminster, 8 goals to 7, in a somewhat tame game of lacrosse played at the Royal Athletic Park yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 1,500 people. The only outstanding features were a burst of speed on the part of the New Westminster attack in the closing minutes and some splendid goal-tending by "Boss" Johnson, the Victoria boy. Ed Brynjolfsen also played a fine game for the V. A. C., his daring rushes and sharp passing figuring in a lot of the goal scoring.

The match was the fourth of the 1914 Minto Cup series, and its result places the two teams, Vancouver and New Westminster, on a level with two wins and two defeats apiece.

The exhibition, which was intended to test the popularity of the professional game here with a view to transferring the Westminster team to this city, did not come up to expectations and while the spectators became enthusiastic over every brilliant effort they did not hesitate to voice their disapproval of the slowness of action, which was very marked at times.

Champions Not in Form

The cup-holders traveled on the night boat and they did not feel in the best of condition when they came on the field as a result of their trip. Their play was palpably affected in consequence. They did not display much of their great speed or bore in forcefully until near the close of the game. Then they went in with a determination that would not be denied, broke down an excellent Vancouver defence and rattled in three goals in less than five minutes. The Vancouvers, on the other hand, were always working fast and energetically. They outplayed the champions completely in the second and third quarters, following an evenly contested opening period. Their attacks were well engineered and their shooting sharp, but they did not show the same smooth combination as their opponents did when the latter bestirred themselves in real earnest.

The passing of both teams, while neat and decisive as could be at times, was ragged and amateurish not infrequently.

The V. A. C. caught the Royals flat-footed on the face-off at the start and Peacock streaked in for the first goal in 13 seconds. Openings for three of the goals in the third period were made by Ed Brynjolfsen, the Victoria boy.

The game was very clean, there being but three penalties handed out by Referee Lester Patrick, who had the game well in hand at all times.

The Summary

Goals—First quarter—Peacock (Van.), :18; Feeny (West.), 2:12; G. Matheson (Van.), 10:30; W. Turnbull (West.), 6:00. Second quarter—Crookall (Van.), 14:25. Third quarter—Davis (Van.), :14; G. Spring (West.), 7:00; Murray (Van.), 8:00; Peacock (Van.), 4:27; Feeney (West.), 1:20; Davis (Van.), :40. Fourth quarter—McLaren (Van.), 11:37; W. Turnbull (West.), 2:21; W. Turnbull (West.), 4:44; Marshall (West.), 1:34.

Penalties—First quarter—H. Gifford (West.), 5 mins. Fourth quarter—E. Murray (Van.), and Wintemute (West.), 5 mins.

Officials—Referee, L. Patrick; gametimers, J. D. Galloway and H. Lape. Penalty timers—W. Houston and H. Spring. Goal umpires—T. Sinclair and P. Burns.

The teams:

Vancouver.	Positions.	Westminster.
Johnson	goal	Clarke
Painter	point	Marshall
Donohue	cover	Patchell
Pickering	1st defence	Jons
E. Matheson	2nd defence	G. Rennie
G. Matheson	3rd defence	H Gifford
McLaren	centre	T. Rennie
Peacock	3rd home	W. Turnbull
E. Murray	2nd home	Wintemute
Crookall	1st home	Feeney
Davis	outside	J. Gifford
Brynjolfsen	inside	G. Spring

AMERICAN POLOISTS RIDE ENGLISH MOUNTS

Sixty ponies probably will be used in the international polo cup matches between England and America. These are the pick of the two strings, English and American, and it is a peculiar thing that the United States will ride more British-bred ponies than the invaders.

Only three of the real stars of the British string were bred in England, while six of America's best are English-bred. Eighteen or England's ponies are Irish bred. Argentine supplied as many as England, India and Australia a pair, while Spain and America each put one on the list. America's entry is Grayling, a California bred pony.

Most of the American mounts were supplied by the United States, sixteen being bred in that country. California has by far the most, eleven being the count from that state. Texas and Montana bred the others. Seven ponies are Irish, while Carry the News, one of the finest polo ponies in the world, is Hawaiian.

While all but two of the best English mounts are owned by Lord Wimborne, the other pair being the property of Captain Cheape—no less than ten stables were represented in the pick of the American ponies.

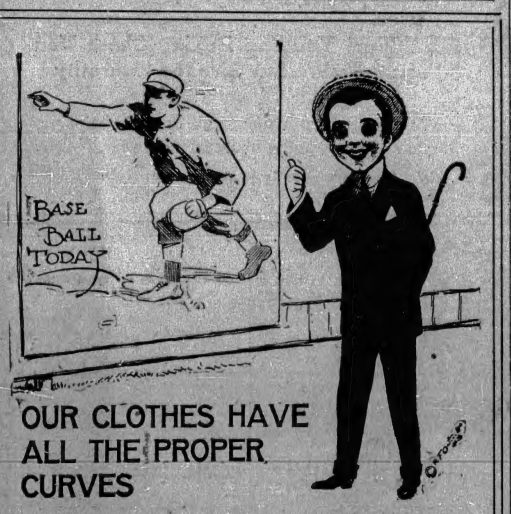
Whitney, with eleven, leads the list. Walter Dupee has four, Milburn three, while R. J. Tobin and L. L. Stoddard each supply two. Carry the News belongs to W. D. Baldwin. Rene La-Montagne, W. F. Dillingham, H. C. Phipps and P. H. Prince have each loaned a mount.

EASTERN LACROSSE GAMES

MONTREAL, June 13.—Before a crowd of 6,000 lacrosse enthusiasts, the Nationals rubbed it into the Toronto team today in a slashing never-to-be-forgotten game. The members of both teams were done out by the fast play which was started and finished by the locals, who never let up till they had snowed the Torontos under by the awful score of 28 to 10.

Tecumsehs, 8; Quebec, 4

TORONTO, June 13.—A crowd of over 2,500 were present today to witness the game between Tecumsehs and Quebec. The Indians defeated the Quebec team by a score of 8 to 4.



OUR CLOTHES HAVE ALL THE PROPER CURVES

Be a Clothes Fan

It Pays—Dress Well

You Want New Clothes—We Have Them

Styles Right Prices Right

We fit—we satisfy. Try us once, it won't be the last time.

See Our Special Suit Values at $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

NEW STRAW AND PANAMA HATS

See Monday's window display for first showing of new Neckwear; London style, direct importation just arrived. Price $1.00

Winner of Suit is H. A. M. Jones, 539 Linden Ave.
Ticket No. 128. Drawn by Police Officer Shawyer

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

254 Yonge St., Toronto "You'll Like Our Clothes." 645-7 Yates St., Victoria

STEELE UNABLE TO HOLD PORTLANDERS

Victoria Boy Hit Freely by Colts—Bees Bat Brown Out of Box, but Cannot Overtake Visitors.

League Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.
Vancouver	41	18	.695
Seattle	39	21	.650
Spokane	34	25	.576
Portland	23	35	.397
Tacoma	22	39	.371
Victoria	18	40	.310

Bobby Steele was unable to hold the Colts yesterday, and Portland won the final game of the series 7 to 6. Victoria batted young Brown out of the box in the sixth with a fusilade of hits that netted them three runs, but they could not get the one run needed to tie up the score.

Pat Eastley was rushed into the box when the count stood 7-6 in the sixth, and he turned the locals back hitless in 3 1-3 innings.

Altogether the game was one of the most interesting of the series. It was full of incident and exciting moments. The Bees twice reached within one run of their opponents' score and were always dangerous.

A remarkable feature was the elimination of Victoria's two regular catchers by minor accidents and the advent of Nye in the role of backstop, which he filled to the King's taste. He handled Steele well and his snap throws to second nipped a couple of would-be base-stealers. Hoffman was forced to retire in the third when a foul tip put his thumb out of joint, and Cunningham had a nail on one of his fingers ripped off.

Nye's home run in the opening session and Lamb's triple and a passed ball in the second inning gave the Bees a lead of two runs. The Colts got these back and a couple more for luck in the third after two men were out. Murray and Melchoir walked, Milligan singled and Williams cracked out a long fly over the left field fence. Moran's homer brought Victoria a third tally in their half of the inning. Two errors by Nye, another walk for Murray and singles by Coltrin and Melchoir added two to Portland's total in the fourth and Williams' second four-bagger completed their scoring in the fifth.

After Wilhoit and Lamb had grounded out in the sixth, Kelly and Delmas batted out singles, and Scanlon, who had replaced Nye at second base, lifted the ball over the centre field screen. Eastley went in at this stage and saved the day for his team. The score:

Portland—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Coltrin, ss.	5	0	2	2	5	0
Melchoir, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Milligan, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Williams, 1b.	4	2	2	14	0	0
Guigni, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	0
McKune, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4	0
Hausman, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Murray, c.	2	2	0	5	0	0
Brown, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Eastley, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	7	11	27	17	0

Victoria—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Moran, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Nye, 2b., c.	3	1	1	2	2	2
Calvo, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Wilhoit, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Lamb, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	0
Kelly, 1b.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Delmas, ss.	4	1	2	0	1	0
Hoffman, c.	1	0	0	2	1	0
Cunningham, c.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Scanlon, 2b.	2	1	1	4	1	0
Steele, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
*Driscol	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	9	27	11	2

*Batted for Steel in ninth.

Score by innings:

Portland ..... 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 0 0—7
Victoria ..... 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—6

Summary—Sacrifice hit—Hausman. Stolen base—Milligan. Two-base hits—Guigni, McKune. Three-base hits Lamb. Home runs—Moran, Nye, Scanlon, Williams (2). Pitchers' summary—9 hits, 3 runs off Brown in 5 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Steele 6, Brown 4, Eastley 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele 4, Brown 1, Eastley 1. Wild pitch—Steele. Passed balls—Murray, Nye. Credit win to Brown. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Casey.

Spokane, 4; Seattle, 2

SEATTLE, Wash., June 13.—Spokane won a thrilling twelve-inning game from Seattle today 4 to 2. In the first nine innings each side scored one run on errors. In the twelfth a combination of hits and errors gave Spokane three runs. In Seattle's half of the twelfth the bases were filled and Hughes forced a run by a base on balls.

Score—	R	H	E
Seattle	2	13	4
Spokane	4	8	2

Batteries — Bonner and Cadman; Hughes, Stanley and Brenegan.

Vancouver, 4; Tacoma, 2

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 13.—Vancouver scored its seventh straight victory over the Tacoma Tigers today, winning by a score of 4 to 2.

Score—	R	H	E
Vancouver	4	6	1
Tacoma	2	5	1

Batteries—Reuther and Check; McGinnity and Harris.

League Leaders Coming

The Vancouver league leaders will come over for a week's series with Victoria next week. Monday's game will commence at 4 o'clock. In the Portland series Victoria won four games and Portland three.

LIPTON CANNOT DRIVE MOTOR CAR SLOWLY NOW

LONDON, Eng., June 13.—The great speed maintained by the new Shamrock seems to have confused Sir Thomas Lipton's idea of pace on land. Yesterday the owner of the challenger was summoned at Southampton for driving his motor car at excessive speed. His secretary, who appeared in behalf of Sir Thomas, explained that the Shamrock's fine performance was responsible for the summons.

"He has been sailing so fast under no limitation of speed," said the secretary, "that, when returning to Southampton by motor, he did not realize he was traveling very fast."

The police stated that Lipton was going at thirty-seven miles an hour, and he was fined $50.

Amateur Baseball

In a Bay League game yesterday the Beavers defeated the Hornets 13 to 9. On Thursday the C. P. R. team defeated the Outlaws 5 to 4 on the C. P. R. grounds.

LEAGUE BASEBALL RESULTS

American

At Chicago — Washington-Chicago postponed, rain.
At Detroit—Boston, 8; Detroit, 6.
At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 8.
At St. Louis—New York, 4; St. Louis, 5.

National

At New York—Chicago, 4; New York, 8.
At Boston—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 4.
At Philadelphia—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 5.
At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 0.

Federal

At Chicago—Baltimore-Chicago, postponed, rain.
At Kansas City—First game—Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 10; second game—Brooklyn, 1; Kansas City, 2.
At St. Louis—First game—Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 7; second game—Buffalo, 10; St. Louis, 0.
At Indianapolis—Pittsburg, 4; Indianapolis, 8.

Pacific Coast

At Portland—Oakland, 2; Portland, 5.
At San Francisco—Los Angeles, 2; San Francisco, 1.
At Los Angeles—Sacramento, 3; Venice, 2.

FIFTH REGIMENT SHOOTING

The fine weather at Clover Point was responsible for some good scores yesterday afternoon.

The trophy presented by Little & Taylor was won by R.Q.M. Sgt. Caven with a score of 100. The scores:

A Class

	200	500	600	Tot'l
R.Q.M. Sergt. Caven	33	35	32	100
*Gnr McCallum	31	34	34	99
Sergt. de Carteret	34	33	32	99
R. S. M. Macdougall, W. D.	31	33	33	97
*Corp. Llewellyn	33	33	32	97
S. Sergt. Carr	30	33	32	95
Gnr. Hutchinson	33	31	31	95
Co. Q.M. Sergt. Hatcher	33	33	29	95
Gnr. Culross	32	31	30	93
Lieut. W. Winsby	33	29	28	90
Gnr. Anderson	33	32	26	90
Gnr. Duncan	29	30	30	89
Gnr. Neill	29	31	29	89
Gnr. Mitchell	27	32	29	88
Gnr. Pagett	30	30	28	88
Sergt. Denison	28	31	22	81

B Class

*Bmr. Gaunt	32	34	32	98
Gnr. Addison	32	29	32	93
Gnr. Harness	31	29	31	91
Gnr. Tanner	33	29	30	91
Q.M. Sergt. Clarke	29	31	26	86
Gnr. McGibbon	31	25	26	82
Sergt. Fleury	28	19	27	74

C Class

Bmr. Morrow	30	30	32	92
Gnr. Attwell	31	27	28	86
Bmr. Finnich	30	29	23	82
Gnr. Rough	26	28	27	81

D Class

Gnr. Wright	26	24	25	75
Lieut. W. B. Shaw	17	18	21	56
Gnr. O'Keefe	20	11	14	45

*Spoon winners.

HIGH SCORES IN SECOND OF RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTS

In the second match yesterday of the Canadian Rifle League Series the Civilian Rifle Club piled up many high scores. Weather conditions were favorable for good shooting, although the wind had to be watched carefully at times. The first team scored 974 points, an average of 97.4 per man, and the second team scored 898 points, an average of 89.8 per man. The team scores:

First Team

A. E. Ashe	101
G. Grassby	100
J. Caven	100
K. C. McCallum	99
S. H. de Carteret	99
E. Macdougall	97
Capt. E. J. Gollop	95
S. G. Carr	95
C. E. Wicks	94
E. E. Hardwick	94
Total	974

Second Team

F. T. Murray	92
H. J. Wicks	92
E. H. Beaney	91
D. McNicol	91
S. Q. M. S. Hill	90
A. H. Dobson	90
W. Duncan	89
J. H. Drewry	88
F. Paggett	88
R. Armstrong	87
Total	898

In the Club and the Dominion of Canada Salver shoot, A. E. Ashe was high with a splendid score of 101 out of the possible 105, and he won the gold button in Class A. C. E. Wicks won the Silver Button in Class B, and A. V. Mackie the Bronze Button, in Class C.

The Club scores in detail are as follows:

Class A—	200	500	600	Tot.
A. E. Ashe	34	34	33	101
G. Grassby	33	35	32	100
Capt. E. J. Gollop	30	31	34	95
H. J. Wicks	31	32	29	92
E. H. Beaney	32	29	30	91
A. Symonds	29	32	26	87
Capt. F. R. Exham	29	31	26	86
Class B—	200	500	600	Tot.
C. E. Wicks	32	30	32	94
E. E. Hardwick	32	32	30	94
F. T. Murray	32	27	33	92
D. McNicol	33	31	28	91
A. H. Dobson	31	30	25	86
S. Q. M. S. Hill	33	31	27	90
J. H. Drewry	30	28	30	88
R. Armstrong	29	28	32	87
A. C. Kennedy	32	30	24	86
Class C—	200	500	600	Tot.
A. V. Mackie	24	30	23	77
R. S. Greig	19	22	12	53

SECOND ROUND SCORES IN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

TROON, Scotland, June 12. — Excellent cards were returned in the second round of the qualifying stage for the British open golf championship, Francis Ouimet, American open champion, completed his second eighteen holes in seventy-seven, which with his score yesterday of 77, made his total 154. This places him well within the hundred players qualified for the final.

Harry Vardon, the British professional, took seventy-nine, making his total 159; James Braid, the Scottish player, did today's round in seventy-five for a total of 151; Edward Ray did seventy-six, finishing with a total of 150.

Harold Weber, of Toledo, has little chance of being in among the hundred players entitled to participate in the championship proper or seventy-two holes at Prestwick. His score today was eighty-seven and his total 171.

Printers Will Practice

In view of their game with the Bimels on Monday evening at the Royal Athletic Park, the Printers will hold a practice at the Albion Grounds at 10 o'clock this morning.

ENGLISHMEN OUTPLAY AMERICAN POLO FOUR

Speed and Team Work of the Challengers Demoralizes Cup Defenders—Superiority Evident From Start.

MEADOWBROOK POLO CLUB, Westbury, Long Island, June 13.—Demoralized by the speed and team work of the English challengers, the American team went down to defeat here today in the first game of the match for the International polo cup by a score of 8 1-2 to 3. After the first flurry in the opening period, the defending four never held the sway, being outplayed and outsprinted by the Hurlingham Club representatives and the English ponies.

The defeat came as a great surprise to the majority of the 40,000 spectators, who had expected an American victory and made the cup defenders 10 to 7 favorites in the wagering previous to the game. They were quick to appreciate the brilliant play of the invaders, however, and the stands rang with applause at the clever exhibition of the English players.

This superiority became apparent with the bell in the opening period, and it appeared to upset the defending four, who never recovered the form shown in recent practice games until the closing minutes of the game, when the Americans settled down and gave the first indications of what they were supposed to be capable of doing.

The challengers gave the finest exhibition of team work ever seen in an invading four. Both on attack and defence they played the ball into each other's hands, taking few unwarranted chances, and the success of these tactics was proved by the score and the ease by which they won the first leg in the 1914 trophy series.

It was not alone in team work that the English players excelled, however; their stick work was a revelation, and the length and direction of their strikes showed the benefits gained by the long preliminary practice season, which began in Madrid early in the Winter.

The American force was far weaker than was the case last year, and, in addition, was called upon to face a team which surpassed in skill and speed the combination which just failed to lift the cup in 1913.

The English players rarely sacrificed team work for individual brilliancy, placing the ball in the hands in the best position to make the shot. Captain Cheape and Tompkins, however, starred in the attack because of their forward position, and the veteran at No. 2 never gave a better example of fine riding and driving than he did today.

The teams:

England—No. 1, Captain H. A. Tompkinson; No. 2, Captain Cheape; No. 3, Mjor Barrett (captain); No. 4, Captain Lockett.

United States—No. 1, Rene Lamontagne; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury (captain); No. 3, D. Millburn; No. 4, L. Waterbury.

Goal Summary: First period—1, Lockett, England, 50 seconds; 2, Cheape, England, 1:20. Second period—3, J. M. Waterbury, United States, 5:16. Third period—4, Tompkinson, England, 27 seconds. Fourth period—5, Cheape, England, 10 seconds; 6, J. M. Waterbury, United Sttes, 2:26; 7, Lockett, England, 1:49. Fifth period—8, Tompkinson, England, 6:50. Sixth period—9, J. M. Waterbury, United States, 3:35; 10, Cheape, England, 4:17. Seventh period—11, Cheape, England, 1:16. Eighth period—12, Lockett, England, 53 seconds; 13, Tompkinson, England, 54 seconds; 14, Milburn, United States, 2:28. Total gross score—England, 10; United States, 4.

Penalties: England—Second period, Lockett fouled L. Waterbury; Tompkinson makes safety; sixth period, Barrett fouls by hooking mallet; seventh period, Lockett makes safety. Penalties, 1½. Net score, England, 8½. Penalties: United States—Sixth period, fouls by Milburn and Waterbury. Penalties, 1. Net score, 3. Time to start, 4:37:10; finish, 6:09:20.

Announcement

Owing to the fact that our supply of coupons (a matter of 2,000) was exhausted before 6 p. m., we have been obliged to postpone our drawing until Monday. We had advertised this drawing for Saturday night, and wish to apologize to our customers for the delay

Richardson & Stephens
Corner of Yates and Government Streets

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If it be foolish to take up writing as a profession, then it is folly also to take up painting, or music, or sculpture.—Horace Annesley Vachell.

Additional Sport on Pages 12 and 13.

Baseball

VICTORIA vs. VANCOUVER
ALL WEEK

Game starts Monday at 4 p. m.

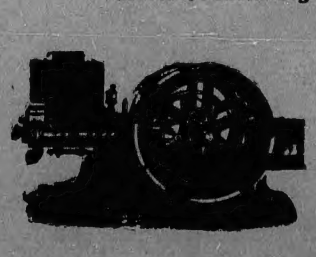
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Phone 1925. 1003 Government Street.

B. C. COAST SERVICE

PAGEANT OF VANCOUVER

JUNE 12, 1914

$2.70——Vancouver and Return——$2.70

Tickets on sale June 11 only. Final return limit June 13.
Steamers leave Victoria 10:30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 11:45 p.m.

C. P. R. Offices, 1102 Government St. Phones 174 and 4670
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of six days

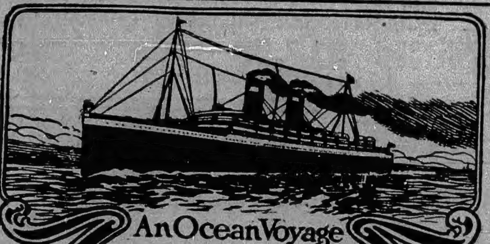
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To STEWART, Mondays at 10 a. m.
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The staterooms contain every convenience and luxury and are furnished throughout in exceptional taste. The Allan Line steamers have always been noted for superior cuisine and dining room service—and in these as in other features they are unexcelled.

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1st Cabin $95.00 and up. 2nd Cabin $55.00 and up.

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Morning Steamer

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Fast Steel Steamship "IROQUOIS"

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Leaves Victoria Dock daily except Sunday at 1 p. m. for Port Angeles, Dungeness, Port Williams, Port Townsend and Seattle. Connections are made at Port Angeles with automobiles for Sol Duc Hot Springs.

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SYDNEY 19 Days from San Francisco

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SS. CROWN OF SEVILLE

Antwerp	June 10
London	June 13
Liverpool	June 18
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SS. HUNTSMAN

Antwerp	July 8
London	July 9
Glasgow	July 16
Liverpool	July 23

For San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and All California Points.

SS. Governor or President leaves Victoria at 10 p. m. every Friday.
SS. Congress leaves Seattle at 10 a. m., June 23.

For Southeastern Alaska, SS. Spokane or City of Seattle leaves Seattle 9 p. m., June 13, 19, 25.

Low rates, including berth and meals; excellent service.

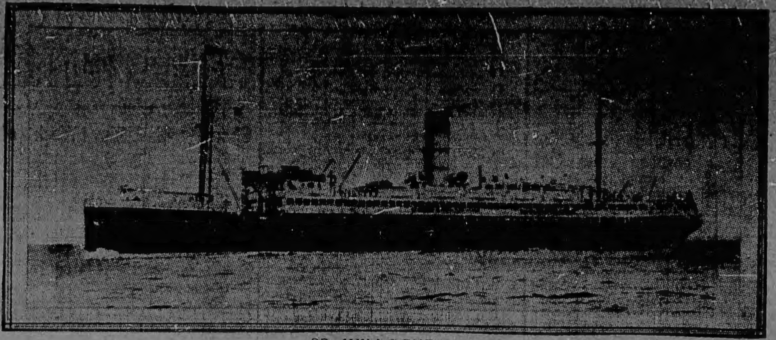
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SS. WILLOCHRA

Fine 10,000-ton liner which has returned to the Sydney-San Francisco service of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. She replaces the Aorangi

SPACE IS SECURED ON LINER TITAN

Half Million Feet of Lumber and Shipment of Whale Oil Consigned Outward by Next Blue Funnel Liner.

Much greater space than usual is being reserved for Victoria freight aboard the Blue Funnel liner Titan for her outward sailing to the Orient and United Kingdom. The vessel will be the first of the Holt fleet to return here after discharging at Vancouver in several months. Such enormous cargoes were offering for the Cyclops, Antilochus and Ixion on Puget Sound that the local agents of the line were unable to secure space, and consequently the Cyclops and Antilochus failed to put in here for cargo until the date scheduled for their departure for Yokohama.

The Ixion is now loading a full cargo and she is not expected to show up at this port until July 8, when she will complete with small shipments of outward freight. The Blue Funnel liners invariably make four calls here, two to discharge and two to load, but in the case of the past three vessels only three calls have been made.

The Titan is scheduled to leave Yokohama on June 20 for Victoria, and will arrive on July 4. After putting off passengers and mails she will go to Puget Sound and Vancouver to discharge, and will then return here to load preparatory to shifting back to Seattle.

According to an announcement made yesterday by H. B. Davenport, agent here for Dodwell & Co., the Titan will take aboard at this port 500,000 feet of lumber and various smaller shipments of general cargo.

It is expected that the Titan will also take out a large consignment of whale oil, as the first shipments will be arriving from the whaling stations by the time she reaches the Coast.

On her inward voyage from Liverpool, the Titan carries a fair European cargo, and she is now loading at Oriental ports for the North Pacific.

The liner Protesilaus, which is following her, and is shortly due at Singapore, is reported to have on board a heavy cargo of European merchandise, and by the time she has completed loading in the Far East the vessel will have little space to spare.

The Protesilaus leaves Yokohama on July 18 and arrives here on the first day of August.

BRINGING SUGAR CARGO

Under charter to the Union Steamship Company, the British steamer Canada Cape will sail from Suva on June 18 with sugar for the B. C. Refinery. The steamer is expected about July 3, and will sail outward about July 13 for San Francisco to load for Sydney and Melbourne. She will return in the service via Suva in October, following the steamer Wyandotte, which is due here in September.

HAMBURG AMERICAN

Largest S.S. Co in the WORLD — 442 Ships 1,417,710 TONS

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Going or Coming

Travel by the HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

JUNE SAILINGS

Pres. Grant ... 18th, 1 P.M.
‡¶Pennsylvania ... 25th, 12 Noon
IMPERATOR ... 27th, 12 Noon

JULY SAILINGS

Pres. Lincoln ... 2nd, 11 A.M.
VATERLAND ... 7th, 10 A.M.
KAIS'N AUG. VIC 11th, 1 P.M.
§¶Batavia ... 16th, 11 A.M.
IMPERATOR ... 18th, 12 Noon
¶§Pretoria ... 23rd, 5 P.M.
Pres. Grant ... 30th, 10 A.M.

¶Second cabin only. §Hamburg direct. ‡Call at Boulogne.

MEDITERRANEAN

Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa

SS. Hamburg ... June 30, 3 P.M.
SS. Moltke ... July 15, 3 P.M.
SS. Hamburg ... Aug. 6, 3 P.M.
SS. Moltke ... Aug. 27, 3 P.M.

From BOSTON to

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Cleveland ... June 16, 10 A.M.
Amerika ... June 30, 12 Noon

TWO CRUISES IN 1915

Around the World

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PANAMA CANAL

From San Francisco by Cruising Steamers

"Cincinnati," Feb. 8 AND "Cleveland," Feb. 22

135 DAYS EACH CRUISE $900 and up.

Including all necessary expenses. In order to secure choice location, rooms should be booked now.

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and S. S. Agts., Victoria, B. C.

FOR GLASGOW TRADE

The Anchor Line, which has a working arrangement with the Cunard Company, has chartered the Cunarder Campania for two voyages. The vessel will afterwards return to the Cunard service.

Twenty-one years have elapsed since the Campania made her maiden voyage, and her record is now 500 transatlantic trips without an accident. For some time she held the blue ribbon for speed. The completion of the Aquitania set the Campania free, and she is taking the place of the Cameronia, which recently had a machinery derangement.

Just twenty-one years ago the Campania and Lucania were the greatest and most wonderful vessels of the day. There was nothing to touch them in size, speed or splendor, and they were talked of as the last word in naval architecture and marine engineering.

The Aquitania is four times as large, but she is only a few knots faster. Size and speed have advanced at a very different rate, or the speed of the Aquitania would have been at least eighty knots.

CHARTER RATES AT LOWEST EBB

Time Charter Prices Are Lowest Quoted in Many Months, but Improvement Is Predicted.

Judging from the number of steamers and sailing craft on berth, or about to go on berth, at Newcastle, N.S.W., loading or to take on cargoes of coal for the North Pacific Coast, there will be no dearth of charters for some time to come.

The lowest ebb in the price of time charters for bottoms in many years has been reached, according to information received on this Coast.

Freight rates have dropped all over the world and shippers are being offered inducements not dreamed of a year ago.

Big tramp steamers receiving a charter price of $15,000 per month a year ago, are now being paid for at the rate of only $5,000 per month.

As an indication of the drastic cut in freight rates, a price of sixty shillings is now quoted on lumber from British Columbia to the United Kingdom. The price about a year ago was 105 shillings.

The general price per ton per month last year was up to 10 shillings, and this has been cut more than one-half.

It is hard to predict how long this condition will exist. Shipping men declare that one of the regular dull periods is now on, but they hope to see business improve and normal conditions restored in the near future.

TO RETURN HERE IN HARRISON TRADE

British Steamer Engineer Is Fixed to Take August Sailing From Liverpool to the North Pacific Coast.

According to cable advices received here, the British steamer Engineer, Captain Maycock, will take the August sailing of the Harrison Direct Line from Liverpool to Victoria and North Pacific ports.

Since she was last on this Coast the Engineer has been operated in the Liverpool-New Orleans trade, and she is now making a voyage in that service prior to re-entering the North Pacific trade.

The Engineer is commanded by Captain Maycock, who, it will be remembered, inaugurated the Harrison Direct service via the Straits of Magellan with the steamship Centurion.

In the event of the Panama Canal being opened as anticipated, the Engineer, as also the steamship Huntsman, which precedes her, will come to Victoria via the Isthmian waterway. It was with this intention that the line was inaugurated, and it goes without saying that the Harrison Line will be among the first to make use of the shorter route.

The liner Benefactor was ordered to make the return voyage to Liverpool via the Panama Canal, but it is doubtful whether she will be able to carry out these orders.

On her last inward voyage the Engineer brought nearly 1,000 tons of cargo for Victoria, this being placed on record as the largest shipment ever consigned here by a vessel of the Harrison Line. The Engineer is being preceded here by the steamers Musician, Candidate, Crown of Seville and Huntsman.

The Musician has arrived at San Francisco, and the Candidate sailed from Liverpool on May 26.

The Crown of Seville will clear the Mersey June 20, the Huntsman July 25, and the Engineer on August 21.

JAPANESE CRUISERS SAIL NORTH TODAY

Asama and Azuma Expected to Arrive Off Here on Wednesday—Make Official Call Monday Week.

After a stay of eight days at San Francisco, the Japanese cruisers Asama and Azuma will weigh anchor this morning and set a course in the direction of Victoria. By steaming at an average clip the Japanese Imperial training squadron will arrive off this port on Wednesday en route to Vancouver. According to the present arrangements the Asama and Azuma will leave the Terminal City on the morning of Monday, June 22 and will arrive at Esquimalt early the same afternoon. The two warships will lie at anchor off this port until the morning of June 24, when they are scheduled to sail for Tacoma. During their stay in port the officers and men of the cruisers will be entertained by the Provincial and civic authorities and the local Japanese colony.

The following facts relating to the cruisers are of interest:

The Asama, a first-class cruiser, length 422 feet, width 62 feet, draft 24 feet, displacement 9,700 tons.

The Asama played an important role in the Russo-Japanese war. Commanded by Captain Yashiro, now Minister of the Navy, she sank two Russian cruisers off the Korean port of Chemulpo. She was built in England in 1898.

The officers of the Asama are: Captain T. Higara, in command; Commander J. Nango, first officer; Lieutenant Commander S. Yonemura, chief navigator; Lieutenant Commander F. Arao, chief engineer.

Azuma

The Azuma, a first-class cruiser, length 452 feet, width 59 feet, draft 23 feet, displacement 9,326 tons.

The Azuma was built in France in 1899 and is one of the veterans of the Russo-Japanese war.

The officers of the Azuma are: Captain K. Sato, in command; Commander Hiroshi Furukawa, first officer; Lieutenant-Commander K. Kata, chief navigator; Lieutenant Commander S. Yasuzumi, chief engineer.

Staff of Squadron

Vice-Admiral T. Kurol, in command; Commander S. Komaki, aid; Lieutenant K. Arimi, aid.

Crews

	Asama	Azuma
Officers	37	34
Cadets	60	59
Warrant Officers	17	17
Minor and non-commissioned officers and sailors	677	652
	791	762

TACOMA REPORTS FINE TRANSPACIFIC VOYAGE

Captain Hamada States That Weather Conditions Were Everything to Be Desired

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Tacoma Maru, Captain Hamada, which reached port early yesterday morning, reported splendid weather conditions during her transpacific voyage. "We had smooth seas all the way, and on the whole experienced a very fine passage." Such was the manner in which Captain Hamada summed up the voyage following his arrival in port. The Tacoma Maru reached this port two days behind schedule as the result of delay in the Orient, brought about by the funeral ceremonies of the late Dowager Empress of Japan.

Fifty-three Japanese disembarked from the liner at the Outer Docks, and fifty-two steerage passengers, including three Europeans, were taken on to Puget Sound. For Victoria the steamship brought 300 tons of general cargo and 2,500 tons were consigned to Tacoma and Seattle. Her raw silk cargo amounted to 200 bales.

KILLED BY HEAVY SEA

Glenlochy Lost Two of Her Chinese Seamen Shortly After Leaving British Coast

VANCOUVER, June 13.—The steamship Glenlochy, Captain E. J. Stallard, under charter to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, arrived here from the United Kingdom and the Orient, reporting the death of two of her Chinese sailors, who were smashed by heavy seas which came aboard during the early part of the voyage.

The steamship left London on March 14, and while in the English Channel met with heavy gales. On March 16 the Glenlochy shipped a tremendous sea forward, which washed the sailors about the forward well deck. When help came one of the sailors was dead and he was buried the same day. The other had received severe injuries to the skull, the top of the head being practically lifted off. Forty-six stitches were put in and the man lived on for four weeks, perfectly conscious.

Vessel Movements

MANILA, June 10.—Sailed, Str. Daldorch for Puget Sound.

ANTOFAGASTA, June 12.—Arrived: Str. Colusa, from Seattle; Str. Hesperus, from San Francisco.

BOMBAY, June 9.—Sailed, Str. Silesia, from Hamburg for Portland, Ore.

HAMBURG, June 10.—Sailed, Str. Siaak, for San Francisco and Seattle.

Gordons Limited

739 Yates Street — Phone 1391



The Test of Distinction

Dorothy Dodd Shoes for Ladies

There is more in distinctive shoes than in a smart suit or pretty gown. There must be richness of material, a flattering shapeliness, long wearing quality, and, most of all, that delightful ease and comfort that is seldom obtained to such an extent as in

"DOROTHY DODD" SHOES

You don't know how long a pair of shoes can last until you have worn this famous make. They are made to satisfy the advanced ideas of women of today—the woman who wants distinction in every detail of her costume.

The prestige of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes is the result of merit instantly appreciated by every woman who wears them. They are the shoe of today—product of the most improved methods of manufacture. We are the exclusive agents in this city.

You can rely on getting the very latest New York styles in Colonials, high and low shoes, and Mary Jane slippers.

Next Time You Are Buying Shoes You Would Do Well to Give the "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes a Trial

We always keep a fine stock of Satin Slippers, Boudoir Slippers and Children's Footwear.

Shoe Department Is on the Basement Floor.

Nobody grows old nowadays. Women of 40 are every bit as fascinating as girls of 20, and men of 50 have a healthy, optimistic buoyancy that their sons can never rival. I fancy that in the future the serious, dull work of the world will be done by the young, and that at 40 we shall be expected to begin sowing our wild oats.—The Carpenter, in The London Daily Express.

SAN FRANCISCO WAS SPEEDY ON TRIALS

Powerfully Equipped Maple Leaf Steamer, Destined for British Columbia Trade, Averaged Over 14 Knots.

Most satisfactory trials were run by the Isthmian Steamship Company's new liner San Francisco, which is to be operated in the service of the Maple Leaf Line between New York and British Columbia.

The San Francisco recently left the United Kingdom for the River Plate, and upon the completion of that voyage she will go on berth at New York to load steel and general cargo for Victoria and other ports on this Coast.

During the steam trials of the San Francisco her machinery worked with exceptional smoothness and a speed of slightly over fourteen knots was maintained under a full head of steam.

The steamer has an extreme length of 427 feet and a breadth of 52 feet. She was specially designed for carrying steel rails and other heavy products from Eastern ports of the United States to the North Pacific Coast through the Panama Canal, and in consequence has unusually spacious holds and 'tween-deck spaces, large hatches and powerful tubular steel derricks.

Besides a large number of these for five and eight-ton lifts, the vessel is equipped with two heavy derricks on the fore and main masts, respectively, each capable of lifting thirty tons, thus enabling exceptionally heavy lifts to be loaded and discharged by the ship's own gear.

For this purpose twelve powerful steam winches have been installed, two being coupled in pairs with a central drum at each mast to cope with heavy lifts.

To cope with the somewhat difficult problems which often arise in the trade for which this vessel is intended, specially large water ballast capacity has been provided, as well as a [illegible] ballast tank, the latter to hold over 1,000 tons.

In addition to the usual outfit of lifeboats, the San Francisco is equipped with a large motor lifeboat, carven built, with cruiser stern. The motor for propulsion is of the two-cylinder, reversible type of 10 horsepower, fitted either for petroleum or gasoline.

The propelling machinery of the San Francisco is of an unusually powerful character, consisting of triple expansion engines and with steam generated by three large boilers working under forced draught.

COMMAND OF HOLT LINER

Ixion's Former Chief Officer Given Charge of Blue Funnel Steamer in Java Trade

Mr. Dawson, who was formerly chief officer of the Blue Funnel liner Ixion, has been given the command of the steamship Diomed, one of the Blue Funnel ships engaged in the Java trade. Mr. Dawson acted as relieving captain for some weeks before joining the Diomed.

Word has also reached here that Chief Engineer Collins, of the Protesilaus, has been transferred from that vessel to be chief engineer of one of the Blue Funnel passenger liners in the Australian trade.

SPOKEN IN ATLANTIC

Sailing Ship Holt Hill Making Remarkably Slow Passage to United Kingdom

The British ship Holt Hill, Captain Bray, well-known in Victoria, is making a remarkably slow trip to the United Kingdom from Puget Sound. She is now out 184 days and should be reported arriving very soon. Some anxiety has been expressed recently, because she had not been sighted, but news has since reached here that the ship was spoken on April 10, when she was 119 days out, in lattitude 3 south, longitude 31 west, which position is a little northeast of Fernando de Noronha. From that point to the English Channel ships take from forty-five to sixty days.

Maple Leaf Line

[illegible]

SUMMER TRAINING FOR THE REGIMENTS

Fusiliers Contemplate Manoeuvres Between Ladysmith and Nanaimo — 5th and Highlanders Training.

Preparations for special Summer training are engaging the attention of the commanding officers of the three local regiments. It has been arranged that the 50th Regiment of Highlanders will go into camp at Macaulay Plains on Saturday, June 27, where the 5th Regiment will be established, the latter having arranged to march out for its regular period of training this morning. Nothing definite has yet been decided by the officers of the 88th Fusiliers. The matter is under consideration, there being a strong feeling among them that the corps will be unable to obtain the experience needed on the more or less confined area indicated.

Which seen yesterday, Colonel Hall, of the 88th Fusiliers, stated that the training of a programme for giving the regiment training of practical value had been under consideration. Up to the present no definite decision had been reached. The scope was too limited at Macaulay Plains for the plans he had in mind. The possibility of spending a few days in the country between Ladysmith and Nanaimo, a district broken admirably for the purpose of manoeuvres, was being debated. If a satisfactory understanding could be reached, the Fusiliers would have their training in this way, the Civil Aid Force being pitted against them. The latter now was 200 strong, and the experience gained during the past few months had made it a formidable force with which to contend.

Providing the scheme materialised, Colonel Hall stated that the Civil Aid Force would have its headquarters at Nanaimo as at present. The Fusiliers would be established at Ladysmith. Between them would be a stretch of fifteen miles, and over that country the training would take place, canvas being discarded and the bivouacs formed at the most suitable places in the vicinity of where the corps happened to be at nightfall. This method, in Colonel Hall's opinion, would so closely resemble actual service conditions as to give the men the best possible training.

Highlanders' Plans

Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, of the 50th Regiment of Highlanders, explained, when seen by a representative of The Colonist, that it had been decided that that corps shall go into camp at Macaulay Plains on June 27 and remain there for five days. The difficulty experienced by the men in getting away from their employment for more than a short time was a matter which had to be given serious consideration in planning the outing. By making a start on Saturday morning, of the date named, and closing on the following Wednesday, which was a holiday, it meant that there were included only two and a half working days.

It was stated that the detailed programme of the work has not been drafted. There would be drills, however, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. These would be of an ordinary character, consisting chiefly of tests of efficiency in attack and defence. Detachments would be placed to defend one or more of the outlines which are to be found at different points on the plains. They would be subjected to attack. There would be other forms of tactical manoeuvering, the particulars of which are not yet known. In all probability the 5th Regiment would be able to participate in some infantry work before the camp's close. As the Highlanders would be 300 strong there was every reason to believe that the final operations, at least, would be on an exceptionally large scale, and that the men would receive an experience, taking it all through, as near actual service conditions as circumstances permitted.

March to Camp Today

That the 5th Regiment will assemble at the Drill Hall at 10 o'clock this morning and will march into camp, the route followed being along Government Street to Bay, thence to Esquimalt Road to Rithet Street, was announced by Lt.-Col. Winsby yesterday. The corps will be at full strength, with the exception of the detachment which has been stationed at Nanaimo and which is coming from that city to participate. Where necessary the officers will be horsed. The field artillery will be equipped with horses. The bugle band, which is a recent acquisition, will be on parade. At Rithet Street, where the main part of the regiment will turn into the camping area, Major Angus will continue along the Esquimalt Road, establishing quarters in the naval yard in order that the men may be within convenient reach of the twelve pound anti-torpedo guns, which are capable of discharging twenty-four shots a minute. The bugle band will accompany No. 1 Company.

At the plains, the camping ground has been laid out by a corps of engineers. There will be the usual tent pitching competition at the outset. The time of No. 2 Company, commanded by Major Woolison, will be devoted to the 6-inch guns of the fortress, while No. 3 Company, commanded by Major Harris, will take up its accustomed training in the handling of field artillery. An innovation this year will be the use of horses in moving the guns from place to place, thus conforming, in almost every particular, to actual service conditions in practice.

It is announced that the regiment's annual sports will take place on June 20, and that the muster parade will be held on the 28th of the month.

Concerts will be given by the band twice every week, on dates which will be made public later.

Why Is Evil Permitted When Will It Cease

Heathen Population Doubled During Past Century

The permission of evil is a question which has puzzled many of the philosophers and thinkers of the past and many of the great theologians have written and theorized upon this subject. Still the question remains unanswered and a mystery to the great majority of mankind.

As to when it will cease, to the average man, this question seems unanswerable, seeing, despite the efforts of the civilized governments and of church systems of our day, the heathen population doubled during the last century, now reaching the enormous total of one billion two hundred million souls, while in the civilized countries the number of infidels and agnostics is ever increasing. It is now estimated nearly ninety per cent of the people of Germany and France are infidels.

The question may well be asked: "When Will Evil Cease?" Will the prayer of the Christian Church "Thy will be done on earth" ever be realized?



GEORGE MARTINICH

Will lecture today on "Why Does God Permit Evil."

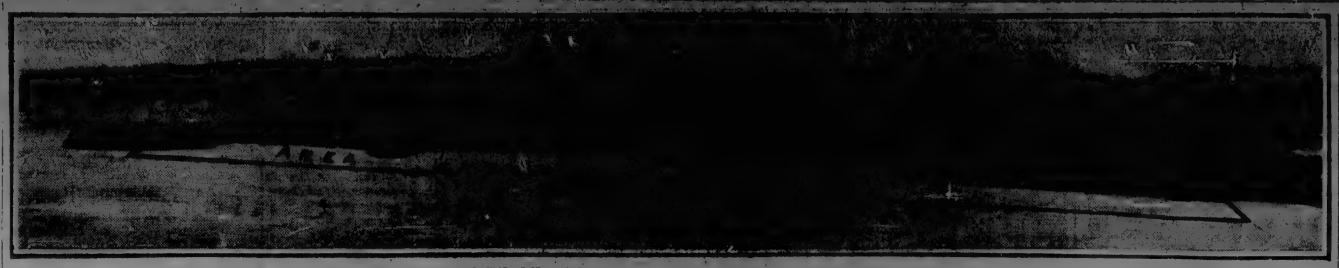
Mr. Martinich, in part, says according to the Bible testimony the light knowledge of God's word would shine more and more unto the perfect day, accordingly, under the increased knowledge of our day, the scripture, God's divine revelation to man, answers the question, not only as to "Why God permits Evil," but also in what manner and when it will be restrained and the great God of Love shall overrule it to the ultimate blessing and eternal welfare of the children of men.

Having been guaranteed by the atoning sacrifice of the Lamb of Calvary, who "gave himself a ransom for all and who now is exalted to be a Prince and a Savior, the Redeemer of mankind.

Mr. Martinich is a deep student and an upholder of the Bible, his motto "Prove all things and have a reason for the hope within you" backed by "Thus saith the Lord."

The lecture will be delivered in the Pantages Theatre and is under the auspices of the International Bible Students' Association, it is the second in a series of lectures following the Photo Drama of Creation.

The doors open at 7 o'clock, lectures commences at 7:30. Seats are free and no collection is taken. A cordial invitation is extended to all.



SITE OF RETAINING WALL AT SONGHEES POINT

The Cost of the Contract Will Be in the Neighborhood of $250,000. Tenders Are to Be Received by July 27.

EARLY START ON RETAINING WALL

Tenders for Inner Harbor Revetment Scheme to Be Submitted by July 27—Superstructure on Cribs.

Tenders have been invited by the Department of Public Works for the construction of a reinforced concrete retaining wall at Songhees Point, forming part of the revetment scheme planned by the Dominion Government for the Inner Harbor at Victoria. The estimated cost of the contract is placed at approximately $250,000, for the erection of the quay wall and the necessary excavations, extending from Songhees Point to the proposed Johnson Street bridge. All tenders are to be submitted to the Department at Ottawa by July 27 next.

A sea wall of approximately 1,000 feet in length, it is quite conceivable that in the future the scheme will be carried still further, until practically the whole of the north shore will be lined by a magnificent concrete wall that will have no peer on this Coast. Some idea of the importance of the work can be gleaned from the accompanying photograph and plan showing the location and nature of the contract.

Before the contractors can start active operations, a tremendous amount of dredging will have to be carried out at the site of the proposed wall. It is understood that 65,000 cubic yards of material will have to be removed before the desired level is reached for the foundations of the quay. The Ajax or Mudlark will probably be employed on this work after the contract has been awarded. The wall itself takes a straight line from Songhees Point to the abuttment of the Johnson Street bridge, and the intervening space between the wall and the shore will be filled in, an area of thirteen acres being reclaimed. The cost of the contract is being jointly borne by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, this Province contributing a sum of $75,000.

The construction of the wall proper will be founded on rubble stone at a depth of twenty feet below low water, all heights and depths referring to ordinary low water Spring tides in the harbor of Victoria. Wherever rock is found the excavation will be carried down to a depth of twenty-four feet or deeper, as may be ordered during the progress of the work, after which a layer of rubble will be deposited some three feet thick. Over this broken stone will be laid, for a thickness of one foot over the whole of the crib sites, for a width exceeding five feet on each side of the cribs. The surface of the stone foundation will then be made level to receive the cribs. The retaining wall will be built on reinforced concrete cribs, as in the case of the new piers being constructed at Ogden Point. These cribs will be built either on a floating drydock or on a scow without deck, and upon completion will be floated to the site and sunk by means of valves. Valves will be placed in the outer walls of the cribs so that water may be let in for ballast, as required as ballast for sinking, can be pumped over the top. The cribs will be built in lengths of eighty to 100 feet, the width being twenty-five feet and the height twenty-five feet. The outer walls and bottom platform will be fifteen inches thick and the interior walls ten inches thick. Much steel will be required for the construction of these cribs, as they are to be strongly reinforced.

As the cribs are completed they will be sunk in their respective places on the rubble foundation prepared to receive them, and, with adjoining ends in close contact with each other, will form a straight line from end to end of the wall. After being placed in position, the cribs will be filled with rubble, which will form the foundation of the superstructure.

The superstructure of the wall will consist of concrete molded in alternate sections approximately thirty feet in length. The height of the wall will average thirty-seven feet above the foundation, seventeen fet above low water and seven feet above high water. As a means of protection to the face of the wall, when completed, vertical fenders of creosoted timber, twelve by twelve inches, will be placed on the face every ten feet, centre to centre, and bolted with wedge bolts. Three wallings, ten by twelve inches, also of creosoted timber, will be placed butting against the fenders and bolted in position. Placed every sixty feet on the top of the wall will be cast-iron bollards.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

5th Regiment, C. G. A.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. W. N. Winsby, commanding. Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., June 12, 1914.

Discharged—The following men having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength from this date: Band Sergt. and Bandmaster S. Rogers: No. 149, Gnr. F. S. Christopher; No. 18, Gnr. A. J. Walsh.

Enlisted—The following men having been duly attested, are taken on the strength from the dates specified and posted to companies as under: To regimental staff, Gnr. William James Smith, June 12 (band), to No. 1 Company, No. 18, Gnr. Lawrence Rendle Twose, June 11; to No. 2 Company, No. 317, Gnr. Arthur Lewis Hickling, June 12 (band); to No. 3 Company, No. 270, Gnr. George W. Beveridge, June 12.

Duty—Lieut. K. H. Bovill will perform the duties of assistant adjutant during the annual training in camp.

Promotion—The commanding officer has been pleased to approve the following promotion on the regimental staff from the 13th inst.: To be bandsergeant and acting bandmaster, Gnr. W. J. Smith.

District Order—The following extract from D. O. 81 is published for general information: "5th British Columbia Regiment, to be major, Captain H. H. Woolison, vice Major W. N. Winsby, promoted March 12, 1911." The above extract is from advance copy of General Orders, dated April 28, 1914.

Camp Standing Orders—Bugle calls will be blown each day as follows until further orders: Reveille, 5:30 a.m.; breakfast, 6:00 a.m.; office, 7:30 a.m.; officers' mess, 6:15 p.m.; mens' dinner, 6:30 p.m.; dress for parade, 7:10 p.m.; fall in, 7:15 p.m.; retreat, 8:00 p.m.; first post, 10:15 p.m.; last post, 10:45 p.m.; lights out, 11:00 p.m. (b) Tents will be rolled each morning unless otherwise ordered. (c) Men leaving camp in uniform must wear belts and be smart and clean. (d) Proper rosters must be posted in each tent before leaving camp on Tuesday morning and numbered from the right, and no man or equipment must be transferred to other tents after that date without first obtaining permission of the O. C. company. (e) Each company will parade for dinner in its own lines in charge of the senior corporal, and be marched to their mess tent, and he will be responsible for maintaining proper discipline during meals.

(Signed) R. P. Clark, Captain
Adjutant

50th Regiment Highlanders of Canada

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col A. W. Currie, commanding:

The following extract from District Order No. 81 is published for general information:

1. District Orders, Confirmation of Rank—The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers, having qualified themselves for their appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names: Captains R. Asser, S. J. Redpath, C. A. Forsythe, 21st November, 1913; Capt. J. H. Gillespie, 27th November, 1913; Lieutenants G. S. Ager, D. B. F. Bullen, R. G. Monteith, T. Muirhead, H. Westmorland, P. R. M. Wallis, 21st Novemebr, 1913.

2. Duties—The following officers are detailed for duties: Orderly officer for week ending 22nd June, 1914, Lieutenant Gray. Next for duty, Lieutenant Sturgess. Officer for range duty June 15, 1914, Captain Redpath. Next for duty, Captain Gillespie.

3. Promotions and Reversions—Staff—To be acting corporal and to act as orderly room clerk, Private H. F. Bird, from G Company. A Company—Sergeant Atherton will revert to the ranks at his own request. To be sergeant—Lance-Sergeant Elliott, vice Atherton, reverted. B Company—To be lance-corporals—Private E. S. Hudson, Private H. Lindsay, Private P. T. Hughes, Private J. Brown. C Company—To be lance-corporals, Private H. Relkis, Private R. E. Meredith. G Company—To be lance-corporal, Private A. B. Danby.

4. Transfer — The undermentioned man is transferred from G Company to B Company, Private R. E. Williams.

5. Discharge — The undermentioned men, having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength—G Company, Private Wm. Shearer, Private C. A. Rhodes, Private J. D. Taylor.

6. Enlistments—The following men, having been attested, are taken on the strength and posted as under—To A Company, Private V. M. Gallon, Private N. R. Ballantyne, Private A. Duffield. To B Company, Private J. Meldram, Private S. Bergmann, Private H. Paul, Private D. Ory. To C Company, Private F. M. McKinnon, Private W. H. Rose, Private B. F. Dix. To E Company, Private M. C. McPhail. To F Company, Private A. L. Creech. To G Company, Private C. G. White, Private T. R. Morgan, Private A. Moffit, Private H. E. Talbot, Private Wm. Gladstone, Bugler J. D. Butler.

7. Parade—The right half battalion will parade on the Central School grounds on Monday, June 15, at 8 p.m. The left half battalion and stretcher bearers on the same grounds on Tuesday, June 16, at 8 p.m. Dress, drill order khaki.

Recruits will parade for instruction on Central School grounds Monday and Tuesday, June 15 and 16, at 8 p.m. The battalion will parade on above-mentioned grounds on Sunday, June 21, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of attending divine service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Dress, church parade order.

8. Uniform—The quartermaster will attend at headquarters on June 15 at 8 p.m. to issue doublets to the right half battalion, and on June 16 to issue doublets to the left half battalion. Attention of all ranks is drawn to the fact that uniform will not be worn except on parade, on duty or when otherwise specially authorized.

R. T. TOWNSEND, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant.

88th Regiment—Victoria Fusiliers

Headquarters, Belmont House, Victoria, B. C., June 13, 1914.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, Commanding:

345, Duties—Orderly officer for week ending June 20, 1914, Lieut. Major, Tel. 3756. Next for duty, Lieut. Nation. Battalion Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Newberry. Battalion Orderly Bugler, Drummer McVie.

346, Gazette—The following extracts from district orders dated June 6, 1914, are published for general information: No. 81, appointments, promotions and retirements: Capt. P. F. Villiers is permitted to resign his commission.

347, Promotions—The commanding officer is pleased to approve of the following promotions: "B" Co., Corpl. Melliree to be sergeant; Lce. Corpl. Fort to be corporal; Lce. Corpl. R. E. Hobday to be corporal; Pte. V. M. Hobday to be Lce. Corporal; all to date from June 13, 1914.

348, Transfer—The following transfer is authorized: Pte. Game from "C" Co. to "B" Co.

349, Enlistments—The following men having been enlisted are brought on the strength of the regiment: "A" Co., No. 29, Pte. H. C. Nixon; No. 30, Pte. N. B. Roy; "C" Co., No. 165, Pte. Richard Horsford; "F" Co., No. 308, Pte. A. Wilken.

350, Parades—The battalion will parade at the Drill Hall on Thusday next at 8 p. m. Dress review order with busbies. The brass band and drums and fifes will attend. Recruits will parade at the Drill Hall, on Friday next at 8 p. m., for instruction. The drums and fifes will parade at the band room, Johnson Street, on Monday, at 8 p. m., for the weekly practice. The brass band will parade at the Drill Hall on Wednesday next at 8 p. m. Dress review order with busbies.

350, Recruits Course—The following recruits having passed the Acting-Adjutant are posted to companies as follows: "C" Co., No. 161, Pte. Proctor; "G" Co., No. 369 Pte. Durick; No. 373, Pte. Grice.

H. A. BROMLEY, Lieut.
Acting-Adjutant.

ELABORATE PROGRAMME FOR W.C.T.U. CONVENTION

Well-Known Lecturers and Students of Temperance Movement Will Be Present Next Week

No effort is being spared by the Provincial officers of the local W. C. T. unions for the success of the convention to be held here during the week. The Baroness de Laveleye, president of the Belgian National W. C. T. U. will be an honored guest. George F. Cotterill of Seattle, Mrs. Ralph Smith, and Miss Elizabeth Gordon will be speakers from the outside, with Mrs. R. S. Day, Mrs. Frank Andrews and Rev. W. Stevenson, of the city.

Three meetings each day will be held in the Metropolitan Church, the use of which has been kindly given by the trustees.

Tuesday, at 9:30, Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, of New Westminster, will conduct the opening enrollment. A superintendents' conference and the corresponding secretary's report will occupy the morning.

Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, will be given to reports from the treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Vancouver; Field Worker Mrs. B. D. Livingstone; greetings; the annual address of the president, Mrs. C. Spofford, and moving pictures (one minute speeches from presidents of unions).

Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, the 5th Regiment Band, assisted by Mrs. Todwick Jones, of Nanaimo, and Mr. Harty Marden, will give a concert programme, preceding the lecture by George F. Cotterill, who will speak on "The World Outlook for Temperance."

Wednesday morning will be given chiefly to the election of officers, reports of superintendents, and the plan of work for next year.

Wednesday afternoon, first draft of resolutions and an address on "Child Welfare," by Mrs. R. S. Day. From 4 to 6 o'clock a reception at the W. C. T. U. Home for Friendless Women will be tendered delegates, in recognition of this twenty-fifth anniversary of the home.

Wednesday evening, an elocution contest for the gold medal by five young ladies, silver medalists, assisted by Mrs. A. A. Codd, Mrs. Victor S. Waram, Mrs. R. W. Hudson, Mr. R. W. Hudson, Mr. Thomas A. Ross and Mr. Joseph Muir.

Thursday morning the principal business will be the resolutions and reports. At 12 o'clock a memorial service will be conducted for Mrs. Lilian M. Stevens, late president of the National and vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U.

Thursday afternoon, addresses by Baroness de Laveleye, on "World's W. C. T. U." and Mrs. Ralph Smith on "Women as Citizens."

Thursday evening, 7:45, organ recital and Metropolitan choir programme, with addresses: "Social Service Ideals and Some Immediate Needs," Rev. W. Stevenson; "A Nearer Glimpse of Social Service," Miss Gordon; "Twenty-Five Years' Work of Provincial W. C. T. U. Home," by Mrs. Frank Andrews.

PROBLEM FOR COURT

Marriage of Prince Oscar of Germany and Countess Ina Brings About Serious Difficulty

BERLIN, June 13.—According to a story in The Abend Post, troubles have arisen from the marriage of Prince Oscar and Countess Ina, each family making conditions unacceptable to the other.

The Kaiser, it is reported, insists that the Countess undertake not to appear at any of the court functions, in order that the difficult problem as to her precedence may be avoided.

A similar problem in connection with the morganatic marriage of the Austrian heir apparent created an insoluble difficulty at Vienna. Countess Ina's family is unwilling to agree to this condition. Inasmuch as a morganatic marriage is considered as founding an entirely new family, the Kaiser will grant the family a new name, and Prince Oscar will be paid a lump sum of his princely allowance.

FIVE GAMES BOWLED IN CLAYTON CUP SERIES

Five games were played yesterday afternoon in the Clayton Cup bowling competition at Beacon Hill, with the following results: Marshall beat Roberts, 19 to 15; Green beat Fraser, 26 to 9; Stevenson beat Robertson, 19 to 8; Yates beat Cullin, 34 to 5; Davidson beat Bryce, 17 to 9. In the McKenzie Cup, Greenhill and Currie beat Robertson and Davidson. The following have yet to play in the Clayton Cup: Snelling vs. Lumsden, Meredith vs. Donohue, Gray vs. Chambers, Bannister vs. Kay, Greenhill vs. Roe, Webster vs. Murphy, King vs. Nettle, Hiscocks vs. Dowswell, P. Turner vs. Dunn. One game is yet to be played in the first round of the McKenzie Cup, namely, Anderson and Hall vs. Walker and John.

New French Cabinet

PARIS, June 13.—Rene Viviani this evening informed President Poincare that he had succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

The composition of the Cabinet was announced as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rene Viviani; Minister of Justice, Blenvenu Martin; Interior, Louis J. Malvy; Instruction, Victor Augagneur; Finance, Joseph L. E. Noulen; War, Adolphe Messmy; Marine, Armand E. Gauthier; Colonies, Maurice Raymond; Commerce, Gaston Thomson; Public Works, Itene Renoult; Agriculture, Fernand David; Labor, Chas. Coaybad. Under Secretaries of State: For War, J. Lauraine; Fine Arts, Albert Dalimier; Interior, Paul Jacquier; Merchant Marine, Maurice Ajam; Foreign Affairs, Abel Ferry.

The new Cabinet is generally well received.

SAANICH PAVING AGREEMENT REACHED

New Specifications Submitted by Warren Construction Company, Which Should Form Basis of New By-Law.

Mr. George McGregor, Reeve of Saanich, announced last night that an agreement has been reached with the Warren Construction Company which, if ratified in writing, should enable a new by-law to be submitted to the municipality, in regard to the paving of the main thoroughfares of the district.

As will be remembered, the first by-law to which the people gave their assent was subsequently pronounced by the legal advisers to the Council invalid, and for the last three months negotiations have been proceeding between the paving company and the Council as to the terms on which a satisfactory issue might be reached. The present Council requested the Warren Construction Company to submit new specifications, as those on which the first by-law was based were found unsatisfactory, and it was also sought to ascertain definitely the amount of compensation the paving company would claim for preliminary expenses in the event of the new by-law being rejected by the people.

Specifications have now been received from the paving company, and also a statement of the claim for preliminary expenses which will be put in by the Warren Construction Company in the event of the by-law not passing, and if these are confirmed in writing the next step will be the drawing up of a by-law based on and including the specifications for submission to the ratepayers.

Further details of the total amount of money to be asked for, the particular roads to be paved and the time over which the work shall be spread in the event of the by-law being passed, will not be settled until the Council has had time to consider fully the question as it stands today, after this communication by the paving company to the Reeve.

Princess Learning to Fly

LONDON, June 13.—Princess Ludwig of Lowenstein-Wertheim, daughter of the late Lord Mexborough, is taking flying lessons at Hendon with the object of qualifying as an air woman. Princess Ludwig recently crossed the English Channel as a passenger with Rowland King, and yesterday took her first lesson from M. E. Baumann. When proficient she will buy an aeroplane and fly for pleasure. The princess, who visited New York last Summer, is the inventor of a swinging cot for the prevention of seasickness.

The Sensation of Every City —That Light Lozier Four

LOZIER HAS LEAD THE WAY back to sanity by the introduction of its good, economical, high quality, moderate priced Four.

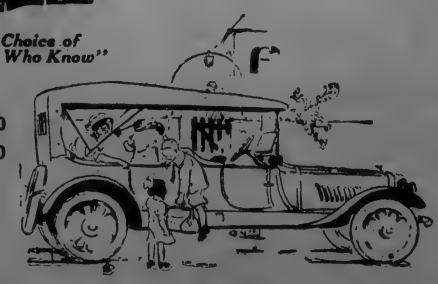
AND HUNDREDS ON HUNDREDS this year will follow the line of least resistance, the line of common sense and sound engineering principles, by investing a comparatively small sum in the light weight Lozier Four.

THIS LOZIER LIGHT FOUR is the sensation in every city—has created more enthusiasm in New York City and Chicago this season than any other car in any price or in any class.

EVERYBODY WHO SEES THE CAR spreads the good news and it is today the most talked of car in America.

RUNNING FULL CAPACITY—the Lozier factories are striving to cope with the demand—but cannot. First come, first served is the rule. We have our orders in for big shipments and are receiving cars nearly every day, but the demand is ever growing, never ceasing, so if you wish to invest in a new car this spring you should call and look over this new moderate priced Lozier and have us give you a demonstration.

LOZIER
"The Choice of Men Who Know"



Light Four $3,000
Light Six $4,500

VANCOUVER ISLAND AGENTS:
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CRICKET MATCHES PLAYED YESTERDAY

Victoria Wins Close Game Against Nanaimo — Cowichan Still at Top of League —Other Games.

Cowichan by its win against the University Incognitti yesterday on the Mount Tolmie ground continues to hold its position at the top of the "A" division of the Island League. The Victoria club at Nanaimo gained another three points by a single run, and the Garrison made up for lost time by a decisive victory over Oak Bay, thus gaining its first points.

Turning to individual play, Mr. Tracy won fresh laurels yesterday with his lobs against the strong Cowichan batting side, and followed his bowling up by taking part in a last wicket stand which put on 43 runs for the Incognitti. In fact, he hit far more runs than he can have cared to run. Both in this match and in that between the Men's Own and Oak Bay "B" the "tails" showed themselves capable of the most vigorous wagging. Mr. Horton's analysis of 6 wickets for 16 for Victoria against Nanaimo must have been a sterling piece of work of which a fuller account is expected on the return of the team.

Cowichan vs. Incognitti

The Cowichan Cricket Club, after having the best of the game throughout, defeated the University Incognitti yesterday on the Mount Tolmie ground by 11 runs on the first innings, despite a desperate effort by Finlayson and Tracy for the last wicket to remedy matters.

Going in first, the visitors, after losing Orr in the first over, and Taylor in the fourth, quickly knocked up 50, thanks to steady batting by Armitage and Murphy, which was well seconded later by a 29 by Brooke-Smith and by McAdam and Hayward. The batsmen hit merrily away at Tracy's lobs, but he eventually took his revenge on five of them, as they would try to hit him half-volley, instead of full-pitch.

The Incognitti first wickets fell rapidly to the bowling of Bagnall and Brooke-Smith, who were both bowling a nice length ball with a high action and were putting considerable work on both ways. Bennett made 14 in nice style and looked like staying, but then completely lost sight of a shortish ball from Bagnall, tried to pull it and was clean bowled. Hudson played a sound game for his 22, dealing out heavy punishment to anything loose on the leg side, but eventually succumbed to a slow yorker from Brooke-Smith. Arthur began well and showed that more running might have been indulged in to cover, but his wicket fell for 10 runs, and eight wickets were down for 79. Then came the most interesting period of the game. Finlayson had played himself in well, the two bowlers who had been on from the beginning of the innings were losing their sting, and though Orr got Radford's wicket with his second ball by a catch held at long-on, on being joined by Tracy at 96, the pair, aided by a certain amount of luck in the way of balls finding vacant spots on the field to drop on, hit out freely in all directions. The score crept up by tens, until there was just the barest fighting chance of their saving the game. This, however, was not to be. The Cowichan skipper put on Bagnall again, and his fourth ball ended the match in Tracy's wicket. Both batsmen received the heartiest applause on returning to the pavilion, and Cowichan had only themselves to thank for the closeness of the finish. Had the two first bowlers been given a rest earlier on, they were bowling quite well enough to have, in all probability, finished off the Incognitti innings somewhere about the 100 mark.

It appeared to the onlookers as if Bagnall's bowling was quite accurate enough to have shifted his long-on to a place between the umpire and long-leg, as his off break led to a number of lucky snicks scoring in that direction. Both he and Brooke-Smith thoroughly deserved their success, and should always test the soundness of a batsman's play.

Cowichan

H. R. Orr b Sparks	0
J. V. Murphy c Sparks b Tracy	38
J. W. Taylor c Bennett b Tracy	10
J. M. Armitage b Radford	22
E. C. Catling b Tracy	2
E. C. Brooke-Smith c Paten b Tracy	29
W. A. Weldon b Sparks	15
R. Bagnall c Hudson b Sparks	2
H. H. Hayward run out	15
R. Maclean b Tracy	4
E. W. Hilton not out	4
Extras	8
Total	150

Sparks took three wickets for 33 runs, Tracy five for 76, and Radford one for 19.

Incognitti

Ackropt c and b Bagnall	4
Bennett b Bagnall	14
Hudson b B.-Smith	22
Clouston b Bagnall	3
Sparks c and b B.-Smith	11
Paten c Armitage b Bagnall	6
Wariman run out	0
Arthur b B.-Smith	10
Finlayson not out	26
Radford c Bagnell b Orr	8
Tracy b Bagnall	26
Extras	7
Total	137

Bagnall took five wickets for 47 runs, B.-Smith three for 45, and Orr one for 23.

Cowichan Second Innings—Orr b Sparks, 0; Murphy not out, 45; Taylor not out, 82; total, 132 for one wicket.

Victoria "B" vs. Civil Service

The Victoria "B" team went down yesterday, at the Jubilee Hospital grounds, before the Civil Service, being beaten by 52 runs.

Victoria "B"

A. Booth b Coppinger	5
G. Mitchell b Coppinger	7
F. Lewin run out	0
G. C. Grant b Welch	62
H. Lethaby b Welch	0
L. Chaplin b Welch	0
E. Duncan b Coppinger	8
A. Ainsty c and b Coppinger	0
T. Verall c and b Coppinger	4
W. Quirk not out	0
Wyles b Welch	4
Extras	2
Total	93

Welch took four wickets for 42 and Coppinger five for 47.

Victoria Second Innings—Levin, 21; Lethaby, 0; Chaplin, 16; Booth, 18; Duncan not out, 7; Ainsty 4; Quirk not out, 1; extras, 10; total, 76 for five wickets

Civil Service

W. Jones b Grant	5
N. Coppinger c Wyles b Chaplin	32
W. Speak b Grant	2
T. Howland c Lewin b Mitchell	29
S. F. Morley c Duncan b Verall	15
R. A. Meakin b Mitchell	2
P. Welch c Wyles b Booth	26
C. A. Booth b Quirk	2
H. Eades c and b Lewin	3
W. Middleton b Lewin	5
A. Blandy not out	4
Extras	17
Total	145

Garrison vs. Oak Bay "A"

The Garrison Cricket Club inflicted a crushing defeat on Oak Bay's first team yesterday afternoon at the barracks, making 180 for six wickets against Oak Bay's 30.

Oak Bay "B" vs. Men's Own

The Oak Bay "B" team won their match against the Men's Own at Oak Bay yesterday by a score of 146 to 90. Barker and Belson made 41 each for the winners, and Collett with 22 and Scarff (22) and A. E. Lee (10) did most of the scoring for the Men's Own. The pitch was bumping badly, and a ball from Westwood rebounded further up the pitch from R. V. Lea's head than is often seen, but happily without preventing his continuing his innings. The fielding on both sides was excellent apart from the catches.

Oak Bay

C. J. Sharles b Erickson	5
G. Hewitt lbw Erickson	4
C. Barker b Erickson	41
Westwood b H. Lock	14
F. Belson not out	41
H. Wyles b Erickson	0
A. Attewell c Moffat b Leeming	6
H. Cotop b Erickson	0
A. Lawrence st Moffat b Erickson	8
H. Robinson b H. Lock	8
M. Hallward b H. Lock	0
Extras	15
	146

Erickson took 6 wickets for 43; H. Lock took 3 for 13; Leeming took 1 for 16. Eight bowlers tried.

Men's Own

A. J. Collett b Attewell	22
J. W. Clark b Attewell	6
R. Pargiter b Westwood	5
R. V. Lea c Attewell b Westwood	1
H. T. Lock b Attewell	1
J. Moffat b Attewell	0
G. Leeming b Attewell	4
H. Scarff b Lawrence	22
H. R. Lock b Westwood	0
A. E. Lea c Attewell b Sharles	10
W. Erickson not out	5
Extras	14
	90

Westwood took 5 wickets for 14; Attewell took 5 for 53; Sharles took 1 for 6; Lawrence took 1 for 4.

Albion "B" vs. Restorer

The Albion "B" team gained an easy victory over the Restorer at Beacon Hill Park yesterday by 162 runs with one wicket to fall.

Restorer

R. T. Catterall c and b Trimen	3
F. E. Foy c Calloway b Trimen	5
S. Bramley lbw, b Trimen	0
H. N. Stone b Trimen	23
H. Winstanly b Trimen	0
H. W. Pragnell b Trimen	2
H. Miller not out	9
F. Symes b Trimen	0
C. Cramer b Johnston	0
C. O'Neil b Trimen	0
J. Ryder b Trimen	0
Extras	13
Total	55

Trimen took nine wickets for 17 runs and Johnston one wicket for 11.

Albion "B"

W. Gregson b Stone	5
R. White b Stone	7
T. Calloway b Pragnell	34
F. Bolston stpd Foy b Catterall	6
R. V. L. Johnston c Ryder b Stone	14
G. W. Lipton b Catterall	56
M. C. Rutherford b Stone	33
W. A. Patterson c Foy b Catterall	2
L. B. Trimen stpd Pragnell b Foy	30
D. Fletcher not out	22
Extras	8
Total	217

J. Spain did not bat. Stone took four wickets for 68 runs, Catterall three for 57, Pragnell one for 40, and Foy one for 14.

MORE MINTO CUP GAMES TO BE PLAYED HERE

It was stated following yesterday's lacrosse match that several other matches in the Minto Cup series would be played in Victoria, but no decision has been reached as to the proposed transference of the New Westminster champions to Victoria en bloc.

McDonald, McDougall and Menzies, three Victoria boys who recently went to Winnipeg to play lacrosse for the Ninetieth Club there, are cutting a wide swath in their field of endeavor. McDonald, in particular, is a favorite. In a recent game he scored three goals for the Ninetieth, and they think he is about the greatest shot that stepped in shoe leather.

VANCOUVER HERE FOR WEEK OF BASEBALL

The Vancouver and Victoria ball clubs will open a weeks series here tomorrow afternoon. The game tomorrow will start at 4 o'clock, and there will be two evening games during the week. The Vancouver Beavers are leading the league by a substantial margin, but Manager Bert Delmas proposes to see that they are pulled down a peg or two before they leave Victoria. The Capitals are now going nicely, and should win a lot of games from now on. They won the series from Portland last week, and, but for a little hard luck late in the week they might have made it five out of seven instead of four. Hoffman will be in shape to catch tomorrow.

CHAMPION AT TENNIS DEFENDS HER TITLE

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 13.—In the most evenly contested lacrosse game witnessed in Vancouver this season, the V. A. C. amateurs today defeated New Westminster 5 goals to 4 in overtime play. The score is an exact reflection of the play. It was anybody's game in the overtime period, and while it could not be described as a lucky win for the Mann Cup holders, nothing should be said in disparagement of their opponents, who succeeded in holding them until Painter dropped in the final score.

The defence work of both teams was the feature of the match. Both goal keepers played a great game and made some wonderful saves.

SATISFACTION GIVEN BY SHAMROCK IV.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 13.—Shamrock IV., Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America Cup, and the older Shamrock were out for three or four hours today. The new yacht was put through a succession of tests, in all of which she demonstrated marked superiority. In a fresh breeze she showed herself a marvel. In a ten mile beat Shamrock IV. was seven minutes ahead of the older boat, when the latter bore away short of the mark.

Lewis Defeats Mehegan

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 13.—Kid Lewis, the English featherweight, defeated Hughey Mehegan, of Australia, tonight.

Champion at Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—Miss Mary Brown, of Los Angeles, individual National Lawn Tennis champion, successfully defended her title on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club today, defeating Miss Marie Warner, of New York, the National indoor champion, in the challenge round, two sets to one.

CLUB CRICKET HAS ARMY OF ADHERENTS

Many Great Players Prefer It to County Game—It Is Regarded of First Importance to Amateurs.

LONDON, Eng., June 13.—One might easily gather from the ordinary reports that cricket in England is confined to the game as played by the counties. Except in some of the weekly and provincial papers what is known as club cricket, in which the matches only occupy a single afternoon, is rarely mentioned. In many ways, however, Saturday cricket has an interest surpassing that of the counties. The famous bowler of "googlies," B. J. T. Bosanquet, is said to prefer club to county cricket, and in this he has the sympathy of many other well-known athletes. In county cricket there is a small and select band of players who are equally well known in the football and cricket worlds, and it is certain that their numbers would be considerably increased if one counted in those who play their cricket only on Saturday.

County cricket is, after all, only for those who are prepared to make a business of it, who are able and willing to devote their entire Summer to the game. To those who feel that the definition of an amateur ought to be one who plays in what leisure he has after doing his share in the serious business of the world, club cricket is of more importance than county cricket. A casual glance at the list of club cricket results shows many well known names, such as those of Frank Mitchell, the famous South African cricket captain, Maurice Bird, the equally well known player who lately captained Surrey, P. M. Rees, the old English international hockey player, and many others.

R. E. Foster a Star Player

Those who wondered how it was that R. E. Foster could show such excellent form in his rare appearances in big cricket matches, did not realize that he had plenty of practise in Saturday games. Foster was, of course, in some respects an exceptional cricketer, a "natural" cricketer who always appeared to make the most difficult bowling look easy and who, in proportion to the short time he spent in first-class cricket, broke more records than any cricketer past or present.

It was in 1900, during his last year at Oxford, when he was captain of a team that went right through the season undefeated, that Foster first became famous. In 13 innings, once not out, he scored 930 runs, his average being 77. In the university match he scored 171, and altogether his play in that year has never been equalled. Ten days after scoring 171 he had the unusual honor of being picked for the gentlemen against the players, and for the first time on record in that match scored a century in each innings, 102 not out and 136. The feat was repeated four years later by King, for the players, but these are the only two men who have secured a couple of centuries in this annual match. Foster three times in 1900 scored a century in each innings of a match.

His greatest cricketing effort, however, was made in 1903-4 at Sydney, New South Wales. He was making his first appearance for England, and one still remember the astonishment as each successive cable showed Foster still batting. His final score was 287—easily a test match record—and during it he took part in two record partnerships, 193 for the fifth wicket with L. C. Braund, and 130 for the last wicket with Rhodes. Curiously enough, Foster never played for England against Australia in England, having retired from county cricket when the Australians were touring in England.

HUNGARIAN SAMPLES SEEN IN ALBANIA

Merchants Erect Portable House in Twenty-Four Hours to Prepare for Coming of Court of King

As soon as it became definitely known that Durazzo was to be, temporarily at least, the capital of Albania, the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum, acting in the interest of about 220 Hungarian manufacturers, arranged to open an exhibition in Durazzo of Hungarian manufactured articles which were considered to be suitable to meet the demands of this newly created state.

The samples were prepared and dispatched to Durazzo with all possible speed, but it was found impossible to procure any suitable building before their arrival in which to exhibit them. A telegram was immediately sent to Budapest requesting the shipment of a large portable house to be used as an exhibition building.

The building was sent off without delay, and within twenty-four hours from the time it arrived it had been erected the whole collection of samples had been properly arranged for public inspection, and small booklets in French and Albanian, describing all the products which the samples represented, were distributed among the merchants in Durazzo and the surrounding territory.

It soon became apparent that the exhibition would be even more successful than had been anticipated, for from the day it was opened the principal merchants began to place large orders for Hungarian goods of all kinds. The portable building which had been erected so quickly and easily, and which served the temporary purpose so well, attracted perhaps more attention than the samples displayed within, and as a result the manufacturers of this house received so many orders for similar houses for use in Durazzo that they will have some difficulty in executing them within a reasonable time.

The reason for this demand in Durazzo for portable houses arises from the fact that Durazzo is only a temporary capital, and many merchants and others who have established themselves there for the time being wish to be prepared to follow the Albanian capital to any other place to which the Government may subsequently decide to remove it.

Revolt in Spanish Prison

CERBERE, France, June 13.—A jail governor was assassinated and a large number of convicts killed or wounded as a result of a revolt yesterday in the Spanish prison of Figuras, just over the frontier line in Catalonia.

The human person was a being that was capable of drawing out of himself more than was actually there.—Henri Bergson.

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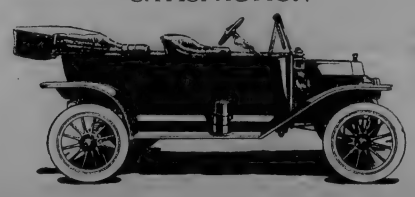
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She Lost Her Hair and Got It Back With Herpicide

Don't become discouraged simply because your hair falls and is thin, weak and wispy, until you have tried Herpicide. "I first began to use Newbro's Herpicide three years ago, after a spell of fever, which caused me to become almost bald. Herpicide soon restored the quantity and natural color of my hair. I feel lost without a bottle of Herpicide in the house." Thus Mrs. Anna C. Leyn, 821 Second Ave., Louisville, Ky., tells in her own words how she lost her hair and how she got it back. Mrs. Leyn's experience has been duplicated a thousand times and can be repeated thousands more.

Newbro's Herpicide keeps the hair and scalp in a perfectly healthy condition. When the hair papilla has not been destroyed by the ravages of the dandruff germ, the hair will resume its suspended growth.

Newbro's Herpicide eradicates dandruff and checks falling hair. The itching of the scalp stops almost instantly. Others imitate and make similar claims, but the original dandruff germ destroyer is Herpicide.

Applications of this wonderful fluid may be obtained at any good barber shop.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and $1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Send 10c in postage or silver for sample and booklet to The Herpicide Co., Dept. K., Detroit, Mich.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Special Agent.

LAWN TENNIS SEASON ON IN REAL EARNEST

Will Miss Presence of Two Famous Americans at English Championship—Kingscote to Be Reckoned With.

"The summer lawn tennis season has started in real earnest, says the London Standard. "The Surbiton tournament, the first big grass event of the year, is already over, the herald of some 160 more meetings to be held in different parts of the country during the next four months. In a few weeks' time we shall again be in the throes of the great meeting at Wimbledon, to which rightly or wrongly is assigned an importance and value far above any other tournament. The crowds at the championship this year will sadly miss the presence of the two famous young Americans, M. E. McLoughlin and N. Williams, who last June by their brilliant and dazzling play stirred even the most apathetic spectator to enthusiasm. They will this summer be busy in their own country preparing for the challenge round of the Davis Cup, to be played there August 13, 14 and 15.

"America is likely to be opposed in the Davis Cup challenge round by Australasia with one of the finest teams ever nominated, including as it does Norman Brookes (captain), A. F. Wilding, A. Dunlop, and S. N. Doust. To make up for the loss of the Americans at our championships we shall have Norman Brookes and A. Dunlop. Brookes may not be quite so brilliant and spectacular as McLoughlin, but he is certainly the more versatile player of the two, and brings into his game a deeper knowledge of court craft and strokes than the American champion. On this account the Australian's methods may appeal even more strongly to that ever-growing section of the gallery who prefer to watch a sound and subtle exposition of the game rather than one of the electrifying and slap-dash order. Brookes' fine repertoire of strokes, his power of adapting his game to that of his opponent, his supple wrist work, and his effortless service, which is so artfully placed for the subsequent volley, make him always a most attractive player to follow.

Brookes' Last Visit

"He was last over here in 1907, when he won the championship, gaining astoundingly easy victories over the leading English players. Whether he will display this year the same powers which electrified us then remains to be seen. Seven years must tell their tale, not so much in his actual stroke and methods as in his powers of endurance, which are so severely tested in strenuous five-set matches. Though not a veteran, there are but few years which separate him from that stage. The championship will be made doubly interesting this year if Brookes meets Parke again.

"A. F. R. Kingscote, with his fine natural abilities, will also be a potent force to be reckoned with this season. He will certainly not lack opportunities for practice, as he will be here for several months, and with a succession of the best tournaments to compete in he should be in the best possible trim by the time the championships are reached. Among the older brigade, A. W. Barrett, H. Gore, C. P. Dixon, and M. J. G. Ritchie are each still capable of achieving great things.

"Much is expected this season from P. G. and A. H. Lowe. Gordon Lowe's defeat of Parke at Surbiton and his subsequent plucky fight in the final against Norman Brookes—two very fine performances—give additional weight to the opinion expressed in some quarters that he has added strength to his game since last year consequent on his hard tournament practices on the Riviera during the winter. It would not do, however, to place too great a value upon the results at Surbiton, seeing that it was the first grass tournament of the year, and that J. C. Parke—among others who give the game a rest during the winter—was obviously short of practice.

"A. E. Beamish and W. C. Crawley are promising players, and it is quite on the cards that one of these two will prove to be the much-needed second singles player for England in the Davis cup. Other players likely to do well at Wimbledon are S. N. Doust, P. M. Dawson, G. A. Thomas, and T. M. Mavrogordato.

"The odds are strongly in favor of Wilding retaining the championship. Neither Parke nor Brookes is likely to deprive him of it, though of the two the Irishman's chances are the more favored.

The Ladies' Championship

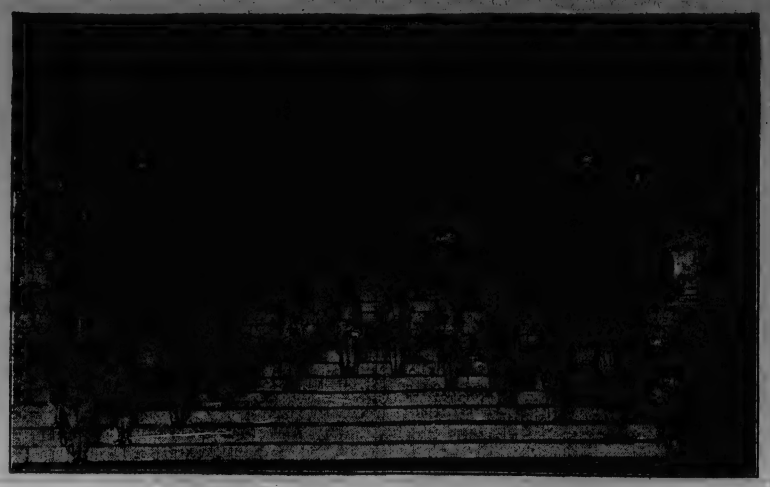
"In the ladies' championship it would not be surprising to find Mrs. Larcombe emerging successfully from the preliminary rounds and challenging Mrs. Lambert Chambers for the honors, which a most unfortunate accident last year prevented the former from defending. Of other ladies Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Hannam, and Miss Morton should again be well to the fore. Miss Holman, who has perhaps improved her play more than any other the last year or two, may possibly go a good way this time, though it is doubtful if she would make much impression against such skilful volleyers as Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. McNair.

"Of the doubles pairs to compete at Wimbledon there are Doust and Mavrogordato, Ritchie and Prebble, Kingscote and Gore, Parke and Beamish, and probably Brookes and Wilding, if Brookes, who is the sole selector of his team for the Davis cup, decides on this combination. In support of this alliance it is a significant fact that Brookes and Wilding have already played together in two tournaments over here. The present doubles champions are Barrett and Dixon. Though they would have little to fear from the other combinations named, it is quite probable that in Brookes and Wilding they would meet more than their match.

"The championship entry may also be augmented by the usual sprinkling of the best Continental players. These, however, are generally an uncertain quantity, though France and Germany may be relied upon to send a few competitors."

Nationals Win From Hornets

The most exciting game in the Bay League series was played between the Nationals and Hornets yesterday afternoon at Foul Bay, the Nationals winning 13 to 12. It was anybody's game until the ninth inning, when the Nationals, by a batting rally, managed to squeeze over the winning run. The batteries for the Nationals were Symes, Crowther and King, and for the Hornets, Neville, Rumsby and McNeil. W. Cox umpired.



CAPITOL STEPS SCENE

From "The Passing Show of 1913" at Royal Victoria, Monday and Tuesday, June 15 and 16

MUSICAL COMEDY SEEN TOMORROW

Hit of New York Winter Garden to Be Seen at the Royal Victoria Theatre With Large Caste.

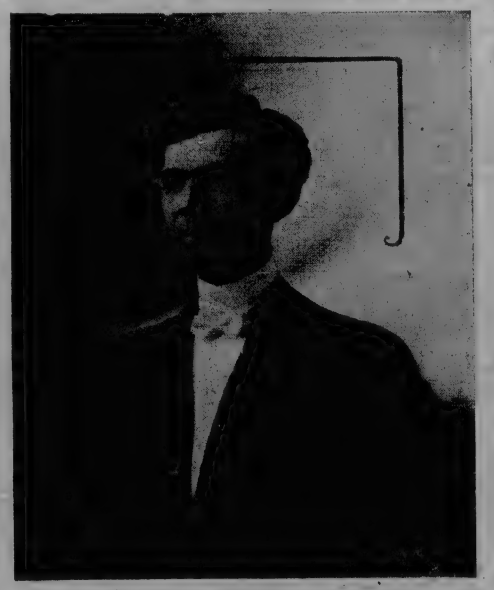
"The Passing Show of 1913," the biggest success of the past season, and the greatest of all presentations made at the New York Winter Gardens since its inception three years ago, will be the attraction at the Royal Victoria Theatre for an engagement of two days, commencing Monday, June 15.

Noted for the extravagance with which it stages productions, the Winter Garden management really went itself one better when it created this revue. All other records for prodigality have been shattered. A veritable king's ransom has been expended for scenic investiture and costuming. The massive productions made at this famous Broadway playhouse rely chiefly upon the massiveness of the scenes, the manifold excellence of the interpreting casts, the beauty of its choruses and the novelty of costuming. In this instance the army of stage mechanics, artists, lyricists, composers, designers and stage managers have set a pace which will be difficult to follow with success. One scene, that showing the Capitol steps at Washington, is the most stupendous and spectacular stage picture in the history of the stage. Here the chorus, numbering seventy in all, male and female, is shown to the best possible advantage. Myriads of gorgeously costumed girls march down the dizzy flight of thirty-two steps in a series of startling dance movements, finishing with a gallop to fast music that is daring to the extreme.

The story of the play has to do with the many characters taken from the dramatic and musical successes of the past and current seasons. Chief among them is "Peg o' My Heart," who is sent by parcel post from Ireland. Her aunt, Mrs. Potiphar, wants to get rid of her, and employs for that purpose Conspiracy Bill and Joe Garson, who abduct her and take her to the Mexican border. Here she is rescued by Broadway Jones, who is in love with her. He is ably assisted in the rescue by Auche Kayton, the famous detective character taken from "Argyle Case." The story is interspersed with over thirty musical numbers and song hits, with here and there a timely vaudeville interpolation of the headline kind.

The same company which distinguished itself during the run of the piece in Manhattan, will be seen locally, and includes Conroy and Le Maire, Charles and Mollie King, Whiting and Burt, Elizabeth Goodall, Louise Bates, Kitty Doner, Mae Dealey, Mazie King, Artie Mehlinger, Ernest Hare, Henry Norman, Teddy Wing, George Ford, Henry Detloff, Charles Van and Leslie Powers. The company numbers 125 and contains the most bewitching array of feminine beauty in the chorus yet shown in the Winter Gardens show. A special feature of the costuming is the lampshade gown as designed by Paul Poiret.

The scenes, eight in number, show Tango Square, with its tangoing skyscrapers; Incandescent Lane, glittering with dazzling lights; Mrs. Potiphar's boudoir, with its funny travesties; the Persian Garden; the "Before the Play" prologue; the Capitol steps, and the Oriental Suffragette Harem, with the "Ballet of Perfumes." The song hits include: "Ragging the Nursery Rhymes," "Good Old-Fashioned Cake Walk," "My Irish Romeo," "My Winter Garden Girl," "Love Me While the Loving Is Good," "German Cooking," "I'm Just a Little Bit Afraid of Broadway," "In Romance Land," "The Butterfly and the Rose," and "He's On the Boat."



BARNUM, THE HYPNOTIST

At the Royal Victoria, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 18, 19 and 20.

NEW STOCK COMPANY AT ROYAL VICTORIA

How a telephone operator in a hotel or other public place can chew gum, do fancy work, maintain a rapid fire of repartee with her numerous admirers, gossip with other operator friends along the line and meantime attend to her switchboard is one of the puzzles of modern civilization. We have come to take this phenomenon as a matter of course in our everyday life. But, placed upon the stage, the little telephone operator becomes an object of absorbing interest, and we begin to realize for the first time her unlimited possibilities.

A little telephone operator, Wanda Kelly, is the central figure in the dramatic sensation "The Woman." She is just the ordinary girl we all know, having her full share of the joys and sorrows of life, taking a keen interest in her work and realizing to an unusual extent the high responsibility of her position. But when, for various reasons, she goes "on the rampage" and proceeds to oppose a great political party, the dramatic sparks begin to fly in a shower that starts a fire of enthusiasm on all sides.

The most popular organization of players in the West, Miss Verna Felton and the Allen Players, will open their local engagement at the Royal Victoria on Monday, June 22, featuring Miss Felton in the role of the telephone operator in "The Woman."

CADETS BREAK RECORDS

The University School Cadets fired the last match of the Canadian Rifle League series on Saturday morning. The weather was favorable, and they succeeded in breaking the record both for one day's shoot and for the grand aggregate of four matches. The previous records were 633 for one day, and 2,497 for four matches, both made last year by Ottawa boys. This time the local boys scored 638, and their aggregate score for four matches is 2,503. Below are the scores in detail:

	200	500	Tot'l
1. Corp. Brouse	33	33	66
2. Lance-Corp. Williams	32	33	65
3. Bugler Winch	32	33	65
4. Lieut. Frampton	33	32	65
5. Lance-Corp. Atkins	32	32	64
6. Lieut. Garrard	30	33	63
7. Drummer Riley	31	32	63
8. Cadet Tracger	32	31	63
9. Lieut. Dobbie	29	33	62
10. Capt. Woodward	32	30	62
Total	316	322	638

One score of 62 counted out.

Bugler Winch has the highest aggregate of the series, and is the winner of a Ross rifle presented annually by D. M Rogers, Esq., of this city.

YACHT CLUB RACING

Mr. Crease Wins Second of Series of Dinghy Races for Royal Victoria Club Cup

Mr. Crease won the second of the series of dinghy races for the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Cup, sailed yesterday afternoon over the triangular course at Cadboro Bay. He defeated four other competitors by virtue of fine sailing in a fluky wind and on a course badly obstructed. Mr. Hotham, last Saturday's winner, was second, 5 minutes 20 seconds behind Mr. Crease; and Messrs. Drake, Ashe and Hincks finished in the order mentioned.

The bay was crowded with obstacles owing to an unfortunate [illegible], and this made the manoeuvring of the boats very difficult. Mr. Hotham tried to sail between a tugboat and a boom of logs on the first round and failed. He did manage to get through on the second round. Had he succeeded in the first attempt he probably would have won the race.

There were several Vancouver yachtsmen among the spectators, notably Commodore Rogers, of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club.

A start was made at 3:10 o'clock. The times of finishing follow: First round—Mr. Crease, 3:47:10; Mr. Hotham, 3:47:30; Mr. Drake, 3:53:20; Mr. Ashe, 3:52:20; Mr. Hincks, 4:00:25. Final round—Mr. Crease, 4:31:05; Mr. Hotham, 4:36:25; Mr. Drake, 4:53; Mr. Ashe, 4:55:20; Mr. Hincks, 4:58.

JUNIORS PLAY DRAWN GAME OF LACROSSE

The Victoria West-Young Canadian junior lacrosse match at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon ended in a draw, 6 all. The Young Canadians would not play overtime, although the Wests wanted to badly. Lorner Thomas, manager of the Victoria Wests, asserted afterwards that it was the referee's duty to make them continue play or award the match to the Wests. He also complained that the referee favored the Young Canadians, as two of the Wests were injured and he refused to stop the play.

STORSTAD STILL HELD

Will Probably Be Released on Bonds Next Week by Admiralty Court—Mrs. Kendall at Quebec

MONTREAL, June 13.—The Norwegian collier Storstad will probably be released from custody by the Admiralty Court some day next week, on giving bonds in connection with the action for $2,000,000 damages taken against the Storstad's owners by the C. P. R., because of the sinking of the steamer Empress of Ireland.

It is said that the case will not be started in the Admiralty Court until the official inquiry into the Empress disaster under the chairmanship of Lord Mersey is well advanced. The Storstad will be taken to Quebec for repairs. The work of overhauling her will be done by T. G. Davis & Sons, Quebec.

A funeral service for the Catholic dead who are still imprisoned in the sunken ship at Rimouski will be held. The service will be conducted from a boat chartered for the purpose.

The wife of Captain Kendall, of the Empress of Ireland, arrived at Quebec yesterday on the steamship Calgarian, and was met by her husband.

Victoria "A" vs. Nanaimo

The Victoria "A" team journeyed to Nanaimo yesterday and won their match against the local club by the narrow margin of one run. Scores—Victoria, 133 (Cane, 21; L. York, 26; Hebden, 33). Nanaimo, 132 (W. Newbury, 46; Barrington-Foote, 47; A. Powell, 19). For Victoria, Horton took 6 wickets for 16 runs.



Tires at One-Half

The One-Time Price for Goodyears

In 1909, No-Rim-Cut tires sold at nearly twice the prices of today.

Rubber cost has dropped since. But the great fact is that last year we made eleven times as many tires. In some single days we now build more than 10,000 motor tires at our Akron plant.

Here in Canada the same proportionate increase in Goodyear output is shown. This great demand has cut factory cost immensely.

18 Higher Prices

Now 18 makes of tires made in Canada and the U. S. will cost you more than Goodyear prices—up to one-half more. And you are told, of course, that they are "quality tires."

But what is a quality tire?

It must, in these days, be a tire that can't rim-cut. And we control the only way to make a satisfactory tire of that type.

It must minimize blow-outs. We alone use the "On-Air" cure—at a tremendous extra cost to us daily. That's the only way to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

It must resist tread separation. We alone use a patent method which reduces this danger 60 per cent.

And it must be efficient as an anti-skid. The most efficient is our double-thick All-Weather tread. And that alone gives an anti-skid all the smoothness of a plain tread.

This is Really the Quality Tire

Because of these features, No-Rim-Cut tires used to sell much higher than other standard tires. Because of these features, they have come to outsell any rival.

They hold top place in Tiredom. And this matchless prestige, after all these years, marks them the quality tire.

No tire is worth more than a Goodyear. In four ways—the four we mention—no tire is worth as much. Ask any user—he'll gladly confirm this.

GOODYEAR TORONTO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Head Office, TORONTO — Factory, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Victoria Branch: 751 FORT STREET

(48)

Petroils Limited

Non-Personal Liability

Capital - - - - $1,000,000

A great many WARNINGS have lately been given to would-be investors in oil shares. As regards Petroils, Ltd., we will now answer the various questions suggested in one of these WARNINGS to investors.

1. The Directors are:
   A. W. McVITTIE, B.C.L.S.
   G. A. FRASER, Druggist.
   A. SCOTT WHITING, Broker.
   W. W. FOSTER, M.P.P.
   R. N. HINCKS, Retired.
   V. A. G. ELIOTT, Broker.
2. The Company's Head Office is in Victoria.
3. The land is in B.C., and the titles are in good standing.
4. Oil is known to be in the Flathead, and a syndicate of well known Vancouver and Victoria business men are paying $12,500 to get an eminent oil expert to report on the Flathead District.
5. The proceeds of the present issue will be spent in drilling, not in purchasing land from the vendors.

The shares are $1.00 par value, and we have a block for sale at 35c per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

For prospectus, or any information, apply:

Western Dominion Land & Investment Co., Ltd.

Fort and Broad Streets

Hall & Floyer

View and Douglas Streets, Victoria B.C.

MEMBERS VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Gorge Road Lots

Two beautiful lots on a corner of Gorge Road, 50x120 each; just outside the city limits; the biggest snap in the city; most delightful homesite.

On Terms, as Usual

$3,900.

Homes Our Specialty

The City Brokerage

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

1319 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C.

Phone 815

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

100 Novelty Suits Selected From Our Regular $35.00 to $45.00 Grades to Go Out Monday At $14.75

ABSOLUTELY no two Suits alike and not one in the lot worth less than $35.00, and the majority are higher prices to $45.00. These Suits embody all the most fashionable features of this season in both fabrics and designs. Samples are displayed in the View Street windows from which you will easily recognize that this is a most extraordinary offer for so early in the season. Such an offering as this cannot fail to create a big demand, so to make sure of your size and style why not shop early?

On Sale Monday at $14.75

—Mantle Dept., First Floor

Reliable Qualities in Women's Underwear for Summer



WITH the warmer weather comes lighter dresses and, naturally, **Lighter Weight Underwear.** In order that your outer garments may fit perfectly, it's essential that the foundation be as perfect as possible. This can be brought about by wearing properly shaped, reliable Underwear; just such Underwear, in all the leading makes, as Harvey's, Penman's, Watson's, etc., you will find included in our stock and all marked at our own popular prices.

Vests, low neck and no sleeves, also low neck and short sleeves, fancy top; "Watson's" brand .....50¢

Corset Covers, a fine knit; in low neck and short sleeves, also low neck and no sleeves .....35¢

Vests of fine wool, in a light weight, made with short and no sleeves, low neck, closed front .....85¢

Drawers, in black and white only, a fine weave, umbrella knee; open and closed. Price .....50¢

Combinations, Dutch neck, short sleeves and knee length; open front; all sizes $1.25

Combinations, knee length, short and no sleeves, umbrella knee $1.50

Children's Black Drawers, loose and tight knee; size 2 to 12 years. Each .....35¢

REGISTERED TRADE MARK AIRYWEAR THE HARVEY MESH

Women's Cotton Vests; fine, even rib, short and no sleeves, fancy and plain tops. Special, each .....15¢

Ladies' Vests. Low neck and short sleeves, also low neck and no sleeves; fancy front .....35¢

Ladies' Vests. Open mesh, low neck, short sleeves, also low neck and no sleeves. Special at .....25¢

Children's Vests. High neck and long sleeves, sizes 1 to 14 years .....25¢ Drawers to match .....25¢

Children's Combinations. Low neck, short sleeves, loose knee .....35¢

Cotton Drawers of fine cotton, made in open and closed styles, loose and tight knee; O.S. sizes. Special at .....25¢

Combinations. Low neck and no sleeves, also low neck and short sleeves, tight and loose knee .....75¢

Combinations. Open mesh, short sleeves and low neck, also low neck and no sleeves; loose and tight knee .....50¢

Ladies' Vests. High neck and long sleeves, also Drawers to match, in loose and tight knee; open and closed. Per garment .....50¢

—First Floor

The June White Sale Continues to Offer Big Values in Undermuslins

HUNDREDS of women have taken advantage of this White Sale during the past two weeks and today our tables are still loaded with almost unheard-of values in all classes of garments. The constant stream of goods flowing out is replaced by the constant stream flowing in. For Monday the following extra special values:

Corset Covers of fine cotton, neatly trimmed with narrow lace edging. June White Sale .....25¢

Another Style, made of fine cotton, with yoke of fine lace. June White Sale .....25¢

Corset Covers of good quality white cotton, with tucked front and trimmed with linen lace insertion; yoke of linen lace, and neck and sleeves finished with narrow lace edging. June White Sale .....35¢

Nightgown, made from fine cotton, yoke and kimono sleeves of insertion and lace. Exceptional value for the June White Sale .....50¢

Nightgowns, made from heavy cotton, in slipover style; neck and sleeves finished with 1-inch cluny lace. June White Sale .....65¢

Nightgowns of fine cotton, made in slipover style, tucked yoke with bands of embroidery across front; sleeves and neck edged with lace. June White Sale .....65¢

Underskirts—A very neat skirt, made of strong white cotton, finished with tucked and hemstitched frill. June White Sale .....50¢

Underskirts, well made from good quality cotton, finished with tucked frill and edged with linen lace. June White Sale .....65¢

—First Floor

Three Special Silk Offerings on Sale Monday

THE Silk Department is offering some wonderful values in very choice Silks, three of which we quote here:

Messaline Silks, a beautiful quality, heavy make; 36 to 42 inches wide, in 25 different shades. Regular $2.00 grade. Monday, per yard $1.25

Silk Poplin, 42 inches wide, in all the leading shades. Regular $2.00 grade. Monday, per yard $1.25

Messaline Silks, 36 in. wide, a beautiful soft finished quality and in choice shades of violet, pale blue, brown, rose, Nile green, mauve, tango, orange, cream, black and white. Regular $1.75 grade. Monday, per yard .....75¢

—Main Floor

Why Not Buy Your Refrigerator on Monday?

YOU will need a good reliable Refrigerator this Summer, so why not buy one now and get full value out of it this Summer? The amount of food you will preserve from waste will more than pay the initial cost in one season. The following particulars will help you in your decision as to what kind to buy:

OUR "SPECIAL"

Our "Special," in three sizes. This is the lowest price Refrigerator we carry, but there is nothing cheap about it except the price. The same system of circulation is to be found in this line as in the more expensive. The case is made of well-seasoned kiln-dried hardwood, finished in golden oak, plain raised panels and swinging base; have five walls insulated; bronze lever locks and hinges. Provision and ice chambers lined with galvanized steel; removable shelves and strong ice rack.

No. 1. Length 26 inches, depth 17 inches, height 40 inches. Price $8.90

No. 2, Special. Same as No. 1, only larger; length 29 inches, depth 19 inches, height 42 inches. Price $11.25

No. 3, Special. Same as No. 2, only larger; length 32 inches, depth 20 inches, height 45 inches. Price $16.75

THE "CROWN"

This grade of Refrigerator has all the necessary features that go to make a good working Refrigerator at a popular price. Made of thoroughly seasoned kiln-dried hardwood, finished golden oak. The cabinet work is particularly good, such as you would expect in a more expensive grade. Has five walls, and is insulated with cerite paper and mineral wool; inside chambers lined with galvanized steel; cleanable flues; removable provision shelves, strong ice rack; metal syphon trap on bottom of drain pipe; bronze locks and hinges. The provision chamber is finished in white.

No. 1. Length 29 inches, depth 19 inches, height 43 inches. Price is $17.50

No. 4. The favorite of this grade; has the open front door to ice chamber. The other size has the lift up lid, another feature being three provision shelves, against two only in the other size. Length 30 inches, depth 20 inches, height 54 inches. Price $28.75

THE "PACIFIC" REFRIGERATOR

Made of Northern ash, finished in golden oak, swinging base, splendid cabinet work and excellent finish; has eight walls and air space, insulated with mineral wool, the best non-conductor known. The shelves are all made of heavy re-tinned woven wire, ⅞-inch mesh, making a strong shelf, and allowing perfect circulation.

No. 1. Length 29 inches, depth 20 inches, height 46 inches. Price $29.75

No. 2, "Pacific." Length 32 inches, depth 21 inches, height 46 inches. Price is $34.75

No. 3, "Pacific." Length 32 inches, depth 22 inches, height 56 inches. Price is $39.75

—Second Floor

Children's Black Sateen Bloomers

A new shipment, extra good value, sizes 2 to 16 years. Special Monday, each .....50¢

—First Floor

A New Range of Silk Sweater Sets to Sell Monday at $7.50

WHEN we made a similar offer a short time ago we sold the entire lot right out in about two days. Judging by the quality and the pretty shades, we anticipate just such a quick sale for these.

Sweater is in coat shape, V-neck, with cap and scarf to match. The colors are light grey, cinnamon, cherry, mahogany, navy, purple, brown, amethyst, light saxe, rose, emerald and black. Special Monday, per set $7.50

—First Floor



ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

EVEN the thinnest dresses may be worn over *Royal Worcester* corsets without the slightest fear of their (the corsets) showing through.

They are scientifically designed, each steel correctly placed, each section accurately cut, and every part cleverly fashioned. No steel ends protruding or unsightly edges showing.

They Fit and Cling with Kid Glove Nicety

ASK OUR CORSETIERES

A New Shipment of Royal Worcester Corsets Just Opened Up

AND goes on Sale Monday. All the very latest features, such as almost boneless models, free hip bone, low bust, long hips and back, are included. All sizes, at prices ranging from $4.00 to $1.75

—First Floor

Splendid Values in Women's Shoes Selling Monday at $4.00

JUST the class and style of Shoes women require now that the Summer season is here. Every pair in this offering a reliable quality, and real good value at the price asked. A very wide selection of styles to choose from.

Patent Button Boots with long narrow toe and cloth top, also with dull kid tops.

Patent Button Boots with short vamps and kid top, also with cloth top and toe cap.

Gunmetal Button Boots, with new recede toe, also with short vamp.

Black Kid Boots in button and lace styles, patent toes.

Patent Colonial Pumps with bright buckle and spool heel.

Patent Pumps with ribbon bow and Cuban heel, also with low heel.

Gunmetal Colonial, bright buckle and spool heel.

Gunmetal Pumps, with silk bow and Cuban heel.

Velvet Colonial, fancy buckle and new heel.

Satin Colonial, steel buckle and spool heel.

Suede Colonial, steel buckle and spool heel.

Suede Colonial, jet buckle and Cuban heel.

Patent Pumps, short toe, leather bow and a very smart heel.

—First Floor

The Best Reliable Makes in Men's Underwear

Marked at Prices That Speak For Themselves

NOW that the warmer weather is here men are safe in making a change to lighter-weight Underwear.

In our Men's Underwear Department you will find all the best reliable makes are included, such as Penman's, Harvey's, Zimmerknit, Stanfield and others. From this assortment you can choose just the necessary weight and style garments that will suit your needs, while the prices speak for themselves.



Men's Balbriggan and Elastic Rib Cotton Union Suits; short or long sleeves, knee or ankle length. From, per suit, $1.50 to $1.00

Men's Union Suits, in light weight natural merino, closed crotch. Zimmerknit braud; all sizes. Per suit, $1.00

Penman's Natural Wool Union Suits, all sizes. Per suit $2.50

Men's Union Suits; Penman's Elastic Rib Natural Wool Union Suits, in a light weight. Per suit $1.50

Men's Elastic Rib Shirts and Drawers, natural, pink and tan shades; medium weight for early Spring wear; all sizes. Special, per garment .....75¢

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Zimmerknit, in colors natural, pink, sky and grey. Shirts have long sleeves and drawers are ankle length. Per garment .....35¢

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Zimmerknit, in a heavier grade; all sizes; in colors natural, sky, grey, helio, white and pink. Shirts have long sleeves and drawers are ankle length. Per garment .....50¢

Zimmerknit Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; shirts have short sleeves, drawers are knee length; all sizes. Per garment .....50¢

Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, light Spring weight; Penman's and Zimmerknit brands. All sizes. Per garment .....50¢

Penman's Light-Weight Worsted Shirts and Drawers; natural color; suitable for Spring wear. Per garment, $1.00

Penman's Shirts and Drawers, light weight mixture, elastic rib, natural color; all sizes. Per garment ...75¢ A heavier grade in natural, tan and pink; all cotton. Per garment ..75¢

British Aretex Cellular Shirts and Drawers, a light-weight mesh underwear in white only. Shirts have short sleeves, drawers are knee length. Per garment $1.00

Spenceria Brand Shirts and Drawers, our own special (imported); a good, guaranteed garment, and useful for all the year round; all sizes. Per garment, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and ...$1.00

We Carry a Full Range of Stanfield's Underwear for Men

—Main Floor

A New Shipment of Boys' Knickers to Go on Sale Monday

Good serviceable qualities specially made from hard-wearing materials, all marked at our own popular prices.

Whipcord Knickers in fawns and greys. Bloomer style, per pair .....$1.50 Plain style, per pair $1.25

Grey Corduroy, velvet finish. Bloomer style, per pair .....$1.75 Plain style, per pair $1.50

Tyke Serges, in a large range in both heavy and medium weights. All sizes from 5 to 16 years. Plain and bloomer styles. Per pair, $1.50 to $2.00

—Main Floor

Men's Washing Ties and Collars for Outing Wear

JUST the kind of Tie you want for outing and Summer wear. They wash and wear well, look smart and attractive. These are marked at special prices.

Men's Fine Cambric Wash Ties, in plain white and colors, also fancy stripe and bar styles, fast colors and full length. Each .....25¢

Cash's Imported Woven Seamless Tubular Washing Four-in-Hand Ties, in light, fancy stripes, reversible. Special, each .....25¢

Men's Fine Grade Washing Ties, fast colors, in stripes and bar styles. Regular 50c. Special, 35c, 3 for $1.00

Men's Four-in-Hand Wash Ties, in plain colors, white and light fancy stripes; full length. Special, 2 for .....25¢

Men's Soft Double Collars, to match ties, 2 for .....25¢

Men's Suede and Chamois Gloves for Summer wear, in grey, tan, fawn and yellow. Regular values, $1.00. Special at .....75¢

—Main Floor

Household Staple Goods Needed in Every Home

EVERY home needs Blankets, Sheets and Quilts of some kind, and most women when out to buy these goods seek to obtain the best qualities at the lowest possible prices. The following offerings, then, will be of deep interest and should go a long way to stimulate trade Monday:

White Woolen Blankets. Our entire stock now marked at Summer prices. All sizes, and qualities from a woolen mixture to an all pure wool blanket, at prices ranging from, per pair, $3.00 up to $8.50

Campers' Blankets in a big range, and in colors red, grey, brown and navy; dark greys in a 6-lb. weight to a silver grey, 10-lb. weight, with the usual variation of sizes. Priced, per pair, from $3.25 to $11.00

A Special in All-Wool Blankets at $6.25. These are regularly sold at $9.00. We have a few pairs only to clear at this price. They are guaranteed all pure wool, and can be had in various shades.

Good Values in Sheets. All ready for immediate use; hand torn and neatly trimmed; made from strong qualities of bleached sheeting—

Size 2 x 2½, regular $1.85, now, per pair $1.65

Size 2 x 2½, regular $1.95, now, per pair $1.75

Size 2¼ x 2½, regular $2.00, now, per pair $1.85

Size 2 x 2½, regular $2.50, now, per pair $2.25

Best Quality English Sheets, per pair, $3.75 and $4.25

Two Specials in Hemstitched Pillow Cases. In all the various sizes; made from fine quality cotton; neatly hemstitched—

Regular $2.75 grade for, per doz., $2.40

Regular $4.00 grade for, per doz., $3.00

Best Quality White Grecian Quilts at Easy Prices. Most serviceable Quilts for hotels and rooming houses. A splendid Quilt for hard wear, yet inexpensive in cost.

Three-quarter bed size, each, $1.50 and $1.65

Full size, each, $1.75 and $1.85

Extra large size, each $1.95

Colored Quilts, each $1.65

Eiderdown Comforters. A few Quilts left over from last season's stock which we intend clearing out at once. They are good quality Quilts, and at these prices it will pay you to buy now in readiness for next Fall—

Regular $6.75 values for $4.95

Regular $8.75 values for $6.75

Regular $12.75 values for $10.75

Regular $4.75 values, crib size, for $2.75

The Towel Section Offers Big Values Monday

Honeycomb Towels—

Reg. $1.25 values for, per doz.....95¢

Reg. $1.50 values for, per doz...$1.20

Reg. $2.50 values for, per doz...$2.20

Reg. $3.00 values for, per doz...$2.40

White and Colored Turkish Towels. Reg. 30c and 35c values for, each .....25¢

Colored Bath Towels. Reg. $1.00 values for, pair .....75¢

Extra Large Bath Towels. Reg. 75c for, each .....50¢

Linen Roller Toweling. Reg. 15c for, yard .....10¢

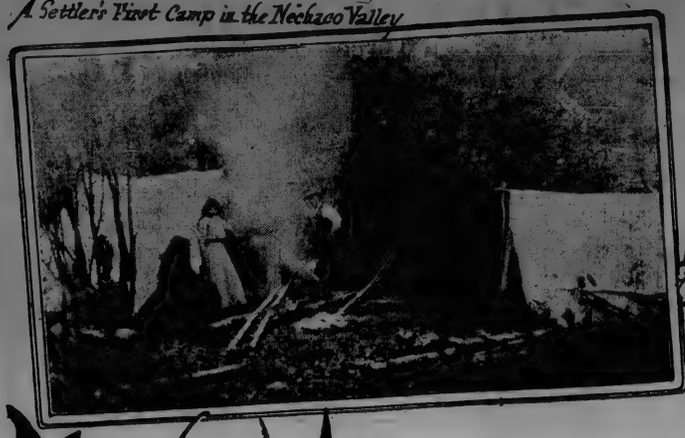
Linen Glass Cloths, large size. Reg. 30c for, each .....25¢

White Cambric, 36 in. wide. Reg. 20c for, yard .....15¢

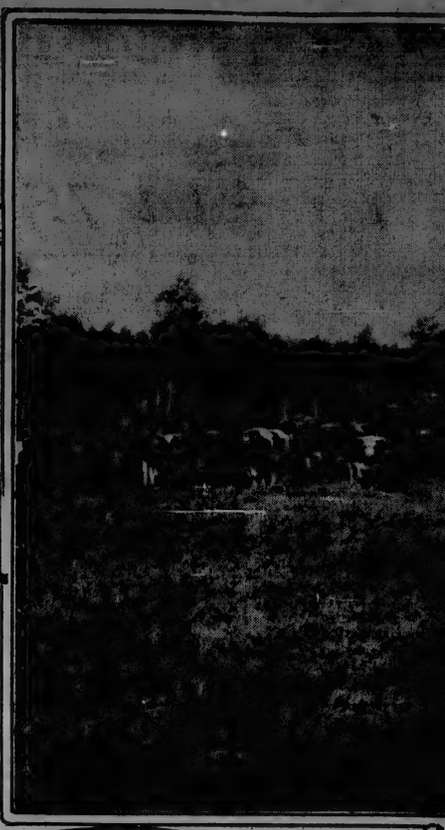
—Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Sunday The Daily Colonist



A Settler's First Camp in the Nechaco Valley

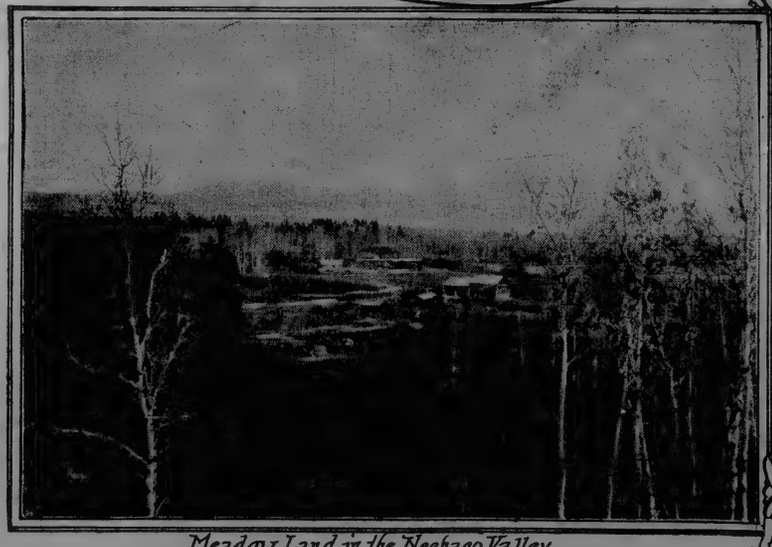


Manifold Attractions and Present-Day Development in Nechaco Valley

WRECKING the primeval forests of yesterday to yield up their long-hidden treasures of untold wealth and natural beauty a great and wonderful line of communication, between the Eastern and Western seaboards of this vast Dominion, has been established by the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental Railroad. Winding its way through through the industrial centres of the East over the Prairies of the Middle West, across the Rocky Mountains and on through the Central and Northern interior of British Columbia, it finds an outlet at its Northwest Pacific terminus—Prince Rupert—where the harvest of the greatest fishing banks of the known seas will be garnered and shipped to the markets of the world. Nothing is born without pain. Hardened by years of hardships and privations, the Sourdoughs of this Northern British Columbia virgin territory narrate with cheerfulness the customs of this singular country before the advent of the railroad. How and why they stayed, prolonging an existence of discomfort, it is perhaps difficult for the layman to comprehend. Unbounded confidence in the endless possibilities of such a vast area of farm, forest and mine—the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate—prompted them to await the coming of the railroad, and today they see in the not far distant future a realization of their hopes—their reward.



Buildings of Early Settlers on Lake Fraser, near Fort Fraser



Meadow Land in the Nechaco Valley

PREPARING THE WAY FOR THE FUTURE

Today, in this promised land, a new force comes into existence. The trend of settlement moves westward. Men and women are becoming convinced that the new and enchanting life on the land, amid nature's wonders, is the only practical solution to overcome the wear and tear of underpaid toil in the overcrowded cities of the world. They are concerned with the future welfare, freedom, independence of their children. All of these are to be found among the manifold attractions and present day development throughout the valley lands, foothills and mountains thrown open for settlement by the building of this railroad—a masterpiece of construction. Transforming the wilderness of the West is a stupendous task. Disputing the progress of the bands of steel obstacles were discovered at every turn, but nothing shall defeat the Anglo-Saxon race in its purpose to prepare the way for the unborn countless millions of future generations. Land, where men may reap the fruits of their toil, where homes may be won cheaply, and where labor meets its just reward—that is British Columbia's offering to the constructive forces of the twentieth century.

NECHACO VALLEY POSSIBILITIES

Between Prince Rupert and Fort George, the railroad passes through two wonderfully fertile valleys—the Bulkley and the Nechaco. The Nechaco Valley has an average elevation of approximately 2,400 feet, and, from Fraser Lake (at the head of which the City of Fort Fraser has been established) to a few miles east of Tsinkut Lake, comprises one of the finest areas of land in British Columbia. For over forty miles the valley stretches east from Fraser Lake, a comparatively level but slightly broken country, lightly covered with poplar, spruce and jack pine. It averages about fifteen miles in width and forms the largest connected area of agricultural land—with tremendous mineral, coal and waterpower possibilities—on the Grand Trunk Pacific between the Western terminus and the Rocky Mountains. Lightly timbered and consequently easily cleared it has all the appearances of a splendid mixed farming country where cattle and stock may range for nine or ten months in the year, rolling in fat at the time of the roundup. Fodder cut for winter feed—which I saw in barns early this year—grows in the wildest profusion and its nutritious qualities would appear to equal the pasture which made English Southdown mutton famous.

CATTLE RAISING AND DAIRYING

Scientifically handled there should be no finer country in North America for cattle raising and dairying; the general contour, climate and elevation should make it ideal. With the exception of corn, perhaps, the district may be compared with Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and can produce anything that can be grown in the Northern part of the Mississippi Valley. The Summer climate is delicious, long hours of sunshine during the day with cool breezes during the evening and throughout early hours of the morning. In the winter, cold? Yes, but when one commences to draw comparisons, the climate is Springlike compared with the Provinces of the Middle West. There is a perfect stillness in the atmosphere, the air is exhilarating and during the day the sun's rays moderate the temperature to a degree similar to that of the open Northern country of the British Isles, or the high altitudes of Switzerland—that irresistible resort of thousands of American and English tourists during the Winter months. And in addition to this, the scenic grandeur is overwhelming. In the Springtime, when nature is preparing to take on her Summe rrobes, when the air is pungent with the vegetation and the scents of the wild flowers are at best, through the Summer months on to early Fall, when the Autumn dews change the grasses to hues of gold and turn the foilage of the forests to a hundred changing colors, the life of the settler in the Nechaco Valley is one round of happiness and sunshine, offering to those outside its borders a friendly welcome and golden opportunity.

TRADE CENTRES AT FORT FRASER

In the midst of this veritable Eldorado the old trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Fraser is giving way to a modern city, chosen as the site for the commercial metropolis of the valley on account of its location on the banks of the great Nechaco, where the



One of the Difficulties to be Overcome in
An Engine in the Ditch in the

LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART

A Day to Remember

JUNE 18, 1815, BATTLE OF WATERLOO

The Duke established his headquarters in the village of Waterloo. He ate a hearty dinner, or rather supper, and went early to bed. At two in the morning of the 18th he was up, and, after shaving and dressing with his usual care, sat down to his desk, with a couple of candles burning beside him. He wrote cheerfully to Sir Charles Stuart, then minister at Brussels: "Pray keep the English quiet if you can. Let them all prepare to retire, but neither be in a hurry or a fright, as all will yet turn out well." He communicated his wishes to the Duc de Berry at Ghent, concluding his letter in these remarkable words: "I hope, and, indeed, have every reason to believe that all will turn out well." And he gave orders to the governor of Antwerp to consider that fortress in a state of siege; but at the same time to give free admission not alone to the royal family of France, but to the families of Englishmen, or of men of any other nation who might consider it judicious to flee from Brussels. This done, he breakfasted, mounted his horse, and rode out to see that his troops were in their proper places. The spectacle on which his eye fell, when he gained the crest of his own position, was, to say the least, an imposing one.

Spread over a range of heights, facing his own, with the chateau of Belle Alliance conspicuous in the midst, lay 71,947 French troops, all men of one nation, all accustomed to war, and all imbued with the fullest confidence in the skill and fortune of their commander. Of these, 15,765 were superb cavalry, and 246 guns supported them. As yet, however, they presented the appearance of an army still in bivouac. And hour after hour stole on, greatly to the Duke's surprise, without producing any visible index of change. About ten o'clock the drums and trumpets spoke out; and promptly, but with perfect deliberation, columns of attack were formed. There was no mistaking the object of this formation. Clouds of skirmishers soon ran out, and the battle began.

The battle of Waterloo was a stern meeting between 71,947 brave men on one side, all homogeneous and confident in their leader, and 67,655 on the other; the latter a motley host made up of Belgians, Dutchmen, Brunswickers, Hanoverians, the troops of Nassau, and though last, not least, of 22,000 British soldiers. The brunt of the action fell, as was to be expected, on the English and the gallant German legion. The English held Hougomont throughout the day; the Germans lost the farmhouse of La Haye, though not till after a desperate resistance and the expenditure of all their ammunition. In the line, which extended from Hougomont to Braine-l'Alleud, the various nations were much intermixed; but while the English, the Germans, and the Dutch kept their ground, the others for the most part gave way, and were not without difficulty rallied in a second line, which never came under fire. The battle was a defensive one on the side of the Anglo-Belgians all day long. The Duke fought to keep Napoleon at bay, till Blucher should be able to join in the melee. Napoleon strove to break through and disperse the English, before time was given for the Prussians to come up. He threw his columns, now of infantry, now of cavalry, now of cavalry and infantry combined, on the right, on on the centre, and partially on the left of the English position. He poured upon the position and the troops which held it the sustained fire of 246 guns, to which from the side of the Allies 156 guns replied. But he gained no advantage. Twice his horsemen crowned the ridge and rode about infantry squares which they never succeeded in breaking, and twice the charge of the English cavalry drove them back. The slaughter on both sides was terrific, but the final issues of the battle seem never to have been doubtful.

The Duke had received during the night of the 17th several communications from Blucher, as a result of which he expected the arrival of the Prussians some hours before they made their appearance. Except, however, some cavalry which showed itself at daybreak on the 18th, upon the ground in front of Ohain, and therefore past the defile which separated the two armies, none appeared till late in the day. Still the Duke's confidence never forsook him. The French had delivered their last and fiercest attack. It was met and thrown back in all quarters, and the confusion which prevailed in the ranks of the beaten army showed that the day was lost to them. Whether the Duke, if no Prussians had been near, would have assumed the offensive just then is uncertain. But at the critical moment Bulow's corps entered into the battle, and a heavy firing in the direction of Planchenois indicated how the battle was going. Then the word was passed along the brow of the English heights to close the ranks of regiments and advance, and down the slope swept infantry and cavalry, while from the high ground behind the artillery continued to fire, and the last touch was given by British and Prussian troops meeting upon the field, to the most complete and decisive victory which the world had ever seen.—Alfred H. Mills.

With the Philosopher

Here is the primordial basis, the physical origin of all justice and of all right.

Whatever be the active power, the moving cause, that governs the universe, since it has given to all men the same organs, the same sensations, the same wants, it has given to all the same right to the use of its treasures, and that all men are equal in the order of nature.

And, since this power has given to man the necessary means of preserving his own existence, it is evident that it has constituted them all independent one of another; that it has created them free; that no one is subject to another; that each one is absolute proprietor of his own person.

Equality and liberty are, therefore, two essential attributes of man, two laws of the Divinity, constitutional and unchangeable, like the physical properties of matter.

Now, every individual being absolute master of his own person, it follows that a full and free consent is a condition indispensable to all contracts and all engagements.

Equality and liberty are, therefore, the physical and unalterable basis of every union of men in society, and of course the necessary and generating principle of every law and of every system of regular government. —Volney—Universal basis of all right and all law.

Musical Gossip

In the newspapers the other day, there was a short item which perhaps many people passed over. It stated that thirteen Finnish judges, who had declared that Finlanders should have equal rights with Russians and had been sentenced to some months imprisonment, had just returned home, and because the populace of Helsingfors had flocked to meet them and to greet them with cheers and cries of joyful welcome, the Russian mounted police dashed among the throngs, and belabored the people unmercifully with their clubs and very seriously hurt many of them. Perhaps some of us remember reading how the Finlanders came off victorious in many of the great events in the Olympiad, and we will call to mind that when the little crowd of Finlanders dared to raise their own banner to signify their triumph, it was hurriedly hauled down by order of the Russians, and the flag of the latter raised at the top of the staff, the banner of Finland floating below it. One does not hear very much of this abused little country, the people of which long so bitterly for freedom, and are made to suffer indignities and inhumanities at the hands of the government of Russia. Well, all this preamble is merely to announce that one of the greatest of the modern composers, Jean Sibelius of Finland, who wrote that wonderful "Valse Triste" and "Finlandia," and countless other works not so well known in this country, but known and loved by everyone in his own land, arrived in America for the first time the other day. He is described as short and stockily built, possessing keen blue eyes, and absolute unostentatiousness. His cordiality and genuine democracy make for a feeling of equality. A quietness of gesture and speech is almost his dominant characteristic. Yet his strong square chin reveals tremenous power, a power unloosed in the sombre symphonies of "Finlandia." Perhaps one of the simplest and yet most eloquent tributes to the love which the people of Finland bear this master-musician was shown by two Victoria Finnish girls one day not long ago. They were ordinary domestic servants, one of whom had come from Helsingfors, the other from the farming country a little farther north among the lakes. The writer showed them a picture of Sibelius and asked them if they knew anything about him. They recognized it instantly, and exclaimed over it with the greatest pleasure, and one of the girls said with unconscious eloquence: "He wrote so good music, he write like Finlander's heart speak." One wonders how many of the modern composers are as familiar to the same class of English speaking peoples.

According to The New York Evening Sun, the Boston Chorus girls who have been singing lately in Paris, have been most agreeably surprised to find this far-famed city very far from being the wicked place that New Englanders claimed it to be, and devoutely warned them against. Here is a very frank and original criticism delivered by Miss Cunningham, one of the members of Mr. Russell's opera company.

According to The Sun, Mr. Russell, after hearing Miss Cunningham sing on the Olympic, on which liner they were traveling, offered her the role of the Third Flower Maiden in "Parsifal." A correspondent of the Boston newspaper happened to run across Miss Cunningham in Paris the other day and to him she declared her artistic intentions in this fashion:

"Far be it from me," remarked Miss Cunningham, "to knock Wagner, who certainly was one swell little musician, but if he had known who was going to sing the Third Flower Maiden in 'Parsifal' he would surely have given me something to sing. However, one must begin somewhere."

"How do you like Paris?" she was asked.

"Pretty good; only I don't know how to read the bill of fare, and the Lord knows what I get to eat. I've had everything else, so every night when I go into the restaurant I breathe a little prayer that no matter where I put my finger on the bill of fare they won't bring me tripe.

"Still, it's one nice town. The only girl friend I have here is a Hungarian and we get together in German. I know some German, but this French language has me guessing."

"How do you like your associates in the opera?"

"All right. Of course, I don't know anything about them. I don't believe in asking anybody personal questions, and I never answer any. When I meet a person I take them for what they are and never try to find out if their back teeth are filled with zinc."

A novel form of insurance has been taken out by Sir Henry Wood, the famous London conductor. It is in favor of his little daughter, Tatiana (named after the heroine of Tschaikowsky's "Eugen Onegin"), and calls for the payment of $10,000, one-half when she is sixteen and the other at twenty-one, to meet the expenses of her education.

Caruso made his first aeroplane flight on May 24 at Hendon, near London, ascending 800 feet in a biplane with Graham-White. It is recorded in London dispatches that the tenor expressed the greatest delight in his experience. When he alighted he said he had tried a note or two in the air, but found conditions not altogether favorable for singing.

Geraldine Farrar, who is at present in Paris, has had several interviews with Giordano, the composer of "Mme. Sans Gene," in which she is to create the title role at the Metropolitan Opera House next season. Reports from Paris state that Miss Farrar is well pleased with the role and intends to spend some time this Summer studying it with the composer.

Announcement was made last week of the engagement of Marie Schumann-Heink, daughter of the famous prima donna, to Herbert Guy, a ranch owner, of San Diego, Cal. Miss Schumann-Heink's first meeting with her fiance was near San Diego after Mr. Guy had been thrown from his horse and she and her brother, Ferdinand, had gone to his rescue. It is stated that Miss Schumann-Heink expects to go to Europe this Summer with her mother, leaving June 9.—Musical America.

The Voice and the Principles of Vocal Science

The production of sound by the human voice depends entirely upon muscular movement, and when we essay to make vocal sounds musical a perfectly co-ordinated movement of all the muscles involved is essential. As it is very seldom that any one, in putting forth the effort to produce sound achieves an appropriate movement of all the muscles without skillful guidance, it is the first duty of a vocal teacher to instruct his pupils as to the facts and natural laws governing that movement. Therefore if a teacher knows nothing of vocal physiology and the laws of acoustics applicable to the voice he is simply a blind leader of the blind.

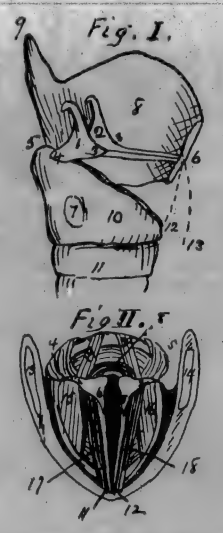
In order that your readers may know that information regarding the structure of the vocal instrument, the function of its various parts and their proper action in tone is now accessible, I shall endeavor in these letters to elucidate them. As the larynx is the central organ of the voice and contains the vibrating element I shall begin by explaining its structure.

The larynx or voice box is composed of cartilages or pieces of gristle held together by ligamentous bands and moved by numerous muscles. It is situated on the top of the wind pipe and its front angle may be seen and felt in the throat. It is commonly called Adam's apple.

The ring or cricoid cartilage is the base of the larynx and the final segment of the wind pipe. Its lower border runs parallel with the rings of the wind pipe. Is is narrow in front and rises towards the back which is about four times as high as the front. In form it resembles a signet ring, and it is the only cartilage in the whole wind pipe that completes the circle (fig I, 10).

The shield or thyroid cartilage consists of two plates or wings united in front at a more or less acute angle. They have each at the back two horns, the upper and lower. The lower horns are fastened to each side of the ring cartilage well towards the rear, and near its base (fig. 7), these joints serving as hinges or pivots upon which the cartilages rotate. These two cartilages virtually form a case or box inclosing the delicate vibrating mechanism of the voice.

The pyramids or arytenoid cartilages are two triangular little bodies, each broad at the base and tapering up towards the top like a pyramid. Their bases are three cornered and slightly hollowed out so as to fit easily upon the upper rim of the ring cartilage at the rear where they are attached or hinged by one of their corners (fig. I, 1 and 2). Each base has one corner pointing forward called the vocal process (fig. II, 6 and 7) and one pointing outward called the muscular process (fig. II, 1 and 2). These little cartilages are capable of executing a variety of movements with surprising freedom and rapidity. Their inner sides may be made to run parallel or diverge and they can be drawn away from, or towards each other so that their summits may either be widely separated or brought close together. The vocal ligaments are two ledges of elastic tissue, covered with a very delicate membrane attached by their hinder ends to the vocal processes of the pyramids and their front ends to the centre of the shield cartilage where the two plates meet (fig. II, 6, 7, 11 and 12). By looking at figure I. it will be seen that the forward connection of the vocal ligaments is with the shield and the rear connection is with the ring cartilage through the pyramids so that if we take the centre 4 and the radius



4.6 the arc described by the point .6 would be 6.12. Again, if we take the centre 7 and the radius 7.6 the arc described by .6 would be 6.13. Hence when the shield cartilage rotates upon the ring the arc described by .6 would be 6.13. As 13 is farther away from 4 than 12 is, it is obvious that the rotating of the shield cartilage stretches the vocal ligaments.

This movement is effected by a pair of muscles ascending on each side, in the shape of a fan, from the ring to the shield cartilage called the ring-shield or crico-thyroid muscles.

In opposition to them there is another pair of muscles inside the shield running parallel with the vocal ligaments, and like them they are attached in front to the shield and behind to the pyramids. They may be said to form an important part of the ligaments as each of them is connected on one side along its whole length with a ligament, and on the other with a plate of the shield cartilage. They are called the shield-pyramid or thyro-arytenoid muscles (fig. II, 17 and 18), and one of their functions is to pull up the shield cartilage after it has been depressed by the ring-shield muscle, thereby releasing the vocal ligaments.

That, however, is not the only function of these muscles. Their action is indeed so exceedingly complicated as to make a clear description of it almost impossible. Their fibres run in all directions enabling the muscles to alter their tension, density, elasticity and shape. Dr. Lenox Browne (aural surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians and a distinguished physiologist) writes of them: "The action of shield-pyramid muscles is fourfold: (1) They relax the vocal ligaments. (2) They twist the pyramids by pulling at the muscular processes. (3) They press towards the interior, thereby bringing larger portions of the vocal ligaments in contact with each other, thus reducing the length of the vocal chink. (4) Their outer vertical fibres, by contracting diminish the diameter of their inner portion and of the vocal ligaments, making them flatter and thinner. They have sometimes been called the 'vocal muscles' since they play so important a part in the formation of all vocal tone that a paralysis of them causes total loss of voice."

My next letter will describe the muscles that adjust the vocal ligaments.

R. THOS. STEELE.

450 Quebec St.

The Faith of the Nations

Praise the Lord all ye nations. Praise Him all ye people.

For His merciful kindness is great toward us, and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

THE OLD TESTAMENT, JOB XXXVI.

Suffer me a little and I will show thee that I have yet to speak on God's behalf.

I will fetch my knowledge from afar and I will ascribe righteousness to my Maker.

For truly my words will not be false. He that is perfect in knowledge is with me.

Behold, God is mighty, and despiseth not any. He is mighty in strength and wisdom.

He preserveth not the life of the wicked but giveth right to the poor.

He withdraweth not His own eyes from the righteous; but with kings are they on the throne, yea, He doth establish them forever and they are exalted.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA.

Buddha, having put to flight Mara (the evil one), gave himself up to meditation. All the miseries of the world, the evils produced by evil deeds and the sufferings arising therefrom passed before his mental eye and he thought:

Surely if living creatures saw the results of their evil deeds, they would turn from them in disgust. But selfhood blinds them and they cling to their obnoxious desires.

They crave for pleasure and they cause pain; when death destroys their individuality they find no peace; their thirst for existence abides and their selfhood appears in new births.

Thus they continue to move in the coil and can find no escape from the hell of their own making. And how empty are their pleasures, how vain are their endeavours. Hollow like the plantain tree and without content like the bubble.

The world is full of sin and sorrow because it is full of error. Men go astray because they think that delusion is better than truth. Rather than truth they follow error, which is pleasant to look at in the beginning but causes anxiety, tribulation and misery.

And Buddha began to expound the dharma. The dharma is the sacred law. The dharma is religion. The dharma alone can deliver us from error, sin and sorrow.

FROM THE TALMUD.

When a man enters upon the path of truth and justice, God helps him forward, but when he chooses the way of sin, God says: "I give thee reason and free will, go thy way," even as the trader will wait upon the customer who purchases a good and pleasant article, while to one who desires pitch or sulphur he says "go, wait upon thyself."

FROM THE KORAN.

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Shall not men's hearts repose on the thought of God? They that believe and do the things that are right, blessedness awaiteth them and a goodly home.

HOW TO CLEAN STRAW HATS

Panama and Porto Rico hats need little besides a scrubbing with a hand brush and warm suds of Castile soap or white soap. Add a teaspoonful of fluid ammonia to the half gallon of water used in making the suds. When the dust is out, rinse the hat in two clear waters, shake it well, and then dip it in a wash composed of a dessertspoonful of glycerine and three quarts of clear water. That will keep the straw from growing brittle. Set the hat on a clean towel, and wipe it well with a soft cloth. Then leave it on a towel to dry in a current of air, but not in the sun, says The Youths' Companion.

In cleaning other kinds of straw hats, take the lining out, pick off loose threads, brush the hat well, and lay it in warm, weak suds of white soap, with a teaspoonful of borax added to the water. Soak the hat in this for five or ten minutes, scrub it gently, and then dip it, first in clear water, then in weak acid water—made by putting a half teaspoonful of tartaric acid in two quarts of boiling water, and allowing the water to cool slightly. Leave the hat in it five minutes, and then rinse it in three waters, with glycerine in the last one, as for Panamas. Shake the hat vigorously, wipe it with soft absorbent cloths, and set it on a block to dry. A regular milliner's block is not necessary.

There has been a protest raised against the amount of public money which American legislators spend on baths. The sum expended by the House of Representatives last year was £1,240. But the free bath is not the only privilege the representatives of the American people enjoy. They can get a free shave and a free haircut as often as they have a mind to. They can even get their faces massaged and their hands manicured at the public cost.

Quaint Customs of the British Navy

WE are indebted to an article by Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne, Member of the British Parliament, in The Royal Magazine for the following interesting and amusing account of some of the curious nicknames and customs of the senior service of the Empire:

One of the first duties of a lad, when he joins the Fleet of England, is to teach his relations how to talk of his floating home. It paralyzes him to hear a doting mother say to an admiring aunt, "I see so little of him; he's always on his ship." When will those parents learn to say "in"? After all, you don't live "on" a house; you live "in" a house, don't you?

It takes some time, too, for us poor landfolk to get accustomed to the nomenclature, not only of ships, but of officers. Gay and irresponsible talk in which "The Owner," "Number One," and "Snotties" occur, is apt to put the ordinary mortal off his balance. The words are quite simple of explanation, though their derivation is painfully obscure. It is one of the tenets of the service that nothing should be called by its proper name, so nick-names rule the roost.

How little this is understood by us inferior toilers on solid ground is instanced by the fact that the term "Jack Tar" is unknown in the Fleet; the sailor-man is a "Matloe" or "Flatfoot" as to general classification, with yet another term for each separate rating.

To start with the top, however, the admiral is exempt from drollery except in secret whispers; he is usually "Old" somebody or other, according to his name. The captain is the "skipper" or "owner," and the commander (the official maid-of-all-work) is called everything under the sun, both by superiors and inferiors; most times it's something nasty, and frequently quite rude. The First Lieutenant is "No. 1" on the quarter-deck and "Jemmy-the-One" amongst the men.

Next come a big bunch of lieutenants—the Navigators, Torpedo-men, Gunnery, also the junior ones, who are the watch-keepers. Of course, the first named is called "Pilot," also "Tankey"; but why, Heaven only knows! Looking up a glossary of naval terms, I find the following: "The Gunnery Lieutenant is a harassed individual, intoxicated with schemes and views bounded by the scope of the Gunnery Manual, with an irresistible penchant for talking shop." This is a gross libel.

One of these is given charge of the Midshipmen in such ships as carry these things; he is called the "Sea-Dad," though recently I heard a new insult—to wit, "Snotty-Boss"! And then the Midshipman (pray don't call them Middies; really, it's not done); he has been described as a biped of extraordinary stupidity, used as a medium for personal abuse between two people of unequal seniority.

Probably my house will be wrecked for writing this, so I hasten to add that, whilst a deuce of a pother taken in the aggregate, he is individually the finest material of his age and size in the world. After all, the Midshipman of today is the Admiral of tomorrow. I am making a hobby of this epigram.

Six score years ago the Midshipmen of the day wore uniforms not permitting of pockets, so handkerchiefs were, alas! lacking. Keeping watch on board a windjammer doubtless brought moisture to the nose as it does tears to the eyes; deprived of that medium for obtaining relief to hide which the sleeve of the military uniform is admirably suited, these juvenile officers of the last century, and a bit before, wiped their nasal organs with the butt of their sleeves.

I have tried to word a touching story as delicately as may be, and hope to have met with success, for the amazing sequel is upon us. No less a man than Lord Nelson took notice of this unbecoming habit, irritating to the nose as it was soiling to the uniform, and he is reported to have addressed his little batch as follows:

"We cannot have this conduct in my ship; I'll soon cure you little snotters of it! Mr. Mate, kindly have three buttons sewn on each sleeve of these gentlemen's tunics!

To this day the buttons may be found there; to this day are the midshipmen of His Most Gracious Majesty called Snotties By the by, how many folk know that the three white lines around the collar of the sailor's uniform are (said to be) in memory of the Battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, and that the black scarf is worn in perpetual mourning for the victor of all three engagements?

To return to names for a minute or so. The doctor has a variety of appellations, Sawbones, Pills, and others, whilst the Sky-Pilot and Devil-Dodger require no explanation.

We have all heard of the boatswain's pipe, and naturally imagine that every time a whistle shrills through the decks the bo'sun is at work. Not at all; the boatswain (who rejoices in the euphonious name of "Tommy Pipes") "Pipes the Side" when the Admiral pays a call, but never otherwise; the rest of the business is done by his mates. "Piping the Side" is purely a daylight operation.

This important question naturally arises —how do those on board know of the unexpected coming of an admiral? Not being a thought-reader, the petty officer hailing an approaching boat after dark is told whom to expect by a variation in the answers. He calls out (as all boys' books tell us) "Boat ahoy!" If it be an admiral coming off the return hail is "Flag"; if the captain, the name of his ship; "Aye, Aye!" for officers of ward-room rank, and "No, no," for gun-room, warrant officers, and men. If a boat is hailed on approaching, but is not going a'ongside, the reply is "Passing."

The discipline of the Service is its greatest charm, and, of course, its main strength; the slightest departure from rules and regulations is met with condign punishment, and to keep a watch on the ship's company we find the "jaunty" (or jonty) and his "crushers"—i.e., the master-at-arms and such petty officers as have been rated "ship's corporals."

The word "jaunty" is a debased rendering of the French "gendarme"; this is not generally known.



Lord Nelson and the Midshipmen

Just a brief list of other common verbal currency, and we will pass to other things:

Bunting-Tosser—Signalman.
Jarbee—Able-bodied Seaman.
Poultice-Mixer—Sickbay Steward.
Putty—Painter.
Tankey—Captain of the Hold.
Jimmy Bungs—Cooper.
Chippies—Carpenter.
Lampie—Lamp-Trimmer.
Sparker—Wireless Telegraphist.
Stripey—Senior Sergeant of Marines.
Flunkey—Ward-room Servant.
Sticks—Bugler.
Gobbies—Coastguards.

Joey—Marine, a term fast dying out; also known as "Leather Neck" or "Ocean Lancers."

There are many others that do not come to mind. But the food is also strangely called—who has not heard of Fanny Adams? This is a certain preserved meat in tins which was introduced into the Navy at the time of a revolting murder. A notorious woman, by name Fanny Adams, was cut to pieces at a naval port, and the rumor got about that her nails, hair, and teeth had been found in a tin of this meat not long afterwards. The inference is horrible, but the story is true, and the name has stuck ever since.

Ships, too, get their names changed by their crews—in many cases their common title is in sea-lingo which does not permit of publication. The "Onion" is obviously the Orion, and it is not difficult to find the Amphitrite in the "Am and Tripe"; the Royal Sovereign has always been the "Quid," the Agincourt the "Gin-Court" or "Gin-Palace," the Bellerophon the "Billy-Ruffian," and the Pomone the "Pom I.' "Sampan" was the title of the Sans Pareil.

There are hundreds of similar word-mutilations.

There are not many sails in the Service today, but every man, officer and crew alike, must have some knowledge of boat-sailing. The sails each have their respective designations, but the term "sheet" so frequently heard applies to none of them. A "sheet" is the rope holding a sail, but why do they call the spare anchor a "sheet anchor?" The anchors usually "let-go" in pulling up a ship are the two bower anchors; should this be insufficient, the sheet anchor follows them into the depths.

The two sides of a ship are known as "starboard," the right-hand side as you face the front, and "port," the left-hand side. It used to be "starboard" and "larboard"—from "steerboard" and "leeboard"—until the similarity of the words caused a number of accidents. In the British Navy the man at the wheel always imagines he is holding a tiller, and therefore if he "ports his helm," the ship turns to the right, if he "starboards his helm" she turns to the left. In most other countries the opposite obtains, the ship follows your wheel.

When a man is at the wheel he is said to be "doing a trick." There are three naval "tricks"—i.e., at the "helm," with the "lead," and the "look-out." On leaving a harbor the men told off for these "tricks" are mustered about a quarter of an hour before weighing the anchor and piped off to their stations. On their reports and actions the safety of the vessel absolutely depends.

A striking feature of the latest modern British capital ship (a portmanteau term including battleships, battle-cruisers, and armoured cruisers capable of lying in line) is the tripod-mast. This is not a popular invention.

In the first place, according to the captain it was designed to give the vessel an ugly appearance; the commander holds it to be useful for getting rid of impertinent lieutenants, number one complains that it takes up all the room 'tween decks, the lieutenant (G) protests it was invented to provoke sea-sickness, snotties recognise it as a destroyer of clothes, the chief petty officers swear it is an instrument of torture (as they count the bruises on their shins!) whilst the lower ratings merely swear!

It serves two useful purposes, however; it supports the "wireless" and it forms a platform for the fire control, of which something later. The idea is that any two legs may be shot away, and the structure will still stand on the third. But the design is not novel. When Captain Cowper Coles designed the ill-fated Captain in the late sixties of the last century he gave her tripod masts, whilst the two remaining Japanese protected cruisers of the Hashidate type, built twenty years ago, each mount one to this day.

The fire-control platform, referred to above, is the place whence the range is sent down to the gun-layers. It is the successor to the fighting-top, which has long been discarded in all navies; no guns are now mounted in these structures for obvious technical reasons that require no explanation.

Lately, owing to the proximity of the foreward funnel to the bridge in many new ships, the space about the charthouse, known as "Monkey-Island," has been christened the "fire-control platform," because you are so close to the heat surging over the funnel-top, you can almost control the fires in the stokehold by merely looking down the smokestack!

Indeed, the fumes and emanations blacken the fair visage of the officer of the watch to such an extent that he is frequently asked on his return to the wardroom whether he has been on duty above or in the engine-room! The officer of the watch, if a navigator, is the essentially useful individual who spends his life avoiding the collision which, if it comes off, will wreck his career.

At sea he works twenty-five hours a day and sleeps the rest; in harbor he dons his best uniform to attract lady visitors whilst telling tiarradiddles to their male escorts. He also keeps in friendly touch with the commander; he will be a commander himself one day, and the duty has been brought to a high and honorable art which takes some learning.

A close look at the nose of any Dreadnought will disclose the fact that it is ram-shaped. Yet it is not designed to ram, and has no strengthening for that purpose; the shape is said to give evolutive powers, and is, therefore, retained.

Coming to ship types, it is interesting to note that the echelon method of mounting guns found in the battle-cruisers of the Invincible class was quite popular in Italy and this country over thirty years ago. By this method, two turrets or barbettes are so placed in the centre of the ship—diagonally-athwart ship is the technical term—that the guns in them can fire not only ahead or astern, buf, over a considerable bearing, on both broadsides.

Just as we are discarding this principle for the "keel-line" ideal wherein all the guns are mounted on a line parallel with the keel, the Germans are taking it up; this is, therefore, the opportune place for setting out that, despite the plaintive bleats of the national scaremongers, our designers still manage, at any given moment, to be some years ahead of probable or possible opponents in ship construction and gun disposition.

On the commissioning of the Orion, the press greeted the fact with the statement that she was the first ship to be completed mounting the 13.5-inch gun. But the early Rodneys, launched in 1885-1886, each carried four of them, though vastly inferior as fighting weapons from all points of view. Our next gun will be the 16.25-inch—this is the calibre of the gun mounted first in the Benbow, laid down in 1882! But her guns were as notoriously inefficient as the new ones will be efficient.

Naval guns of today carry with ease beyond the horizon of human sight—that is to say, greater range is no longer sought in perfecting guns. The energies of gunnery experts are devoted to obtaining a speedier flight giving a flatter trajectory (therefore, an increased "danger zone") and a heavier projectile, which latter means more "smashing" power on striking.

The old 13.5-inch weighed 67 tons; those in the Orion are 20 tons heavier, though the shell weighs the same. But the King George V. class, following the Orion, will mount 13.5-inch guns firing a 1,400 lb. shell. It is in their successors that a still more powerful gun will be mounted.

The modern gun, if the sea be mirror-like and the object stationary, cannot miss. At a certain recent bombardment in South Africa, an officer said to a gunner: "Hey! you—that fellow on the kopje over there is too bally clever with his gun. Put his eye out for me!"

"Aye! Aye! sir—which eye, sir?" came the unexpected reply.

With the old muzzle-loaders the ball could be seen bouncing over the waves towards its mark—even the modern shell can be photographed in flight from behind the gun. A 12-inch projectile laid to 10,000 yards, and weighing 850 lbs., will, on striking the sea, ricochet from the water before it has penetrated three feet! It is for this reason amongst others, that warships are not armored below the water line for protection against gun-fire.

The engines in all warships, being the most vital part of the vessel, are particularly immune from attack. Apart from any side armor there may be, they are always placed beneath a curved armor deck, or steel carapace. A projectile striking this does so at a very acute angle, and bounds off upwards or sideways.

The edges of this carapace joined the bottom of the main belt, and below this space is a self-contained, unsinkable ship, on which are built up the top-works and gun-mountings. The great towers carrying the guns of the main armament descend to the bottom of the ship, and in each case open out into an ammunition room. Each of these gun-positions is entirely independent of the other, so much so that if one broke down the other would not know of it.

Mr. Burgoyne, after giving a lot of interesting information regarding the ships of the Navy concluded his article with the following stirring sentences:

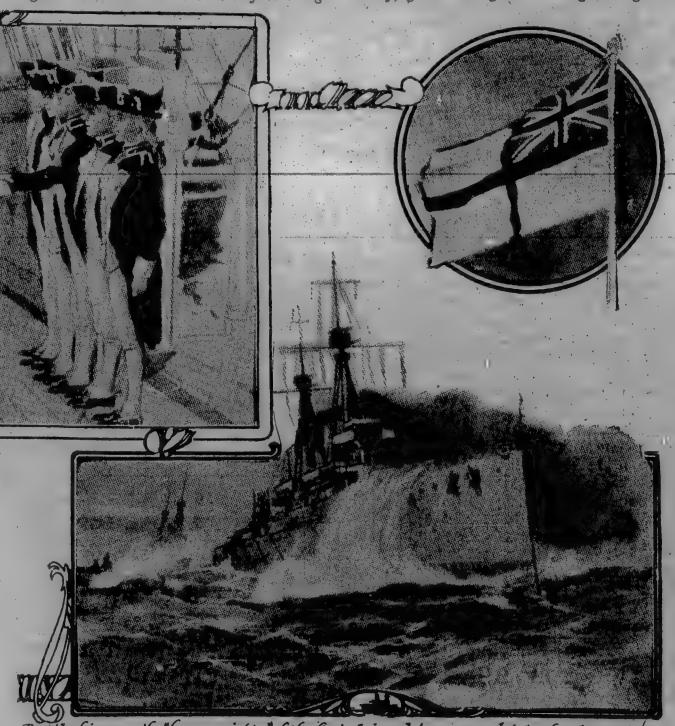
May I be permitted to proffer a word of advice, and it is this: Study the navy, first hand or second hand, I care not which, but study it; and well will the trouble be repaid. It is based in all its strength today upon the sentiment of its glorious history.

As to its ships, we have even yet (pace those who never cease to croak) the mightiest battleship, the hugest and fastest battle-cruiser, the finest protected craft, the swiftest destroyers, the most terrible submarines in the world. Some god of chance—or is it still the fairy foresight that guides our path?—has left us, despite European vaporings, mistress of the seas.

So I would urge again, study that force that gives us our national life, so that in his or her knowledge, each unit of our race may feel justified in pressing those that rule ever to maintain a ready vigilance and a clear eye to the clouded future.

It is not by ships alone that sea power is maintained. The men are the backbone of naval power and, please God, they will never fail their country's call. It is but a poor compliment to them, yet the barest truth, to say that they are today as capable of maintaining our ancient and honorable traditions should necessity arise as ever in the history of our realm.

Nor is the statement losing significance when we realise that over all these reigns a man versed from boyhood in everything that pertains to the sea, our sailor king, His Gracious Majesty George V.



Battleships are the "heavy-weights" of the fleet, deigned to give and take hard knocks

BATTLESHIP BARGAINS

Five obsolete British warships were recently sold at Portsmouth Dockyard for £103,525. The vessels disposed of were the battleships Resolution and Renown, and the protected cruisers Scylla, Forte and Medea. They cost nearly £2,000,000 to construct.

The Resolution was the largest of the "lots." Laid down at Jarrow-on-Tyne, in 1891, she was completed for service at the end of 1893. She and her sister ships were larger by about 2,000 tons than any battleships previously built for the British Navy.

But compare her with our newest naval giant, the Iron Duke:

Designated speed	Resolution	Iron Duke
Length	380 ft.	580 ft.
Beam	75 ft.	90 ft.
Tonnage	14,150	25,000
Horse-power	13,000	29,000
designed speed	17 knots	21 knots
Cost	£953,817	£2,080,918

The big guns of the Resolution fired projectiles of 1,250 lbs.; those of the modern ship weigh 1,400 lbs. apiece. The total weight of the armor carried by the Resolution was 3,000 tons; in the Iron Duke it is about three times as great.

The battleship Renown launched at Pembroke in May, 1895, was a much smaller vessel. She cost £751,206, and had an even shorter period of active service. First commissioned in June, 1897, she became flagship two months later of the then Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, and was finally paid off into the Reserve after seven years' service.

A year later she was specially commissioned to convey the present King and Queen to India. For some time subsequently to this she was used as a training-ship for stokers. A few months ago the Admiralty decided to fit her out to act as a floating barracks for the Marines who are to man the fortifications at Cromarty, but it has now been determined to build barracks ashore. Her sale price was £39,000.

CHINESE HUMOR

Chinese school teachers do not strengthen the brains of children with algebra and calculus, but stuff them with Confucian morals, says a writer in The Chicago Record-Herald. He further declares that in China he found no wit or imagination, but tells the following incidents, which prove that the Chinaman has good unconscious substitutes for one or the other:

One day in Shanghai, when I was feeling sick, I called a Chinaman to me and said, "John, you do have good doctors in China?"

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China have best doctors in wo'ld."

"Eudon, over there," I said, pointing to a house covered with a doctor's signs, "do you call him a good doctor?"

"Eudon good doctor!" he exclaimed. "He great! He best doctor in China. He save my life once!"

"You don't say so!" I said. "How was it?"

"Me velly sick," he said, confidentially. "Me callee Doctor Han Kou. Givee some medicine. Get velly, velly sick! Me call Doctor Sam Sing. Give more medicine. Me grow worse. Going to die! Blimeby call Doctor Eudon. He no got time, no come. He savee my life!"

In Chefoo my wife engaged a Chinese cook. When he came she asked his name. Shaking hands with himself and smiling, he said, "My namee Yong Hang Ho."

"Oh, that's too long!" said my wife. "I cant' remember all that. I call you John."

"All light," he said, smiling. "What your name?"

"My name," said my wife, slowly, "is Mrs. Melville D. Landon."

"Hi!" cried John. "Too long namee! Can't 'member all lot. Callee you Charley."

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

Stories of Mexico—Cortes Begins His March

It was the sixteenth of August, 1519, when Cortes marshalled his forces together and set out on the long and toilsome journey to Mexico. He had with him 415 horse, with seven pieces of artillery and about 1,300 Indian warriors, besides a thousand or more porters to drag the guns and carry the luggage. They marched through the beautiful country surrounding Cempoala, the country where grew in luxuriance the vanilla, the cochineal, the cacao, and where "the fruits and the flowers chase one another in unbroken circle through the year, where the gales are loaded with perfume till the sense aches at their sweetness; and the groves are filled with many-colored birds, and insects and butterflies whose enamelled wings glisten like diamonds in the bright sun of the tropics." Although after the time of the Spaniards the deadly malaria seized upon nearly every man who set foot in this country during the months of July and August, we find no mention made of the dreadful "vomito" by any of the Spanish writers of Cortes' day. It is said that this yellow fever did not make its appearance till long after the occupancy of the country by the whites.

When Cortes' army left the charming valley lands and began to ascend the declivities of the Cordilleras, the surrounding scenes were, if possible, still more beautiful. "On the right rose the Sierra Madre, girt with its dark belt of pines, and its long line of shadowy hills stretching away in the distance. On the South, in brilliant contrast, stood the mighty Orizaba, with his white robes of snow descending far down his sides, towering in solitary grandeur. Behind them, they beheld unrolled at their feet, the magnificent Tierra Calinete, with its gay confusion of meadows, streams, and flowering forests, sprinkled over with shining Indian villages; while a faint line of light on the edge of the horizon told them that there was an ocean, beyond which were kindred and country, they were many of them never more to see."

As they mounted higher, however, the climate began to change. Cold winds met them as they passed through the rugged defiles, laden with rain and sleet, and higher still there were storms of snow and hail. Their route wound around the spur of the Cofre de Perote, one of the great volcanoes, long since extinct, and it was three days before they emerged into a less unpleasant country. During these three days some of the Spaniards fell sick, and many of the poor Indians, accustomed only to the balmy winds and warm sunshine of the valleys, died. At last they came to an open reach of country, where the land showed signs of careful cultivation, "fields and hedges of the various tribes of the cactus, the towering organum, and plantations of aloes with rich, yellow clusters of flowers on their tall stems, affording drink and clothing to the Aztec, were everywhere seen; the hardy maize still shone with its golden harvests in all the pride of cultivation, the great staple of the higher equally with the lower terraces of the plateau."

And then the army came upon the environs of a great city, and, marching along, they were met by the cacique who gave them a cold reception, though he entertained them for three or four days. Cortes gave the dignitary wonderfully glowing accounts of his king and the great country he ruled over; of the extent of his power and wealth; and then he tried to explain to him, always through the interpretations of Marina, the clever Indian girl whom he had made his mistress, the precepts of Christianity. The proud cacique listened quite unmoved. He could match all that Cortes had to tell. If the Spanish emperor was great, not so great was he as Montezuma, whose dominions were the widest and richest the world had ever seen. If the Christian gods were beneficent, so, too, were the gods of the Aztecs, who sent the gracious sunshine and the rain, who watched over the extreme confines of the country, so that the weakest of the vassals dare not refuse to pay their tax, and who guided them and upheld them in war, so that the armies of the Montezuma could not meet with defeat. More than twenty thousand victims, the fruits of the wars, were annually sacrificed on the altars of their gods, the cacique declared, and was doubtless exceedingly gratified to see the look of horror and astonishment upon his hearers' faces. Cortes then and there was for ordering his men to raid the dreadful temples and cleanse them, and set up in them the tokens of Christianity, but it was fortunate for him that father Olmedo interposed, telling him that the time was not yet ripe, for had Cortes acted with the precipitancy which he employed in Cempoalla the result would have been far different in this case. The Aztecs were not of the same calibre as the Totonacs, and by the very multitude of their numbers must have overcome the Spaniards, had the latter acted too hastily.

Some leagues' march from this city of the Aztecs lay the little republic of Tlascala, which had for many years defied the armies of the Montezuma, and preserved its independence. Cortes' Totonac allies persuaded him that his best move would be to gain the good will of these frank and fearless people who were allies of the Totonacs, and who would unhesitatingly unite with him in his expedition against the Aztecs.

They had been traveling many days, with a brief stop for rest at a friendly native town, when the country took on rougher and bolder fortification. "It was a stone wall, nine feet in height and twenty feet in thickness, with a parapet a foot and a half broad, raised on the summit for those who protected it. It had only one opening, in the centre, made by two semi-circular lines of wall, overlapping each other for the space of forty paces, and affording a passageway between, ten paces wide, so contrived therefore, as to be perfectly commanded by the inner wall. This fortification which extended more than two leagues, rested at either end on the bold natural buttresses formed by the sierra. The work was built of immense blocks of stone nicely laid together without cement, and the remains still existing among which are rocks of the whole breadth of the rampart (twenty feet) fully attest its solidity and size. "This wonderful structure marked the limits of Tlascala."

Russia—Peter Goes West

The journey of Peter the Great to the West, and his manner of conducting himself, during a part of the time he was absent from his dominions, were so out of common that tradition has surrounded them with much that is fanciful. It was an exceptional journey, but Peter was an exceptional man. Indeed he was so unlike the Romanoff family that the legitimacy of his birth was called in question, and a certain section of the Church asserted that he was Anti-Christ. He was far from being an exemplary person; indeed he was not very far removed from being a barbarian. He had two chief characteristics, his ambition to make Russia one of the world's great nations, and the other an indomitable resolution, which led him to treat with indifference all precedents. He was the kind of Czar he wished to be. So far as he based his conduct upon that of any one else, it was Ivan the Terrible who furnished him an example. This was, in some measure, due to his tutors, who, in his early life held up Ivan to him as the ideal ruler.

The success attending the siege of Azof, which was the first occasion when Russia made use of vessels in war, inspired Peter with a determination to make his country powerful on sea. He therefore determined that his people should be instructed in shipbuilding, and for this purpose fifty young nobles were sent to England, the Netherlands and Venice. But Peter was not satisfied with this. He wished to learn for himself something about this work, and it is also said that he desired to set an example to his people from which they could learn the dignity of labor; but whatever may have been his chief motive, in 1697 he dispatched Admiral Leforte and Generals Golovine and Vosnitzine to the West as "the Great Ambassadors of the Czar." They had a suite of 270 persons, nobles, soldiers, court jesters and merchants. With them went Peter Mikhailof, apparently only a young man of leisure. Under this not very deep incognito, the Czar was able to avoid, when he chose, all ceremonial; but not the least attempt was made to disguise his personality. Sophia Charlotte of Hanover, afterwards Queen of Prussia left a few notes, which give perhaps the best idea obtainable of what this extraordinary youth was like. Other accounts may have been more or less colored, either by partiallity on the one hand and enmity on the other. She says he had a beautiful brown skin, and very piercing eyes; but his features bore traces of toil and debauchery. His mind acted quickly and he answered questions with singular promptness; but his manners were atrocious. He had a wild timidity like that of a badly brought up child. At the table he was almost intolerable. He had a habit of making queer grimaces and at times would twist his face into very grotesque shapes. She adds that if he had received a better education, he would have been a very accomplished man. Such was the young Czar who set out to see what European civilization was like. The embassy traveled too slowly to suit his impatience, and leaving it behind he journeyed as rapidly as he could to Saardam, Holland, where he boarded with a blacksmith, bought a workman's suit and went to work. The stories of his stay here have been greatly exaggerated. He only remained in Saardam eight days, during which he visited factories of all kinds, and everywhere tried his hand at work. It is therefore quite absurd to represent him as having worked for days in a shipyard as a common laborer. During these eight days he inspected everything, even the interior of private houses, to which he could gain admittance. He found Holland no place to learn much about shipbuilding, the Dutch not having reduced that work to anything like a science. Learning that in England instruction was given in the principles of the work, he went to that country. When crossing the North Sea a severe storm arose, and fears were entertained for the safety of the ship, but Peter refused to be alarmed. "Did you ever hear," he said to the captain, "of a Czar of Russia being drowned in the North Sea?" He remained in London and nearby towns for three months, eagerly pursuing the study of technical shipbuilding. He returned home by way of Austria, avoiding France at the request of Louis XIV., who at that time was in alliance, or at least had an understanding with the Turkish Sultan, with whom Peter was at enmity. He remained at Vienna and studied military matters. Throughout his journey, while he preserved an official incognito, he was everywhere known to be the Czar, and was treated with every courtesy by the sovereigns of the several countries he visited.

Meanwhile all was not well in Russia. The reforms enforced by Peter gave great dissatisfaction; the taxes were heavy; the suggestion that he was Anti-Christ was diligently spread abroad; it was even declared that he had been made a prisoner by the Queen of Sweden, and was kept there chained to a stake, and that it was a false Peter who had made the journey to England and back to Moscow. Reports were spread abroad that he was dead. That a Russian Czar should leave his own country was declared to be a terrible omen. Moreover foreigners had come to the land and encouraged men to shave off their beards and had caused houses to smell of tobacco. In fact, it was believed, by many, that unless the impostor, as they called him, could be got rid of, the ruin of Russia was at hand.

When Peter returned to Moscow, his first order was that all men should cut off their beards. He then ordered the erection of many gibbets. He summoned before him all those whom he believed to have been guilty of treason, and for seven days executions went on. Some were hanged; more were beheaded. Peter is said to have cut off the heads of seven persons himself, and he compelled his nobles to assist him in the task. In all a thousand persons were victims of his vengeance. He declared his intention to make himself as much feared as was Ivan the Terrible, and he fully achieved that purpose. For five months the bodies of the dead lay unburied by Peter's orders. His sister Sophia was sent to a convent, and with a fiendish ingenuity Peter caused to be hung before her window the corpses of those who had petitioned her to assume the reins of power. There they hung for five months, one of the bodies having in its hand the petition spoken of. Among the victims of his wrath was his wife, whose head was shaved and who, having been formally repudiated, was confined in a monastery for the remainder of her life.

The Earth's Surface

The surface of the earth is relatively very smooth. The difference perpendicularly from a point as high as the highest mountain to one as deep as the greatest depth of the sea is about 12 miles, or roughly speaking one-six hundred and fiftieth part of the diameter of the earth. This would be the same proportion as one-two-hundredth part of an inch would be to a large orange. That proportion of an inch is about equal to the thickness of three of the sheets on which this is printed. Hence it would be an exceedingly smooth orange that would not be relatively rougher than the earth. This indicates in a crude way how what seem to be very serious disturbances of the earth's surface, really have little or no effect upon the globe as a whole. The part of the globe about which we know anything represents less in proportion, what the thickness of four sheets of this paper would be to a large orange, and we only know anything about this because in some places disturbances in the earth's crust have thrust up to the surface strata aggregating in thickness fourteen miles. How small a proportion this bears to the whole we might judge if we should press 1,500 sheets of this paper together and cut through eight sheets from the top and turn the edges up. The remaining uncut 1,492 sheets would represent the thickness of the globe about which we know nothing at all.

As a matter of fact a slow see-saw movement is constantly going on in the earth's surface, although no one can say with positiveness that it is going on everywhere simultaneously, but there is every reason to suppose it is. In the case of those parts of the surface that are composed of water, we know there is a rise and fall twice a day, which we call the tides. We also know that there is an earth tide, in some places at least, corresponding to and caused by the same force as that which causes the ocean tides. There are other surface oscillations but as a rule they are very slow. The Eastern coast of Canada is slowly sinking in some places at least. Trunks of trees and the remains of an old fort, dating back to the time of the French occupation; or perhaps 200 years, can be seen beneath the surface of the water at low tide. On the other hand the coast of Southern Sweden has been so raised above the surface of the sea that the remains of old ships may be found considerably higher than high-water mark. Down on the West Coast of Vancouver Island marine shells have been found at an elevation of 1,600 feet above the sea. Islands have been known to be thrown up; others have been known to disappear. There is no real reason for disputing the possibility of such an event as the sinking of Atlantis, for even if the subsidence of several miles would be implied, that would be so small in proportion to the magnitude of the globe that, taking the sphere as a whole, it would be physically neglible.

But dismissing these larger aspects of surface changes, there are minor changes in progress continually. Given a sufficient number of years, and assuming that the mountains have ceased their upward ascent from the bowels of the earth, the whole surface will inevitably be worn down to a plain, or at least be so worn that the ocean will cover everything. A person sailing across the Gulf or Georgia can hardly fail in the day time to notice the sharp line of demarcation between the silt-laden water from the Fraser and the ordinary water of the sea. The Fraser is continually bringing down material from the interior and depositing it at its mouth. Given time enough and it will bridge the distance between the Mainland and Mayne Island, and perhaps the river would then find its way to the sea through Active Pass. At one time the mouth of the Fraser was probably not far below Yale. Most of this silt comes from the soil of the interior, but some of it is due to the wearing away of the rocks, by ice or by weathering. The rich valley of the lower Fraser was formed from it, just as the rich valley of Mesopotamia was formed from the silt carried down from the mountains by the Euphrates and the Tigris. Investigators, by carefully observing the rate of deposit from these rivers at the head of the Persian Gulf, are able to determine how long ago certain ancient cities, once seaports, existed, and in the same way it might be possible to determine the age of the lower Fraser valley.

There are other changes of the surface even smaller than these. The late Samuel Wilmot, an officer in Ontario from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, speaks in one of his reports of having in his youth caught salmon in streams in Ontario, where now there is nothing but cultivated fields. Changes of this nature, and everybody who has reached middle age must have observed more or less of them, are due in some measure to reduced precipitation, owing to the cutting down of forests, and in part to the drainage results from clearing land, whereby the collection of great reservoirs in marshes is prevented. Land clearing has another effect, for by preventing the collection of water in this way it reduces the amount of evaporation, and as evaporation requires heat, and the heat is taken by the water from the nearest available source, which is the air, in proportion as the evaporating surface is reduced in area, so the danger of frosts in summer is lessened. This is perhaps the reason why, in deep valleys, summer frosts occur, when on the adjacent higher levels they are not experienced.

Thus it appears that so far from the earth's surface being in a state of rest, it is oscillating, sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly; the rains, the snow and the ice are wearing it down to a level, and human activity is doing its share to bring about changes. The growth of coral islands suggests that the bottom of a very large part of the Pacific Ocean may even now be steadily sinking.

The Church and the World

(Continued From Last Week)

One of the conditions which the Church must recognize if it is to meet the demands of mankind at the present time, is assent to liberty of thought. Dr. Sanday, a Professor of Divinity at Oxford, has recently said: "I believe that the cultivated man may enter the Church of Christ with head erect, and without any real equivocation in his heart." What the reverend and learned doctor means by this is that a man of education ought to feel free to become an active and professing Christian without pretending to believe what his intelligence will not permit him to accept as true. He may believe in the divinity of Jesus, without accepting the miraculous explanation of how He came to be divine. He may accept the tenor of the Apostles' Creed without feeling tied down to its letter. He need not hesitate to hold that there may be progression in religious belief, that is in the understanding of it, and that we are not tied down to explanations invented in time of dense ignorance. Unless this freedom is conceded the influence of the Church will, every day, become less and less, until its adherents are confined to the few, who refuse to exercise their own intelligence, and who shut their eyes to everything but what certain people, no better able to form opinions than themselves, have seen fit to tell them they ought to believe. There may be men, who hold to the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed and believe that no one can be saved unless he shall believe, for example, that those who do evil shall go into everlasting fire, but they are few and far between, and to teach such things and expect men to enenroll themselves under the banner of an institution which insists upon the acceptance of such an idea, in the light which modern learning has cast upon the conditions of existence, is to expect the impossible. Unless the Church can attract to herself men who possesses intelligence and are willing to exercise it independently, it may well despair of meeting the demands of the world today. It was to the Jews who were thinking of the obligations of their formal religion that Jesus said, "The truth shall make you free."

But freedom of thought within the Church does not imply freedom to disbelieve in God or the Divinity of Jesus. Whatever else a man may be, who believes the former and does not believe the latter, he is not a Christian. It is the latter belief that differentiates Christianity from all other religions, and one who does hold it is a Christian no matter how he may explain the nature of the Divine Incarnation. The everyday working world takes no exception to the idea that Jesus was Divine. It is quite willing to accept it, for it recognizes that in Him was exhibited the highest possible type of being, and this must essentially be divine. We are so constituted that we can only form an anthropomorphic conception of Deity. We must picture the Godhead in the form of man, only vastly greater than mankind can be, so vastly greater that we can only think of Diety as "Om" to use the phrase of the Buddist, or the "I am" of the Gospels, both of which expressions mean perfect, self-contained, eternal existence. In Jesus of Nazareth we see God made manifest in man, an ideal towards the attainment of which we may strive with some measure of success. But the Church, if it would meet the needs of the world, must be ready to do something more than concede freedom of thought; it must do something more than preach Christ as the Son of God, in whatever sense that expression is best understood. It must become of practical value to people in everyday life. It falls very far short of what might be in this respect.

In the Catechism of the Church of England occurs these paragraphs describing one's duty to one's neighbor: "To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters"; to learn and labor to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life, unto which it has pleased God to call me." The great mass of men in Christian countries deny that they have any betters" and that their position in life is one "unto which it has pleased God to call them." With the spread of education, for which the Church is very largely responsible, ideas, which were once accepted by the masses as matters of course, and a part of the Divinely appointed order of things, are now looked upon as preventible evils, which they are determined to correct. The conservatism in religion, which loses sight of this, that would place authority in the place of reason is as helpless before the rising tide of religious democracy as Canute was before the rising tide of the sea.

While the tendency of Christianity, as preached by its Divine Founder, is towards democracy, the tendency of ecclesiasticism is towards autocracy. And this is true of every religious organization. Even in the Salvation Army this tendency towards headship is manifest, though, perhaps, not very strongly. Headship is undoubtedly necessary for purposes of organization, but when it reaches the stage where it insists upon doing the thinking for other people, it comes perilously near disaster. We admit freely that this tendency towards autocracy is not confined to the Church. Nowhere is it more in evidence than in labor organizations and in political parties; but as the Church professes to stand for universal brotherhood under Christ, its autocracy ought to be confined to matters of administration only.

The field open to the Church today is as wide as humanity itself. It never had such an opportunity before it. Never was there such a universal demand for salvation from the mistakes and misdeeds of men. This demand cannot be met by telling people to be content with their present condition and to live so as to win a crown of joy hereafter. The great mass of the people will not listen to this at all. They insist that, if there is a God in Heaven, He ought not to be oblivious to the sufferings and inequalities of His people on earth, and because the Church has no answer to this, the masses are from year to year learning to look upon its teachings as a worn-out fable, and are turning for salvation to the teachings of zealots, the ultimate end of whose doctrines is chaos, although they themselves may not think so.

The duty of the Church seems to us to be to get closely in touch with the masses of the people, to strive to lead them; to tell boldly the owners of wealth what their duties are to their less fortunate brethren; to cry aloud and spare not when they see wickedness in high places; to seek out the kernels of truth in the new doctrines which are rapidly getting hold of the mind of the working world, and to show struggling humanity "a more excellent way of attaining not a crown of life in a world to come, but decent conditions of life in the present world.

News and Stories for the Children

Current Topics

The manufacturers of Canada are holding a convention in Montreal and much interest is taken in their proceedings.

Both Liberals and Conservatives are preparing for the general elections in Ontario. The temperance people are working hard to get Members to promise to close the saloons.

It is reported that cannel coal has been found on Toby Creek, about eight miles from Invermere, in East Kootenay. It is said a bed of the coal was laid bare by a landslide.

It is reported that Italian officers are stirring up trouble in Albania. Durazzo, the capital is under martial law. The rebels want a Moslem prince and the Crescent on their flag. The Austrians are preparing to send troops into the state.

A Canadian Northern passenger train crashed into a freight train, killing the express messenger, the mail clerk and the engineer, near Cote siding, between Kamasack and Dauplin, in Saskatchewan. There were no passengers killed. The fault was with the passenger train hands.

A new ministry has been formed in France. The Premier is Senator Alexander Felix Ribot, and he has chosen all his ministers except one for the colonies. It is to be hoped these ministers can work together, for such frequent changes of government are bad for any country.

By a very sad accident, an old gentleman, Mr. Thomas Clyde was killed while on his way from church last Sunday evening. He was deaf and was thrown down before Mr. F. C. Green could stop his car. The evidence of the bystanders showed that there was no blame to the owner of the car.

The matriculation examinations began on Friday, and will continue through the week. You will all be free in two weeks more. In spite of the hard work the days will fly and then there will be two whole months of freedom in which to grow strong, and to enjoy yourselves.

There has been a terrible storm along the Northern shore of New Brunswick in which four fishing schooners from the villages of Caraquet were wrecked and fourteen fishermen drowned. It is feared that this is only part of the loss that a Summer storm on a rocky coast has caused.

When the bill to give women the right to vote in Denmark went up to the Senate, all the members against it stayed away, and though those present passed the bill, it could not become law. Now the King is asked to dissolve the Upper House so that the will of the people shall be carried out by a new chamber.

On June 5, his ninetieth birthday, Hon. J. S. Helmcken had the good wishes of everyone who knows him, and of many who have only heard of the service he has done the Province and the city. He has been a good and kind doctor, and as long as he was strong enough he helped others. Children and grandchildren and many friends try to make him happy now that his resting time has come.

Huerta's soldiers and the citizens shut up in Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, are being starved. The city is besieged by the Constitutionalists, who have given those who are not fighting leave to come out of the city to get food. It is said that the men will be expected to enlist in the attacking army, but that they will be willing to do this as they have been really on Carranza's side.

It is reported that the Canadian Government and the Republic of China are taking steps to make such a treaty as now exists between Canada and Japan. Under this arrangement Japan cannot send more than 400 of its subjects to this country in a year. Now every Chinese may come who can pay the head tax of $500. It is thought, at Ottawa, that if this were done immigrants from India might come under such an agreement. The question of who may or may not come to a country is a difficult one to settle.

The Odd Fellows held their convention in Victoria last week. This is their Jubilee year for it is fifty years since the first lodge was opened in the Province. There was much business to do, and the city was bright with the lodge colors while the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, the sister society, marched in procession on Wednesday. All the week they had a good time riding out in motor cars and tallyhos. They were very welcome visitors, and we hope they carried away a good opinion of our city.

Sir William Macdonald has given the enormous sum of $7,000,000 to Macdonald College of Agriculture at St. Anne de Bellevue. This is only part of what this wealthy manufacturer has done for education in Canada. He is one of the greatest benefactors of McGill, and was the first to establish manual training in the Provinces. This is a noble use to make of great wealth. Sir William is a farmer's son and he believes that in the cultivation of the land Canada's happiness and prosperity lies.

The threats of the suffragettes to destroy pictures, churches and old houses full of treasures, and to annoy the King, have made Englishmen very angry, and now the police have to protect the women as well as arrest them. It seems wonderful that all the good men and women in Great Britain cannot show these poor people that the crimes they are committing against themselves and other people cannot do any good. Some people are saying "let them starve," but that cannot be done. They must be saved, if possible, from their own folly.

The Komagata Maru, which brought over 300 Hindus to Vancouver is still in that port. It is said that the owners have ordered her to return. The men who proved they were former residents of the Province have been allowed to land, but most of the passengers are prisoners on the ship. The money due the owners of the Komagata Maru has been offered by their fellow countrymen in Vancouver, but so far has not been paid. An eminent lawyer in Montreal doubts whether the Hindus can be kept out by the laws and orders-in-council at present in force. It seems as if some better way might be found than keeping these men shut up in a ship after their long voyage, till their right to land is settled.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Solicitor-General, conducts Canada's law business so well that the Premier and other members of the Government presented him with a gold watch and his wife with a silver tea set. Mr. Meighen is a young man and although greatly pleased did not feel that he had done anything to deserve the presentation.

The gentlemen who have been sent through Canada to find out why prices are so high were in Victoria at the beginning of the week. They made some enquiries of the dealers and with Mr. Boggs of the committee of the Board of Trade. They were driven around the district to see the farms and orchards. Just what they have found out they will tell Parliament when it meets again.

The steamer Storstad, which struck the C.P.R. liner Empress of Ireland, is being held in Montreal because the owners of the passenger boat claim that she is liable for $2,000,000 damages. It will be some time yet before Lord Mersey and the other commissioners can hold the trial which will decide who is to blame for the death of more than 900 men, women and children, or if the terrible disaster was an accident for which no one could be blamed.

Oregon, Washington and British Columbia commercial travelers have an association which met at Vancouver more than a week ago. The head of the association for this year is Councillor E. H. McMaster of Vancouver. In these days almost all the wholesale business is done by travelers, and good salesmen command high salaries. They must be thoroughly reliable and understand thoroughly not only the goods they have to sell, but the customers they deal with.

It was feared that when General Huerta gave orders to two of his ships to blockade Tampico, and two United States gunboats followed them that the Peace Conference might come to an end. However Huerta changed his mind and determined not to close the port. The Peace Conference at Niagara is going on. The United States agrees not to ask Mexico to repay the money she has spent in sending war ships and soldiers to Vera Cruz. The Constitutionalists, that is, the followers of Carranza, will take part in the peace negotiations, but refuse, so far, to agree to an armistice. That is the report, although Carranza's answer has not been made public. A cause of disagreement has arisen in the determination of the United States not to allow Huerta to name his successor. It is believed, however, that this difficulty can be overcome.

The City of Montreal has sent $10,000 to the relief of the sufferers by the sinking of the Empress of Ireland. When we remember that the people who were saved lost their clothes and some of them everything they had, and that among the 969 people who went down were fathers and mothers with families at home it will be seen that it will take a great deal of money to give the help that is needed. Those who have all their loved ones around them should try to spare something for those in sorrow and distress. It is thought the sunken ship may be raised and repaired. It must always be remembered that there was no reason why the disaster should have occurred in that part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence more than anywhere in the ocean.

The Presbyterian General Assembly which is meeting this year in Woodstock, Ontario, has voted by a majority of three to one for a union of Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist churches. Dr. Herridge, the good and able Ottawa minister is moderator of the Assembly, and Dr. W. J. Clark, of Montreal and Dr. John McKay, head of the Presbyterian College in Vancouver spoke eloquently in favor of the report for union. Although eighty ministers voted against union, believing that the Presbyterians can do more good apart from the other denominations. Fifty years ago it would not have been thought possible for Methodists and Presbyterians to worship in the same church.



THE HON MRS. JOHN WARD AND HER SON, JACK

Before her marriage to Lord Dudley's eldest brother the Hon. Mrs. John Ward was Miss. Jean Whitelaw Reid, the beautiful daughter of the late Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador in London

Lumber is being shipped in considerable quantities from Chemainus. The mills here are among the oldest on Vancouver Island. The trade commissioner in South Africa reports that more Canadian lumber would be bought there if the dealers were sure of getting cargoes of the same quality. Cuba is a large buyer of lumber and would take it from Western Canada if the quality wanted could be purchased here. It is very important, not to the dealers in lumber only, but to the whole Province that good markets for lumber should be found.

Out of sixty applicants Alderman Cuthbert was engaged to make known the resources of Vancouver Island, and to help to establish industries in Victoria by gentlemen entrusted with the task by the Victoria and Island Development Association. Mr. Cuthbert's work for the Tourist Association gave him experience, and every one knows that he believes in Victoria, and will do all he can for her good. If all citizens, young and old, work as hard and have as much faith in the future of the city, prosperity is sure to come.

The Festival of Art was a very beautiful entertainment and one from which the audience could not help learning many things. There were very beautiful and famous pictures, frames and all, in which the figures were Victoria ladies and gentlemen. All were dressed just like the figures in the real pictures and they remained so still that it was hard to believe they were alive. For the background pictures were painted so that as nearly as possible they represented the scenery in which these people moved in the old days. Then there was music taken from the old books and tableaux from the operas. These were very lovely. The ladies and gentlemen who took so much trouble to give others pleasure, and to help the Arts and Crafts School deserve the thanks of all the people of Victoria.

All boys and girls should be interested to learn that two new professors have been appointed to the British Columbia University. These are Professor Klinck, to be head of the Faculty of Agriculture and Professor Howard Turner Barnes to be Professor of Physics. Professor Klinck is a Canadian who has taught in the State of Iowa and in the splendid Macdonald Agricultural College near Montreal. He is a young man, having graduated from Ontario Agricultural College in 1908. Professor Barnes is a McGill graduate and has distinguished himself since he left college. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and comes to this Province from Macdonald, where he was Professor of Physics. He is forty-one years old. These are important appointments. Both the professors will teach in the Arts and Science buildings, which are to be erected at once, and will be the first of the colleges on the University grounds. The farm for the Agricultural College is to be at Coquitlam. It is now called the Colony Farm, and is near the Mental Hospital. It is in a good state of cultivation and has on it some of the most valuable animals in Canada. The horses and cattle have taken prizes both at Ottawa and in Chicago. This fine farm has been made over to the University.

The Great Bear

Once upon a time, in the long, long ago, there were ten brothers, who were the sons of a Red Indian chief, and all ten were much given to seeing visions in their sleep. One day the eldest brother called the nine others to a secret council in the woods.

"I have had a wonderful and mysterious dream," said he, "which commands us to go abroad on a great adventure. Get you your moccasins, and arrows and spears. We must depart at once."

Without question the brothers collected their belongings, and while the rest of the camp was abroad at the hunt, they all set out. Presently the youngest brother, who was exceedingly strong, but something of a boaster, approached the leader.

"I have a new spear," he said proudly, "and with it I will reduce the enemy to nothing."

"Stop thy vain boasting," said the other seriously. "An adventure so great lies before us that we must waste no strength, not even in words."

Then the youngest fell back to the rear, ashamed, and all began to wonder again what was coming. Meanwhile they continued their march, and on the third day the eldest brother broke the silence.

"'Tis here," said he, "our adventure begins. This is the place of my dream, and yonder is our enemy."

They had reached the outskirts of a great forest, and there on the plain beyond lay a huge bear, the size of a mountain.

Though the monster was asleep, the nine brothers held their breath and drew back a little, because it was their belief in those times that this giant bear was the enemy of all mankind. Even the boasting youngster, with the strength of ten, drew back from such a formidable adversary.

"Have we to kill him?" asked he.

"That depends," returned the eldest. "What we seek is the stolen belt he wears round his neck, the belt which contains the good gifts of humanity."

Meanwhile they had approached the sleeping monster, and, collecting all their courage, began their perilous task. Very carefully and very gently they worked so as not to wake him, and at last the belt, heavy with its gifts was drawn off the creature's head. Quietly then the ten brothers stole away, but they had not gone far before they saw the monster lift himself from his sleep. Instantly he discovered his belt was gone, and his roars shook the whole earth. With slow, powerful leaps he set himself to follow the ten who had robbed him.

The eldest brother stopped and spoke.

"Nearby there is a hut," said he, "and an old man stands in the doorway."

They cast terrified glances round, and just on the outskirts of the forest saw a log hut. Thither they hurried, the earth trembling under the approach of their enemy.

An old man met them.

"Enter!" said he. "Enter the hut, and while I keep the monster back make good your flight."

Forthwith the men rushed into the hut, followed by the wizard, who quietly called two hounds from the fireside and went out to meet the bear. And the ten brothers, watching fearfully, saw the two hounds slowly increase to an enormous size. Quietly then the men slipped away, with the roar of the conflict like thunder filling the sky. But ere long they heard the long-drawn death-howl of the hounds; and once more the earth shook, and they knew that the monster was again on their track. And on they fled, till once more the eldest stopped. "There is another hut," said he, "and another old man."

Just between the trees they espied it, and an old man came to meet them as before.

"Enter, my sons," said he, "and eat and drink quickly. And while I do battle with the bear, fly for your lives."

The brothers rushed into the shelter of the hut, while the old man took down a pair of cudgels and went to the doorway. Then the brothers, eating hurriedly, saw the cudgels swell and swell to the size of trees, and the warlock himself grow huge, with hands fit to wield them. On came the bear with a mighty rush, but as he raised a foot to crush the hut to the earth, he was met by a terrific blow from one of the cudgels. He staggered and stood still. A second blow, and he sank to his knees.

"Fly!" cried the old man. "He is only stunned!"

On went the ten brothers, bearing their treasure as best they might, and this time they put a good stretch of the forest between themselves and their enemy. But even at that distance they could hear the roars when the bear aroused himself, and feel the earth shake as he set off to pursue them once more. Mad with pain and anger, he tore up the earth and trampled down trees in his terrible fury.

The brothers listened and held their breath. The bear was coming on at long, low leaps.

"This time," said one, "we shall most surely die. This is the end."

"Nay," said the eldest brother. "In my dream there came a piece of water with a canoe for ten men at its side."

And suddenly there sprang into view a lake shining between the trees. With the monster close on their heels, they rushed to it, and clambered into a waiting canoe. Every other sound was deadened by the awful thunder of the bear's anger. He strode into the water, but the ten paddles had worked the canoe out of his reach. The bear's wrath was terrible to see. He towered above the water on his hind legs, shutting out the sky. Then the ten brothers, every minute working the canoe farther from their enemy, saw with horror that the monster had settled to his feet again, and had begun to drink the water of the lake, thus causing a terrible current to set towards his mouth. With agonized efforts the men attempted to paddle away from that awful, sucking tide, but all in vain.

As they drew near to the great mouth of the bear, like an awful gaping chasm, the eldest turned to the youngest.

"Now is thy chance!" said he. "Strike!"

Up rose the young man, and, leaping in the air, he aimed a hard blow at the bear's nose. Immediately there was a roar of pain. From the mouth of the bear rushed in a cataract the water he had swallowed, and washed the canoe to the other side of the lake.

Thence they could see that the bear was really hurt, and, rushing round the margin of the lake before he had time to rouse himself, they set on him again, and once more the youngster dealt a tremendous blow.

To all appearance, their enemy was dead, but they feared he might only be stunned.

So they set on the still body with their hunting knives, and cut it in pieces as they cut the frozen moose in winter. It was midnight before the task was finished, and they lay down to rest till sunrise. But waking with the earliest dawn, they saw the fragments of the bear rise in the form of little bears, that scuttled away over the plain; hence came the race of bears that has inhabited the Western World ever since.

But the great work was done, and, after resting from their labors, the ten brothers took their treasure to the wisest men of the Red Indian peoples. Then the belt was opened and the good gifts released. The ten brothers each received momentous rewards, and became great and powerful beings. As for the youngest brother, he became the Wild West Wind, and to this day he roars over the prairie, boasting of his wondrous deeds. —Children's Magazine.

GIVING HIS LIFE.

Everyone has heard of glanders, a terrible disease which, common to horses, at times infects practically all our domestic animals, except pigs and fowls. But it can reach beyond the animals, it can infect and kill man himself. Dr. Droba, Professor of Bacteriology at Cracow University, knew of this peril, but he has cheerfully laid down his own life in saving a man suffering from the dreadful malady.

The ailing man was all but well again, when the doctor discovered in himself traces of glanders. The disease is supposed to be incurable in man, and though he had practically restored his patient to health, the doctor felt that there was no hope for himself. Realizing that death must speedily come, he bade farewell to his family and his students, and calmly prepared for the end. His one fear now was that after death his own body might become a center of infection for others. He therefore left careful instructions as to what must be done following his death, ordering that the body must be enclosed in turf, with an inner and outer coffin. He suffered great pain, but bore it with unswerving bravery to the end.

In this tragedy there is a lesson for us all. Glanders is caused by a very tiny microbe. Horses and ponies and donkeys which are well kept, well fed, and kindly treated can often resist attack. But if we neglect these animals, overwork them, underfeed them, and keep them in stuffy, small stables where they cannot get enough air, we may be the means of causing them to have this horrible disease and of spreading it among human beings. Every act of unkindness to a horse is a possible avenue opened to this terrible glanders germ.—Little Paper.

This disease is found in all parts of the world and cases of glanders have recently been reported in our own Province.

BIT OF REAL FRANCE IN AMERICA.

There is a little corner of real France tucked away on a group of islands lying off the south coast of Newfoundland, the only French colony in North America, according to a writer in The Woman's Home Companion. When you are in St. Pierre you hear only French spoken, and you see nothing but French people and French gendarmes and French newspapers, and you get real French food. The islands of Miquelon are those referred to, and St. Pierre is the lively little capital.

The island on which St. Pierre is built lies about fifteen miles off the south coast of Newfoundland, and is a sheer rock of porphyry jutting up from the bosom of the sea. There is no vestige of vegetation on its face to tempt anyone to land there. Yet upon this sterile rock is a thriving little French city, full of French mirth and life—and all the wealth of its inhabitants is pulled up out of the sea on hooks! The appearance of the place, with the gay tricolor of France floating from every pole, is thoroughly European. It looks totally unlike any other town in North America.

In the morning, continues this writer, we were aroused by the town crier, or, more correctly speaking, the town bugler, who went about the streets blowing upon his trumpet and announcing to the people the arrival of fresh meat and vegetables on the ship which had brought us there. We hastened to the quay where we saw the cargo auctioned off to the village tradesmen, and then we set out to explore the neighborhood. Everything was strange and quaint; everybody was jabbering French; groups of fishermen in bright colored sashes stood about the quays, and boys and women pattered along driving dogs hitched to small wagons. There are probably not more than twenty horses on the island, the local beasts of burden being oxen and any kind of mongrel that can walk on four feet. Wagons drawn by anywhere from one to six dogs are common sights in the streets. The ox teams are used for the heavier work and are in charge of Basque teamsters with brightly colored berets cocked gaily on their heads.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE ORCHARD.

It was years ago, and no one knows,
Just who planted the orchard rows,
Bedded and firmed the tender feet
Of the Twenty Ounce and Golden Sweet.
And the straggling clan whose branches meet.
Over Pomona's little aisles.
A tumble-down wall and an old rail fence
Guard the orchard with poor pretence;
And pilferers, footed and winged, come there
Even in Winter when boughs are bare,
And the nuthatch hunts for his meagre share,
Peering and pecking, this way and that.
First up, then down, like an acrobat.

Deer strolling from the mountain pass,
Gratefully nosing the buried treat
Of fruit, frost-bitten, and brown and sweet,
Brought to light by their trampling feet;
And up where weathering crabapples sling,
The grosbeaks cavil and feast and sing.

All Winter long to the Golden Sweet,
And the Twenty Ounce and the trees that meet
Neglected and old in this wild retreat,
Come bird and beast in their need akin,
And make the old orchard their wayside inn.
—Florence B. Davis, in Youth's Companion

THE HAYLOFT.

Through all the pleasant meadow side
The grass grew shoulder high.
Till the shining scythes went far and wide,
And cut it down to dry.

These green and sweetly smelling crops
They led in wagons home;
And they piled them here in mountain tops.
For mountaineers to roam.

Here is Mount Clear, Mount Rusty Nail,
Mount Eagle, and Mount High.

O what a joy to clamber there,
O what a place for play,
With the sweet, the dim, the dusty air,
The happy hills of hay.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE WISE SON.

A man who owned £5,000 made up his mind to leave the money to whichever of his two sons had the most sense, and as he lay on his death-bed he called the lads to him, and, giving to each a shilling, said:

"I will leave my money to the one who can best fill this room with what he buys with the shilling."

The boys went out, and after a time came back with their purchases. The eldest had brought straw, and he proceeded to spread it about the floor, but so far from filling the room, it did not even cover the floor.

"This is of no use, son," said the father. "We will now see how your brother fills the room."

The younger son took from his bag a large candle, and, setting it on the table in the centre of the room, lighted it, and the bright radiance filled the whole room.

"The money shall be yours," said the father, well pleased with the young man's intelligence, "for you alone have succeeded in filling the whole room."

WHY STEEL IS PAINTED RED.

"Why is iron and steel invariably painted red?"

This question was asked by scores of men and women who were walking on the viaduct, where workmen were busy painting the steel work of the structure a beautiful carmine, says a New York daily.

In most of the skyscrapers it is noticeable that the steel frame is first painted red, and then some other color. It was also the case with the "L" road structure, and is also the case with all steel bridges and iron works of all kinds.

One of the workingmen was asked why iron work was painted red.

"Oh, it's not the color that counts," he said, "but it's what the paint is composed of. This is red lead, and any steel that will not rust that red lead is the best preservative against dampness and rust. Recently a dark green paint has come into use as a first coat for iron and steel, but even all that red lead seems to hold its own as a paint for preserving steel work. Either the red lead is mixed with it the structure can be painted to suit the taste. The red lead [illegible] tion Advocate.

The Enchantment of Bee-Keeping

WE all have seen and admired the great, good-natured bumble-bee,, winging his blundering way through the garden, or making gay the country road-side with his gorgeous yellow coat; but few of us are acquainted with his smaller but more industrious sister, the honey-bee, or know the delight and wonder of exploring the mysteries of her home, and watching the marvelous system of government carried on in the bee-city, with a method which humans might be proud to copy.

From the earliest days, the honey-bee has roused the poet and philosopher to admiration. That apiculture is no modern craft we find from the writings of the Roman Vergil who, from his farm above Naples, tells us such delightful tales about his bees amongst the lemon trees, and from Pliny, some hundred years later, who gives them an interesting chapter in his natural history. Centuries before the birth of Christ, boatloads of ancient beehives floated up and down the Nile, following the circle of the summer season, and the bees probably reveled in the flowers of Babylon's hanging gardens, even as they do among the hollyhocks of today. We still get the Grecian honey, redolent of wild thyme, and the bees we see gathering the nectar on Hymettus' rocky slopes are doubtless direct descendants of the subject of Aristotle's meditations.

The passing centuries have all had their noted bee-keepers, and the fascination has lasted through the ages, each one adding his quota of discoveries up to the present time, when we take a hive to pieces without a tremor, and may even watch the queen-mother busy with her ceaseless egg-laying. What is prettier than the sight of two or three well-kept hives in some sheltered portion of a country place? What garden is complete without the golden bees scrambling madly into the heart of the stock, sweet william, or companula, to extract for the bee-keeper the drop of sweetness deep in its nectary? Poor indeed is he who cannot call a single hive his own, who has not the privilege of sitting by the doorway on some drowsy summer day and watching the incessant toil of his loyal little subjects, their cheerful music in his ears!

Here are the worker-bees, distended with nectar, or with loads of red, yellow, or white pollen packed tightly into the little baskets on their hind legs, hastening home without a shadow of doubt as to their own domicile, and giving the countersign to the zealous sentinels who stand night and day ready to repel the stealthy entrance of some depraved marauder—for the bees are conscienceless about stealing their neighbors' sweets, and will plunder without mercy a colony too weak to defend itself.

Should the day be hot, the ventilators will be out in full force—one of the most wonderful of the wonders of the city—a line of devoted citizens ranged in a row at the entrance, perfectly motionless save for their tireless wings, whirring like a miniature electric fan and sending a whirlwind of fresh, clean air into the hive, so that in spite of its some twenty thousand breathing inhabitants the air inside is as pure and sweet as that outside the hive. They are watched, in apparent wonderment, by the young bees playing on the doorstep, damp, wobbly, gay little creatures, out for their glimpse of the bright world, enjoying for a brief day or two the only leisure they can know in their five-weeks' span of life, before returning to the gloom of the hive to take up the first of their duties, that of nursing their yet unhatched sisters.

Should the visitor have unusual luck, he may catch a sight of a virgin queen making a few tentative flights about her home, finally to sail straight up into the heavens, followed by a host of sharp-eyed drones, each one intent on martyrdom by fulfilling the only destiny Nature has fitted him for, and for which his strong wings, his forty thousand nostrils, and his marvelous arrangement of eyes have been given. If the time be late summer and the honey-flow be on the wane, the bee lover will witness a scene of carnage to make his blood run cold; for possible need of these drones is over and the decree has gone forth for their slaughter. No more can they revel in lazy ease among the flowers, returning home when the fancy seizes them, to be fed by their sisters. They are pushed bodily from the hive, with a worker viciously gnawing and disabling their wings, till all that is left of the roistering crew is a heap of mangled bodies before the doorway.

So much can we see at the portals of the city. Let us blow a tiny puff of smoke into the hive from our smoker, causing consternation among the guards and those they protect. As the bee's first thought is for her precious stores, she hastily consumes as much as she possibly can, thereby distending herself so she cannot sting. Now we may safely lift the cover and see My Lady Melissa at home.

The old-fashioned, picturesque, straw "skep," such a perfect addition to any landscape, is, alas! no more, except in remote districts of Germany and Wales. The wooden "box hive" is the only primitive form we find now. The venerable bee-student Langstroth, often called the father of American apiculture, on examining one of these, and noting how the combs were placed in parallel sheets, conceived the idea of coercing the bees to build these combs inside of wooden frames which could be lifted from the hive at will. Further improvements fixed within these frames a thin sheet of beeswax, with the imprint of the cell-base fixed thereon, and a passageway all round the frames so that the modern well-kept hive consists of eight or ten perfectly straight, clean combs, which may be taken out one at a time.

If we shake a few of the clustering bees from a frame and examine it, we shall see, in the middle of the frame, the brood spread in a circle—fat, white little grubs of varying stages of development—and also, perhaps, a patch of unhatched eggs, just a tiny point of light, to show the recent royal passing. Outside this circle we find the pollen—the bee-bread—close at hand, where the young nurse-bee may have easy access to it, to form the rich chyle food for her undeveloped charges. Outside of this we find the honey—great golden sheets sealed over for future use, or in glistening drops ready for immediate consumption. There may be a patch of what, at first glance, looks like sealed honey, except for its dark, dirty cappings. These are the young nymphs, sleeping and growing in their tiny prison cells before gnawing their way out as full-fledged bees. If we happen upon the right frame, we may discover the queen-mother herself, who often will keep right on with her egg-laying, for she must waste no time. In the height of the season she is estimated to lay about six eggs a minute, or from two to three thousand a day. No wonder she is shown such deference! No wonder the colony is thrown into such confusion at her loss or injury, for upon her graceful shoulders alone rests the gigantic task of populating the hive, and it would take the bees nearly a month to raise a princess to take her place. Above an empty cell may stand a worker, just returned from the fields, depositing her load of pollen, shaking her leg till her bright-colored burden is released and packing it down in a hard, compact pile. In another spot a tiny head is emerging from a cell, where she has been held prisoner for the last twelve days of her development.

If the month be May or June, and the colony very populous, we may espy, hidden in some safe crevice, several curious objects like long peanuts, about which the bees hover in anxious solicitude. This means wild excitement in a few days, for the bees are rearing royal princesses, and the old queen will soon gather thousands of her subjects around her and sally forth in a swarm that may lead us afar.

"The bees are swarming."

What magic words are these! They send a thrill down the spine of the most phlegmatic bee-keeper. No one can look unmoved upon the wild whirlwind of bees circling through the air in a mad dance before settling sedately on some out-of-the-way limb. Now the old-time bee-keeper runs for his tin pan and latch-key, or makes mighty commotion with the dinner-bell, following the ancient custom to make the swarm "pitch." The modern apiculturist knows that this is only a relic of the old English laws which compelled the owner to sound an alarm warning his neighbor that his bees were out, and a possible menace to live-stock. This is the queen's first glimpse of the sunny out-of-doors since her short honeymoon trip, maybe two or three years ago. When the swarm is settled, the Nimrod spirit wakes in the breast of the bee-keeper, and the more difficult the spot the more thrilling the capture, till at last they are safely lodged in their new hive, and he has "two colonies where one grew before." The modern methods of artificial swarming have almost done away with this excitement, but a swarm will occasionally get out before we are ready for it.

On looking into our new colony, a few days later, we find great clusters of silent bees hanging everywhere, each one chewing the little scales of wax from the abdomen of her neighbor higher up, for the construction of their new home; and the hum of the workers coming in from the fields with spoils has a sound of new enthusiasm in their task. The queen will begin to lay her eggs when the cells are finished, and soon the hive will be ready to add a second story, this one not like the lower with its ten frames of brood and pollen, but filled with little square wooden boxes such as we find on our table, with just a hint of wax in them, to show the bees what is expected. When the lower chamber is full, the thrifty bees, filled with some instinctive foreboding of winter, store with golden nectar the chamber above; and, if the season be propitious, even another and another, till the hive resembles a miniature sky-scraper. Three times during the summer do we take from them the fruit of their labors, once when the fruit trees cease to bloom, if he live in an orchard country; again when clover and lindens go by; and once more, in the fall, when we remove the dark, strong-smelling product of the golden-rod.

Vergil, in his fascinating treatise on bee-management, tells of only two harvests in his country. He says:

"Two honey harvests fall in every year,
"First when the pleasing Pleiades appear,
"And springing upward spurn the briny seas,
"Again, when their affrighted choir surveys
"The watery scorpion mend his pace behind,
"With a black train of storm and winter wind."

Some bee-keepers contend that the honey cannot gain its full flavor unless left in the hive all summer to ripen. But woe betide the careless one who leaves it on after the brood-rearing has ceased; for the wise little creatures will proceed to uncap all their carefully filled sections, and carry the honey down into the brood nest, where we may not infringe. The sight of the harvest and the beautiful sections well filled with honey of different hues brings a joy to the heart of the bee-keeper, which atones for all his labors and for the stings that by now he considers only a part of the day's work. No honey can possibly taste like that made in one's own garden by one's own bees, and soon we cease to consider honey as "just honey," but distinguish between the all-too-rare bouquet of apple-blossom, the delicious amber sweetness of the clover or raspberry, and the decided tang of buckwheat and goldenrod, while the potpourri of garden flowers and casual trees has a flavor all its own. If the season is deliriously successful, and our friends become sated, there is always a market for fine sections of honey, and an unexpected windfall may result. But health, happiness and honey are the things our bees provide for us, rather than wealth and fame. For no one can make a success of bee-keeping unless he loves his bees and works in co-operation with them, not merely doing mechanically the few simple things they require, but studying their indiosyncrasies and character. In this way, nothing can take away the delights of their companionship, even though the summer be cold and stormy and the honey-harvest disappointingly meager.—Dorothy Quincy Wright in Suburban Life.

CATCHING COLD

People who live in the cold air do not take cold. Arctic explorers invariably report that notwithstanding the many hardships and great fatigues, often severe exposures and unwholesome food, which they undergo, yet they enjoy an unusual degree of health while in the Arctic regions. Animals that live there are remarkably hardy and enduring, the reindeer, for example, being conspicuous for its prodigious vitality and lasting qualities.

A cold is, as we have already remarked, an infection, back of the infection lying reduced vitality due to wrong habits of living. By an autointoxicating diet the body is over-charged with poisons that the over-worked liver and kidneys cannot eliminate. These poisons circulate throughout the body and produce congestion, usually in the region of the head, malaise, fever, general discomfort and a feeling of incapacity; chilliness begins to creep over one, every touch of a cold wave producing shivering, while the patient is overtaken with sudden attacks of sneezing. The cold may begin in the head, when, unless great pains are taken to check it, the disorder will go to the chest; or the infection may begin with the chest, and pass to the head. At this stage one of two things occurs. In the first place, if care is taken to ward off increased infection, the cold will run its normal course of eight to twelve days, without further injury; or in the second, the infection, due to lowered vitality, remains in the system, and so depreciates the vital tone that pneumonia and other disease germs are able to develop and produce acute cases of these disorders that are responsible for such enormous death rates.

It is a notable fact, too, that most colds appear in Winter, when civilized races are subject to the depressing effects of artificial heat. Now heat is a most pronounced vital depressant. Under its influence the vessels of the body surface are relaxed, the heart's action is enfeebled, the nervous system is depressed (particularly the vaso-motor nervous system), and the skin is covered with moisture. Thus the vital powers of the body are placed at a disadvantage.

If in this condition one is exposed to cold, especially a cold draft, a rapid evaporation of the moisture on the surface of the body rapidly cools the skin, and, suddenly checking its action, causes a retention of the waste matters which are commonly eliminated by the skin. At the same time the balance of the circulation is disturbed, lessening the amount of blood in the skin and congesting the internal parts.

A short application of cold to the skin, on the other hand, does not produce a cold, for it is followed by a reaction. It is the prolonged slow chilling of the skin, induced by evaporation of moisture from the surface, which produces the disturbance known as "a cold." This is the common cause of taking cold after a bath,, a danger so commonly recognized that many persons fear to take a bath in cold weather because of its possible after-effects.

COLLEGE OR BUSINESS, WHICH?

In Dr. Lyman Abbott's "Reminiscences" now appearing in The Outlook, he tells how his father, in true Rollo book style, put upon him at fourteen the decision of the question whether he was to go into college or into business, at that time a more clear cut choice than now, when a college education may merely postpone, and not supersede a business career. It was the elder Dr. Abbott's way of "honoring the child." The following colloquy between father and son is given to us by the son:

"Father—Lyman, the item has about come for you to decide whether you will go to college.

"Myself—Why, father, I always supposed that of course I was going to college.

"Father—No; not of course. If have estimated that it will cost me about $500 a year to carry you through college. You can go into business next Fall and begin at once to earn your own livelihood. In that case I should put aside $500 a year for you, and at the end of four years you would have a capital of $2,000 and interest with which to go into business.

"Myself—Well, father, of course, if you think it best I should go into business, I am willing.

"Father—Oh, no! I do not say that it is best. But the question is one for you to decide. Would you rather have a college education or the $2,000?

"Myself—What do you advise?

"But he would give me no advice. He put before me in a very practical fashion the relative advantages and the relative difficulties in a professional career and in a business career; told me to think it over for two or three days and then tell him my decision. Up to that time I had probably never had more than $5 in my pocket at one time, and $2,000 seemed to me an enormous fortune. When, at the end of three or four days, I came to my father with my decision to take the education, he simply remarked; "I am very glad. I think it is an excellent plan for a boy to go to college, but a very poor plan for a boy to be sent."

Dr. Abbott adds that this was no game his father played with him, that if he had decided on business, a business career he would have had, but continues: "Perhaps he had little doubt as to my decision. Perhaps he saw that I was taking a college course too much for granted and needed the jar. The result was wholly beneficial. Throughout my college days I realized that I was spending my own good money for my education, and I determined to get my money's worth.'

The New Government Buildings at Delhi



THE NEW DELHI.—Front View of Government House From "Viceroy's Court."

The drawings of the Indian Secretariats and Government House, forming the great block of capitol buildings designed by Mr. Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Herbert Baker for the New Delhi, are now on view at the Royal Academy.

The inspiration of these designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity. Many of the details which will be still more characteristically Indian cannot be displayed at the present stage, for the elaborate ornamentation and decoration in which the Indian craftsman excels, can scarcely be shown on large-scale drawings intended mainly to illustrate the general conception of the buildings. Much will depend, moreover, upon the resourcefulness and ability of the Indian artificers themselves whom the Government of India proposes to bring together in Delhi to give expression, by their decorative work, to the best traditions of skilled Indian craftsmanship.

AN OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME

A few explanatory remarks as to the site which these buildings will occupy may help to a better appreciation of their value. To the south of the old Delhi of the Moghul Emperors a level plain extends between the Jumna River to the east, and to the west the southern prolongation of the historic Ridge which was the scene of so many heroic struggles during the great Mutiny. About three miles to the south of the Delhi Gate and to the north of the road leading out to the Kutub Minar, there projects from the Ridge, and well above the level of the plain, a rocky outcrop known locally as the Raisina Hill. The irregular surface of this outcrop will serve as the site of the Secretariat buildings, which will contain all the chief offices of the Government of India, on either side of a great processional avenue leading up to the Government House, which, with its central Durbar Hall and the adjoining chamber for the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, will be the culminating point of the new city.

The approach to the Secretariat buildings from a spacious piazza—the "Great Court"—lies up an inclined way with a rise of about one in 22½, so that they will stand at their base some 30 feet above the surrounding country. The two blocks of which they are composed will measure about 460 feet in breadth and 1,170 in length, whilst "Government Court," between them, will be about 400 feet broad. The eastern ends facing the plain are marked by two lofty towers and deep loggias looking on to the central vista. Each block is crowned by a central dome rising, in the northern block, above a spacious entrance hall, and, in the southern block, above a conference hall, surrounded by a suite of official reception rooms. Beyond the Secretariat buildings "Government Court" passes into "Viceroy's Court," which is, in effect, a raised causeway about 600 feet in breadth and 1,300 feet in length, leading up to Government House, the portico of which will be raised some 20 feet or about 50 feet in all, above the level of "King's Court." Government House itself centres in the great Durbar Hall, with a noble dome, recalling the dome of the Pantheon in Rome, which dominates and governs the layout of all the surrounding buildings. Round this Durbar Hall are grouped the state rooms and great stairways from the entrance courts on the north and south sides, with the private suites in the southern wing and the Legislative Council Chamber and offices for its members in the northern wing, to which a lateral avenue will afford a separate approach. In the rear of Government House there will be a raised garden, walled and terraced in the manner of Moghul gardens, whilst below it, on the level of the surrounding country, a park will be laid out, containing, in the immediate vicinity of Government House, staff houses and quarters with avenues leading, through open glades and woodland, up to the rough shrub and hill trees of the ridge above it and the military cantonments beyond.

If our right hand is not to know what our left does, it must not be because it would be ashamed if it did.—Ruskin.

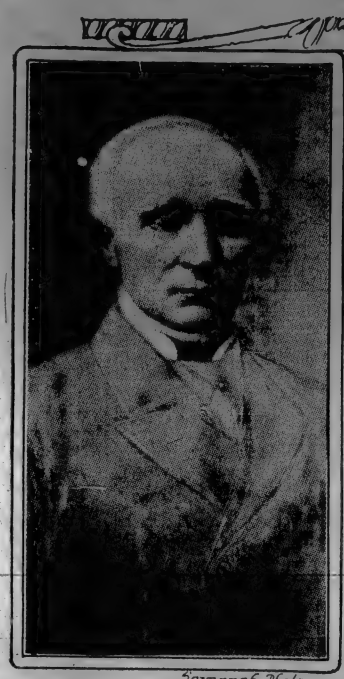
The Late Duke of Argyll and B.C.

AS far back as 1876, when the people of the Province, and especially Victoria and Vancouver Island were exceedingly discontented on account of the delay in building the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lord Dufferin came out on his celebrated mission of peace, as an ambassador from the Government of Canada, or from the Imperial Government, or both. The particulars of this visit, which was fraught with a great deal of importance to British Columbia, have long since passed into history; and Lord Dufferin's reception, his refusal to ride beneath the arch which bore the legend "Carnarvon Terms or Separation," and his subsequent famous speech, are well known to every reader of Canadian history. The discontent at that time, so far as the Province was concerned, was twofold in character. On the Mainland it arose almost wholly out of the delay in building the railway. On Vancouver Island it principally centred around the failure of the Government to carry out the terms of the Carnarvon Award, by which the Government of Canada was bound to expend $2,000,000 annually on the main line until completion to Lake Superior, in 1890, and to build a line of railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo free of cost to the Province. So far as the delay in the construction of the main line was concerned, the Mainland and Island were as one, but the Mainland on the other hand, had no sympathy with the terms of the Carnarvon Award, and through sectional considerations largely did not want to see them carried out. In other words, the Province was a house divided against itself. Lord Dufferin's services in placating the people were very considerable, and he certainly left the people of British Columbia in a much better state of mind than when he entered it. However, as time went on, soft words began to lose their effect, and it was not until 1880 that, with a change of government at Ottawa, a new policy was adopted, which led to the successful financing of a company to undertake this great work which heretofore had been done piecemeal under Government auspices. However, in Victoria there was still great unrest because of the decision of the Government not to build the Island railway in accordance with the Carnarvon Terms.

One cannot say in what capacity Lord Dufferin came to the Province, whether simply as Governor-General on a tour, or as a special envoy for a particular purpose. There is nothing on the public records to show what his instructions were, but it is very evident that taking into consideration the significance of his remarks and the care which he took to familiarize himself with the affairs of the Province, that it was largely as a diplomatist that he came to British Columbia.

There is little doubt, either, that when the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, came to British Columbia he also came in an ambassadorial capacity. Victoria and Vancouver Island wanted a railway on the Island. The original expectations were that the terminus of the road would be at Esquimalt, and that the road, when built, would come down to Bute Inlet, across Seymour Narrows and proceed to Victoria. However, this was changed and the Burrard Inlet route adopted. The agitation somewhat similar to what we have at the present moment for a bridge across the Narrows, looked to the building of the Island railway.

When the bill giving effect to the Carnarvon Terms was defeated in the Senate at Ottawa, it was the result of the strong Eastern sentiment hostile to the Terms of Union, and to what was considered the most onerous burden of building a railway. It was then considered that the Terms of Union given to British Columbia were most unfair to the rest of Canada, and that the C. P. R., in particular, would bankrupt the country and set back its progress for a hundred years. It was thought that British Columbia would always be a burden to the country, and that, in other words, her coming into Confederation would cost vastly more than she would come to. The Hon. Edward Blake, then a very prominent member of the Liberal party, and practically leader of one section, came into the Cabinet on the definite understanding that the Carnarvon Terms should not be carried out, and British Columbia was offered instead $750,000 in cash as a solatium. This the Government of British Columbia indignantly and rightly refused, and hence the matter was left in abeyance, no further attempts being made by the Liberal Government to satisfy public opinion on the Island in regard to the railway. That the Liberal Government originally intended to build the railway on the Island was undoubtedly true. As an evidence of that we had the celebrated steel rail purchase which before 1878 was one of the big issues in politics. Two or three cargoes of steel rails were brought to Esquimalt, and for a long time rested rusting there. They were subsequently removed and taken for use in railing the Onderdong portion of the road from Port Moody to Savona. The main reason for the change of policy was the bitterness of feeling between British Columbia and the rest of Canada arising out of a heated and acrimonious discussion in regard to the visit of the late James Edgar, the Carnarvon Terms and



Savannah Photo

HON. ROBERT DUNSMUIR



H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL



THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL



Savannah Photo

HON. ROBERT BEAVAN
Taken at an Early Age

the general delay in railway work. I refer to what promised fulfilment of Island railway schemes.

These circumstances, together with the declaration of public men led to high expectations, and the great disappointment following was all the more bitter on that account.

When Sir John A. Macdonald, who was mainly responsible for the entrance of British Columbia into Confederation and the project of building the Canadian Pacific Railway, was returned to power in 1878, the people on the Island, and especially Victoria, were again jubilant because, as father of the enterprise and the peculiar friend of British Columbia, they thought that all former promises would be fulfilled. What lent a favorable semblance to this was the fact that the order-in-council making Esquimalt the terminus, which had been cancelled by the Mackenzie Government was re-enacted. This, however, as explained by Sir John Macdonald, was not for the purpose of adopting it, but to re-establish a status similar to what existed before he went out of power. As a matter of fact the Macdonald Government confirmed the selection of the Burrard Inlet route and as we know proceeded with great energy to complete the railway enterprise. Sir John Macdonald and the Government would probably have been willing to have built the Island railway in accordance with the terms of the Carnarvon Award, but the political opposition in Eastern Canada to anything more than the line connecting the Eastern system of railways and an ocean port on the Pacific was fatal to the scheme. A railway on the Island was held not to be part of the Canadian Pacific proper. A number of Sir John Macdonald's own supporters would have refused to support such a measure and of course the Liberals were as a unit opposed to it. It was the discontent following the decision of the Government not to undertake the building of the Island railway that brought Lord Lorne to Victoria, so it was said.

Here is the story as I have had it from the lips of those familiar with the political conditions of the time. As I said before, the railway on the Island was the one thing considered necessary to its development. The people clamored for it and as will be seen later would have been willing to pay any price to obtain it. At this particular time the late Robert Dunsmuir had realized a fortune out of his coal mines and was the one man in British Columbia whose financial status would justify him in considering a project of the kind. It was said that while Lord Lorne as Governor-General was at the Government House he sent for Mr. Dunsmuir and suggested to him his building this road. He suggested also the possibility of obtaining a cash subsidy from the Dominion and a land concession from the Province of British Columbia. At first Mr. Dunsmuir declined to entertain the proposal. He said he had made a fortune by his industry and that he did not propose to jeopardize it in an enterprise which he did not think would pay, at least for a long time. Negotiations proceeded for some time among the following: Lord Lorne, members of the local administration, Hon. Robert Dunsmuir and the Dominion Government, as to a basis of railway agreement. Mr. Dunsmuir finally agreed to accept a concession of approximately 2,000,000 acres of land on the Island, with all their valuents, and $750,000 cash subsidy from Ottawa. He was able to induce what was known as the Big Four of California, C. Crocker, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins and C. P. Huntington, who agreed to put up an equal amount with Mr. Dunsmuir to build the railway, Mr. Dunsmuir's interests being protected by having a majority of directors on the board. Incidentally, the railway was built by the cash found by these five men, and out of the cash subsidy from Ottawa, without a dollar of debentures being issued.

The Hon. Robert Beaven was then Premier, but his ministry was defeated January 29, 1883, being succeeded by the Smithe ministry with whom the greater part of the negotiations in connection with the Settlement Act were carried on.

When the railway agreement reached Ottawa it received the approval of the Government, and was duly submitted to caucus, but Sir John Macdonald's supporters refused to sanction it, stating that they would not agree to an additional dollar being spent in British Columbia outside of the main line. Negotiations were then renewed with the local Government with a view to giving the Dominion a quid pro quo for the $750,000 cash bonus and other expenditures in connection with the proposed Settlement Act, which included the taking over and completion of the drydock, etc. Under the agreement with the Dominion Government at the time of union the Province agreed to make good to the Dominion Government a contiguous area of good lands in lieu of what had been alienated by settlers in the railway belt. This amounted to approximately 800,000 acres. Although in the Terms of Union there was absolutely no stipulation in regard to the quality of the land, the plea was made on behalf of the Dominion Government by the late Sir Joseph Trutch as resident agent, that much of the land in the railway belt was worthless for agricultural purposes, and that it should be supplemented by land elsewhere. It was under this plea that the 3,500,000 acres of land in the Peace River district was given to the Government; but really it was the price paid for a railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, which in no other way could have been obtained at that time. The Settlement Act cost the Dominion Government about $1,250,000 including the cash bonus to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. It will be remembered that the cost of the drydock was shared by the Imperial Government for Imperial purposes. The graving dock was an enterprise which should never have been saddled upon the Province in the first place, and in any event a railway on the Island would have been entitled, under the policy of the Government, to a bonus for colonizaton purposes of, say $6,400 per mile. In return for something which should never have cost the Province a dollar, the Province gave to the Dominion Government 3,500,000 acres of land in the Peace River district, of which, under the Terms of Union, it was entitled to only 800,000 acres. In addition to that, approximately 2,000,000 acres of land with all its natural resources were conveyed to the Dominion, which in turn conveyed it to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. In other words, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway cost the Province about 4,700,000 acres which might be valued at, say $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 at the present time. At that time it was thought that the land in question was of very little value, and some of the representatives at Ottawa thought it was a really worthless gift and grumbled very much on account of the cost to the Dominion it entailed. It is a curious circumstance that the Liberals, almost to a man, supported the Settlement Act, and the Hon. Edward Blake, in particular, rendered the Government every assistance in carrying it through the House. There was, however, considerable opposition to it from the Mainland of British Columbia and parts of the Island, an opposition which has proved to be highly justifiable in view of subsequent events. It will be seen, therefore, that the late Duke of Argyll, when Governor-General was an important factor in the history of British Columbia, in whose behalf he has always taken an active interest. We do not know that he would have rendered the same enthusiastic services in the same way at the present time had he to do it over again, considering the developments that have taken place, which have given the subsidy lands in question such a great value. However, he did it in the interests of peace and harmony, and at that day had reason to be proud of his participation in something which apparently settled for all time a very sore subject.

As I have said, the late Duke of Argyll, after living in Canada always took an intense interest in the affairs of Canada, and was especially interested in British Columbia.

In 1902, when Mr. Dunsmuir, as Premier, went to London to be present at the coronation ceremonies he entered into active negotiations with the Duke of Argyll with a view of a settlement of Crofters on the coast of British Columbia. At that time, being head of the Immigration and Information Bureau, as well as private secretary, I was authorized by Mr. Dunsmuir to go to Argyleshire to make a report on the Crofters. I was met at Oban by the late Duke of Argyll, and as it happened to be the day of the annual Highland games, His Grace was there as the head of Clan Campbell in full ceremonial Highland costume. I was struck by the great change in his appearance since he left Canada. Then, as older readers will remember, he was pale, almost effeminate in appearance, although physically quite robust. When I saw him in Oban he seemed to have grown very stout and was almost florid in complexion. He gave me an introduction to his sister on the Island of Mull, and to his factor on the Island of Tiree. I spent about two weeks' very pleasant visit on the Islands and interviewed a great many of the Crofters, which was the subject of a report to the Government later on. I recommended an experimental colony of say twelve families to start with, as most colonization schemes have always been of very doubtful value. I found the Crofters a very intelligent, and in many instances well educated people, but very impractical and somewhat visionary in their views of life. Contrary to natural expectations, I found them very suspicious of the designs of the Duke, and no way inclined to leave their island home for a new country. I pointed out that if negotiations were successful the Government would be prepared to give them, say fifty acres apiece and assist them in other ways; that they would be absolute owners of their own land and would be near a fishing ground, the richest in the world, and with time and industry they could acquire a worldly position far in excess of anything they could hope for there, and live, also, under more favorable conditions. They, however, thought they should own the land instead of the Duke of Argyll, and that it should all be divided up among them, and apparently preferred their present poverty to a home elsewhere. However, a number of them promised to take it under consideration, and in case any policy should be adopted by the Government looking towards a settlement in British Columbia, they would probably entertain the proposal favorably.

It is possible that the proposal of the Duke of Argyll to settle the Crofters in British Columbia was suggested by the scheme with which the late Alexander Begg and Captain Clark were associated, in connection with which the late Hon. John Robson went to London in 1892. Whether the Duke of Argyll took any particular interest in the latter proposal, I cannot say. At all events he must have been familiar with the details. Had it not been for the defeat of the Salisbury Government it is quite probable that the big scheme to which the Provincial Government gave its support would have materialized. Many of the supporters of the Government, however, at that time, were quite doubtful of its success.

I could quite appreciate the desire on the part of the Duke of Argyll, apart from his good wishes for the development of this Province, to, shall I say, get rid of a number of these people. Many of them are exceedingly poor and unable to pay rent, and have often to be assisted. The fishing grounds near the Islands have long been depleted by the use of the steam trawler, and without modern facilities they were confined to fishing inshore for lobsters and a few of the smaller fish. Their holdings are very limited, and although the Islands produce a most nutritious pasture grass, the soil itself is very poor for other purposes. Their dwellings are mostly the old-fashioned type with mud floors, and in nearly every instance joined on to stables and other outhouses. The proposal, however, came to naught, as the Government, after due consideration, and probably on account of political reasons, decided not to adopt any scheme of Crofter settlement. Doubtless, of course, the whole land question of which these people are the victims in their native place is bad, and no doubt some day or other, perhaps soon, the example of Ireland in subdividing large land holdings will be applied to the whole of Great Britain, and these people or their descendants will have their ambitions satisfied. A great many of the younger people have left the Islands as sailors and to obtain employment in various towns of Great Britain. I found a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed towards the Duke of Argyll, for one reason, that he had only once visited them in a great many years, and that fact, together with their distaste for landlordism, probably helped to increase their prejudice against him, not only as a landlord, but as a type of over-lords. However much they had cause to complain, there is one thing certain, that in proposing to send a number of them to British Columbia the Duke had their best interests at heart, and really wished to better their condition, and if he could not divorce himself from the view that their complaints were groundless, it was because he shared the traditions of his class. The Campbell chiefs, as a matter of fact, have never really been popular in their own country.

R. E. GOSNELL.

JOINT AFFLICTION.

When the Halliday twins were babies their mother always referred to them collectively. This was natural enough, for they shared everything, from their baby carriage to chicken pox.

As they grew a little older, however, there were slight differences between Elnora and Eudora, but Mrs. Halliday took no account of them. When they had reached the age of seven she still referred to them in a way which struck casual listeners as amusing.

"Where are Elnora and Eudora?" asked a cousin, who had come to spend the afternoon.

"The twins have gone with ... to have one of their teeth out," Halliday, calmly.

Reading matter ... a ready ... and

A Page of Interest to Women

In Fashion's Realm

HYGIENE AND GRACE OF MODERN DRESS

"In the controversy which has recently been raging around this eternally interesting question." (modern dress) "the supporters of the existing modes would certainly seem to have right on their side as far as hygiene and grace are concerned," says The Gentlewoman.

"One writer who is in the opposite camp avers that the present costumes are bound to lead to the physical degeneration of women. Health statistics, however, point to the contrary. Was there ever a time when women were more beautiful or had a clearer outlook upon life?

"Objection is made to the habit of wearing the hat over one eye. This could be defended from many points of view. The eye in question might be 'the glad eye,' which, of course, ought to be hidden, and the fashion might reasonably be regarded as an eye preservative. It ought to disarm all criticism on the subject of sex inquisitiveness because the follower of the custom voluntarily sacrifices half her powers of outward observation, for the purpose let us hope of devoting them to the more salutary purpose of introspection. The symbolism even of modern millinery thus lends itself to all sorts of interesting psychological interpretation.

"But to speak seriously," continues the writer, "there can be no two opinions on the subject of the vast superiority of the existing fashions over all those which have preceded them. When we remember the hideous crinoline, the tight lacing, the old-fashioned skirt with yards of cumbersome material hanging heavily from the waist, the frock that carried microbes by the myriads in its train, the inflated shoulders that made a woman ridiculously top-heavy, one must welcome the light sinuous grace, the corsetless ease, the beauty of color and contour which characterize the creations of our modistes of today.

THE BRIDAL TROUSSEAU

Not until this season has the bride found her need specially catered for in fashionable shopland. It has hitherto been the custom before the marriage for the bride to place herself in the hands of her dressmaker, and after numerous consultations the dresses for herself and retinue have been arranged on a more or less limited scale.

This has been changed, and the bride can now take her choice in everything in the way of dress for the smart ceremony at the up-to-date emporium, where she has an endless array of going-away gowns created for her in addition to the gown itself, and the frocks for the bridesmaids, big and little, and picturesque suits for the small pages.

THE LATEST MILLINERY

We can with truth say of the latest millinery models that they are in keeping with the epoch of the gowns they accompany.

For example, there are dainty "plateau" and Niniche hats—tip-tilted and saucy—to match the popular pannier and hooped frocks; and for "1880" costumes there are high-crowned hats covered with flowers and raised on a bandeau at the back.

BRILLIANT COLORING

In this year of grace the choice in connection with millinery is very wide, but in two respects nearly all the new hats and toques resemble each other; they are almost all brilliant in color and lavishly trimmed with flowers.

THE PLATEAU SHAPE

Amongst the sensational novelties one finds the authentic Marie Antoinette plateau hat, with its wreath of roses, purposely faded, which have been copied from the roses in some historic picture, and its broad blue velvet ribbon passed over the crown and under the chin to form a string.

One of these hats to accompany a "royal visit" gown, was made of fine black chip, with trianon blue moire ribbon massed in loops under the upturned brim at the back. A single crimson rose, large and exquisitely made, weighed down the brim at one side and shaded the right eye.

NOVELTIES IN FLOWERS

Most of the new artificial flowers are frankly unnatural. For example, large white roses with colored centres in vivid shades, such as orange, scarlet, emerald, etc. On the other hand, the fruit which is now so much used for millinery purposes is copied from Nature with extraordinary skill.

Blackberry brambles, peaches, apples, strawberries, etc., nestle amongst loops of turquoise or trianon blue velvet ribbon on Niniche hats, and the most fascinating little bunches of field flowers—poppies, buttercups, cornflowers and daisies—are arranged in sprays and trailed over the flat crowns and raised brims of plateau hats.

THE NEW PARASOL

A real novelty, and a charming one, is the new Japanese parasol made of printed gauze. There parasols are mounted on genuine Japanese handles and frames; they are quite flat on the top and rather large. I like this style of parasol much better than the pagoda models, which have a tiresome way of disturbing one's hat, if the latter happens to be fully trimmed.

THE COOLEST COLORS

What colors should be worn in the hot weather? is a question exercising the minds of women who are now buying their own and their children's Summer outfit.

Some women pin their faith to white, others declare that they feel coolest in black.

The answer of Science, however, upsets all such popular theories. Researches in the laboratory of dress prove that red and yellow, either alone or in combination, are the coolest colors to wear when the sun is hot.

New Laces

Of gossamer transparency are new lace fabrics. Shadow laces are replaced by filet of the French kind, that is, very light and open, and by silk and cotton laces of such transparency that at a short distance nothing but the embroidery shows; the mesh becomes invisible.



DAINTY LINGERIE

A third kind of lace is Breton embroidery on net. The pattern is such that there is a curious illusion of bas relief of the embroidery, which seems to be sculptured on the net.

These laces come in different flounce widths. Those suitable for ruffles are from eighteen to twenty-seven inches wide, just right for the skirts that are made of two or more superimposed ruffles.

One of the most striking of the new laces is a silk two-toned flouncing. The mesh is of cobwebby fineness and a pale gold ecru tone, while the embroidery is white. Over a tinted ivory, pink, or blue foundation dress the mesh does not show at all, because it is so fine and transparent and the embroidered design looks as if it were painted, cameo like, on the foundation dress.

These real French filet laces are as different from the Italian filet—which is more solid and heavy in effect—as one could imagine. Their graceful, sheer delicateness makes them very attractive for dresses. The square mesh is very large and the designs flow in graceful patterns.

Besides Breton embroidery on net it is also used on sheer batiste or soft fine organdie. Even though made by machinery, this embroidery has the air of being made by hand, so fine and imitative is the process. Semi-made robes and tunics of the Breton embroidery on net need but little work to transform them into a dress. A foundation skirt of crepe, satin or taffeta, an under corsage of silk muslin or chiffon, are all that is necessary.

Even the taffeta or satin girdle or cravat of a contrasting color is attached to these tunics and dresses with the pretty loops already tied. The tunics are in the new note and include some very Frenchy little style touches, bright sashes, tiny bows, etc., that immediately suggest the color combinations of the foundation dresses.

In other semi-made dresses, taffeta, filet and embroidery are combined.

A very interesting detail in some of the lace designs is that the embroidery design is extremely narrow for the width of the flouncing. Indeed, it is so narrow that it is little more than a border in some. They remind one of some of the old Empire Alencon designs and eighteenth centrry Mechlin laces. Some laces have straight edge borders in these styles, and some have scallops, shallow or deep. In any and all they have an entirely new and original look and an artistic elegance that will make them popular.

An original lace is one that has a sort of raised ratine or eponge figure that will go well with some of the rough weave material, both in silk and cotton.

The most important use of these various embroidered net flouncings, in the afternoon gowns made of silk, satin and crepe, is in the drop or underskirts. Over the flounce that is attached to a foundation skirt the pretty overdress of silk is slashed, caught up or made shorter than usual skirt length. From under this silk peep forth these pretty flouncings, often unlined so that the ankles are seen through the lace.

Fine Linens

Every housewife's education should include a course in how to care for linen. This applies as much to the woman of wealth as to the woman who does her own work. The woman of today may not boast of a weaving loom nor lend a hand in making their own preserves, but they are still feminine enough to take an immense interest in supervising every detail of their households, says The St. Louis Republic. Never before has more assiduous care been bestowed on the selection of our laced-edged linen or more elaborate and exquisite work lavished on its suitable adornment.

We are following the example in such matters of the French and German women, who from childhood are trained to collect the linen which will form part of their marriage dot. They concentrate on this subject even from their earliest, and tots of four and five are often heard gravely discussing what kind of linen shall go to the furnishings of their future homes.

A little later on these German girls will begin making, with their friends' assistance, the exquisite, lace-bedecked and embroidered linen that is so integral a part of their wedding chests.

Hints

A REMEDY FOR WARTS

For a remedy for warts upon the hands, do not use strong caustic or acids. These certainly remove warts, but frequently leave unsightly scars behind. There are some quite simple methods of removing warts without pain or injury to the skin, which only require perseverance to ensure success. One of these is the application three or four times a day of pure castor oil. This should be well rubbed into the growths, and is an almost certain cure. In nearly every case, if the remedy is diligently applied, the warts disappear in about three weeks. Another simple method is to apply a saturated solution of washing soda to the warts several times a day, continuing with the treatment until the excrescences wither away. Moles upon the face should never be treated with caustic or acids. Drastic treatment of this kind might be the starting point for cancerous growths. The best plan is to go to an experienced and expert practitioner of electrolysis and have them removed by the electric needle.

What Shall We Give Her?

"All the world loves a lover," and a thrill of interest and of pleasure is afforded most women by an invitation to haste to a wedding. The first question which arises, after the recipient has decided that she "hasn't a rag fit to wear," is, "What shall we give them?" and this problem is the most perplexing.

The choice of a wedding present must be largely determined by the position of the prospective Benedict. If the future home is to be run on modest lines, they might both be embarassed by an elaborate and therefore unsuitable gift, which would prove more or less of a white elephant if difficult to "live up to," as in the case of a young couple who were presented by a fond and foolish relative with a gorgeous lamp-shade, which had the effect of cheapening everything else in their little house, and urged them, as a consequence, into such extravagances that only their sense of humor and fund of common sense, which came to the rescue in the nick of time, averted tragedy and bankruptcy.

The ideal present is surely that which combines beauty and utility. The indiscriminate giving of electroplated entree-dishes and the like is to be strongly deprecated, for unless the couple are to entertain largely, such articles are of little service, and are usually relegated to the sideboard, whence they only emerge on state occasions. The cleaning of them is in the nature of a tax on the time and energy of the bride whose menage is a modest one, as she feels in duty bound to keep them shining in their pristine prettiness. In her heart of hearts she may often give expression to the wish that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So had given her instead a vacuum cleaner, or something else equally useful and prosaic.

Wedding gifts should be destined to last for years, if not for life, and so it is desirable that they should be the best of their kind, genuine, and not representative of the latest passing craze, which will be considered eccentric, if not a violation of the canons of good taste, in the course of a year or two. Nothing is usually more acceptable than pictures, yet how seldom do they figure prominently in an array of wedding presents! Often, therefore, a new home is inclined to be bare-looking and devoid of artistic indications. And a picture, in order give delight certainly need not be the original work of a famous artist. A pleasing little water-color drawing of a spot well known or dear to one or both, or an engraving, etching, or photogravure of one of the world's masterpieces, is frequently received with an enthusiasm out of all proportion to the intrinsic value of the offering if simply and tastefully framed. An addition to the furniture could take the form of a couple of occasional chairs or a nest of tables, and a revolving bookcase or a music cabinet is as welcome as it is useful. Again, books usually appeal as nucleus of a library, but they should be standard works, and not the latest sensational novel or a volume of second-rate poetry.

The average bride loves good linen, and unless her cupboard accommodation is likely to be very restricted, cannot have too generous a supply of damask tablecloths, bed-linen, and so on, to say nothing of embroidered tray and tea cloths, duchess sets, and cushion covers. In fact, presents of this description are unlimited in their variety, and the same remark applies to cut crystal and china, all of which ensure an attractive table in the new dwelling. Some people, possessed of more wealth than originality, leave a standing order with a silversmith for a certain article of uniform price, design, and quality. It may be a gong, an aneroid barometer, a cake-basket, or a kettle-stand which is the tangible expression of their good wishes to friends and relatives, irrespective of their requirements or their tastes. Another, with a strange disregard for the fitness of things, will swell the collection with a silver cigarette-case for a bride who would sooner think of risking life and limb in an aeroplane on the eve of her wedding than dream of offering incense at the shrine of Lady Nicotine, or will forward to a couple holding pronounced views on the temperance question a liqueur-stand or a claret-jug.

It is rare indeed for a bride to be able to say that she has received few, if any, duplicates. So long as these take the form of teaspoons and useful articles of that sort, it does not matter much. It is when the sixth pair of candlesticks and the ninth set of salts arrive that her enthusiasm becomes a little forced. There are donors who feel aggrieved when informed, however politely, that several fac-similes of their present have already been received, and do not volunteer to substitute anything else. And also there are brides who hate to seem ungrateful or have the courage to suggest that another article would be more acceptable. They simply take the lesson to heart, and vow to exercise thought in the selection of their own wedding gifts for others.

It is a good plan when in doubt to send a cheque, but such an offering, commendable as it is in many ways, lacks that touch of sentiment or individuality which counts for so much at any time. The simplest article which affords eloquent evidence that it was chosen with a desire to appeal particularly to the recipient never fails to give pleasure, and anything which is the handiwork of the donor, be it tea-cloth, painting, wood-carving, or whatnot, is doubly prized, because thought, sentiment, good will, and consideration have entered into its composition.—The Lady.

Housekeeper's Column

DAMASCUS ROSE CONSERVE

Gather the petals and cook in a little water until tender, add sugar and boil till a nice syrup forms. Put away in jelly glasses. This keeps any length of time, and may be used as flavoring for cakes, puddings, pies and sauces. A tablespoonful taken before breakfast was considered by the Syrians to be one of the best remedies for indigestion.

SPAGHETTI A LA ROMAINE

Boil one pint of spaghetti broken in two-inch pieces, in salted water for twenty minutes, then drain. In a saucepan put one heaping teaspoonful of butter, one cupful of chopped cheese, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and one-half a cupful of milk and stir over a fire until the cheese is nearly melted; take from the fire and add an egg, beaten and mixed with one half of a cupful of milk. Stir in the spaghetti and turn into a buttered dish. Bake in a very hot oven until lightly browned and serve at once.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A DELICIOUS SOUP

A delicious soup can be made of inferior asparagus or ends which are too tough and fibrous to use otherwise. Cut into small pieces and boil in salted water until tender. Put through a sieve and add this pulp to a half-and-half mixture of milk and the water in which the asparagus was boiled. Thicken with cornstarch or flour rubbed smooth with butter; season to taste. Croutons made by toasting bits of bread in the oven will add zest to the puree.

CABBAGE AS SALAD

There are so many ways of using cold boiled cabbage for warming up in some way that it is not often enough thought of as salad material. But cold new cabbage with a French dressing makes a good salad, and the coarse outer green leaves, which would not be good in the uncooked salad, can be advantageously used in this way. It may be shredded and used with shredded beef or other cooked vegetables with a cooked dressing as a salad.

The soft, creamy dressings are favored with cabbage salad, but French dressing with cream is of all the most quickly put together and comparatively little known. To make this put the seasoning of salt and pepper with the oil and the cream in about equal quantities, and then the vinegar, drop by drop, stirring rapidly. This is a little quicker method than dropping the cream drop by drop into French dressing, and if carefully done the cream will not curdle. It is delicious and thicker than vinegar and cream simply.

COLD VEGETABLES

When cold vegetables are left over from a meal, save them carefully, writes a contributor to The Modern Priscilla. A spoonful of tomato may not seem much, but it is just enough for a tomato omelet for breakfast or lunch, or to use with a little spaghetti or rice with a grating of cheese sprinkled over it and browned in the oven.

A few cooked peas are also a savory addition to an omelet, and serve to form the basis for a delicious cream of pea soup.

Cold string beans are excellent served with a white sauce for a second meal. Save every one. They are even better in a salad, with a sour cream dressing, and just a hint of onion juice as a spice. The bit of cold cooked limas and white beans make a toothsome morsel as piping hot golden brown croquettes; or they may be served with a French dressing.

EGGS AND ASPARAGUS

Boil short pieces of asparagus; drain and season; place on slices of buttered toast arranged in a baking dish. Break a fresh egg over each portion; add salt, pepper and bits of butter and bake until the eggs set. A good use for asparagus left over from a former meal.

Prevention of Dust on Roads

THE change in character of vehicles, the increase in volume of traffic, the greater speed of road vehicles, experience with a smoother and more permanent road surface and a better understanding of the deleterious effect of dust on the health have been the means of impressing upon the public more forcibly of late the evils of the dust nuisance. So writes Mr. F. W. W. Doane, city engineer of Halifax, in The Canadian Municipal Journal. That a road should be free from dust is essential, not only to the comfort and well-being of those using it either on foot or on wheels, but also of those who are obliged to spend a portion of their time in its immediate vicinity, whether as residents or on business. Men upon whom the responsibility for the condition of roads falls are paying more attention to securing dustless roads not only by making new roads as nearly so as possible, but also by applying remedial measures to existing roads.

Perhaps some distinction should be made between dirt and dust. Dirt is simply matter out of place. The oil that on a white pair of kid gloves is "dirt" would be, in the bearings of a machine, a saving grace. The physical objections to dirt and dust lie chiefly in an association of ideas between dirt and dust on one hand, and carelessness, laxness and slipshod methods on the other. A dirty man is objectionable because his appearance implies that he is "sloppy" in other things as well. Yet a battle-stained hero, fresh from the field of his success, is adored for the very dirt and dust with which he is covered, because the significance of this dirt is the reverse of its ordinary significance.

However, there is nothing idyllic about road dust, so there need be little apology for its arraignment. Its entry into the eyes, mouth and nostrils is abominable, and its effect upon the impecunious man's laundry bill is discouraging.

Eminent physicians contend that dust is one of the greatest enemies of advanced age, since it is the frequent cause of colds and respiratory diseases. It is a distinct menace to public health, but does not in itself propagate or even to any great extent transmit disease only when infected, and infected dust forms only a very small proportion of the total dust in the world.

The hygienic objections to dust are based on the external action of its particles in clogging the mouths of the ducts of excretory glands of the skin, irritating the eyes, producing chafing between the skin surfaces in contact, etc., and their internal action, varying with the size, shape and material of which these particles are composed, from practically nothing to severe irritation, upon the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and lungs and intestines. Here the mere mechanical irritation may produce severe discomfort. Certain chemical dusts, may, by absorption, produce specific poisonings, and in any case, irritation, set up in such ways, probably tends to make more easy the operation of harmful bacteria, if these should reach the irritated membranes.

No atmosphere should be accepted as innocuous unless dustless and when an atmosphere carries not only miasmatic agencies, but putressing particles, its evil capacity is intolerable. The dust question, therefore, is about as important to raise as it is difficult to solve. But it is at least profitable to investigate causes, especially those in which our existing road system is seriously implicated. An accurate diagnosis of a disease is a big stride towards a cure.

The problem of dust abatement differs for the several kinds of roads and pavements. Dust should be removed from hard pavements; but the use of the so-called dust preventives and surface treatments on pavements subjected to heavy mixed traffic, is entirely wrong in principle, as sanitary conditions require the constant removal of filth from streets, and if this is removed periodically, the effectiveness of these processes is curtailed. On the other hand, in the case of broken stone roads without artificial binders, the dust must be retained on the surface, since the life of the road depends upon the binding together of the larger particles of the metal by the cementing action of the fine material and by moisture. This does not mean that it is wise or necessary to leave dust inches deep to bind the metal.

Since the majority of the roads of the country are earth, gravel or water bound macadam, one of the chief phases of the dust problem is the laying of dust on these roads. It is generally conceded that water sprinkling, at least by the methods commonly employed, is not practicable for the majority of such roads on account of the frequent difficulty of obtaining water near at hand, and the consequent excessive cost. Therefore, various artificial dust layers have been produced, many of them acting with water to produce the desired effect.

With the exception of calcium chloride they are bituminous materials; and its effectiveness depends upon its property of retaining moisture applied to the road surface and absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. It is applied by either the "wet" or the "dry" method. By the first it is dissolved in water and applied from an ordinary sprinkling cart, a solution of from one pound to one and one-half pounds to each gallon of water being used.

The second method is especially applicable where water is not easily obtained. By this method the dry material in its granular form is spread directly upon the road and allowed to dissolve by the absorption of moisture from the air. One pound being said to attract and retain from one pound to one and one-quarter pounds of water from the atmosphere. The manufacturers recommend the use of one and one-half pounds to the square yard of road surface for the first application, though smaller amounts may be used with satisfactory results. For the second, and subsequent applications, less than one and one-half pounds per square yard may be used.

SWAN BELL RINGERS

The Episcopal Palace, in the cathedral city of Wells, England, is surrounded, just as in olden times, by a wall and a moat, the haunt of swans, ducks, and other aquatic birds. The moat is crossed at the entrance to the palace grounds by drawbridge with a battlemented gateway with towers, in one of which is the gatekeeper's lodge. From the bracket fixed to the wall of one of these towers overlooking the moat a bell is suspended with a cord attached.

Any afternoon about five o'clock the tourist may hear the ringing of a bell, and, on looking to see whence the sound comes, he observes one of the swans vigorously pulling the bell cord, evidently to attract attention. If no one immediately notices its efforts, the impatient bird continues to ring the bell violently until there appears at the window of the tower the wife of the gatekeeper, who throws out a quantity of food to the expectant waterfowl.

On making inquiries as to the origin of this interesting episode, the correspondent was told that a number of years ago a daughter of the Bishop of Wells, being much interested in the birds inhabiting the moat, taught the swans to ring the bell at feeding time, at five o'clock in the afternoon. This practice has been continued by successive families of swans down to the present day, and it would seem, therefore, as if the birds transmitted to their offspring the knowledge that when the cord was pulled the bell would ring and that food would follow.

TRAVEL IN MOROCCO

Perhaps no country is less known to the traveler than Morocco, and to wander at all from the beaten track is often to incur the rather embarrassing curiosity of the natives. One has to ride everywhere, and to ford the rivers, which necessitates two or three drivers to keep the mule's head up stream. There are no roads, though these, and even railways, are being prospected for now. The land is very fruitful in some parts, but, in the South especially, irrigation is necessary. Two harvests are gathered yearly. Barley and wheat in an average year, for every bushel sown, yield forty bushels, and crops return sixty, eighty and even one hundred-fold. Figs, oranges and olives abound. The country is undeveloped, but filled with promise. Flowers spring up in great abundance—dwarf iris on the wide stretches, tall iris topping the wheat fields, clumps of bright rock-rose, carpets of marigolds, love-in-the-mist.

Gay convolvulus ramables over the dry thorn hedges and red mallows and asphodels are to be seen all along the way. Above Tetuan the hillsides are covered with almond-scented heath and pink and white cistus. The route from Mogader to Marrakesh, or Morocco city, is of peculiar interest, affording fine views of the Atlas Range, that wonderful chain which extends some two hundred miles, towering throughout from a height of 11,000 to 13,000 feet.

TURNING THE TABLES

At the annual dinner of proof-readers for the Press, Sir Henry Lucy ("Toby, M. P.") told a good story.

When he was writing for a well-known newspaper under the famous management of the late Sir John Robinson, the latter frequently complained of Lucy's terribly bad handwriting.

One day Mr. Lucy, as he then was, received a very heated note from Sir John, again complaining of his handwriting. Now, Sir John himself wrote an execrable "fist," and there were three words in the note that Mr. Lucy could not possibly decipher. He cut holes in a sheet of paper and covered the whole of the note except these three words. Then he went down to the office, showed Sir John the shrouded note, and asked him if he could interpret the cryptic words.

After prolonged examination, Sir John could not. Veteran compositors were called in, and they also failed. Then Mr. Lucy uncovered the note, and showed Sir John that it was his own!

Harvey, aged five, was being instructed by his grandmother in morals. She told him that all such terms as "By golly," "by jingo," "by thunder," were in reality oaths, and but little better than other profanities.

"You can always tell an oath, my boy," she said, "by the prefix 'by.' All such are oaths.

"Well, then, grandma," asked the young hopeful, "is 'by telegraph,' which I see in the newspapers, swearing?"

"No, Harvey," replied grandma; "that's frequently only lying."

FITTING PURITANS FOR AMERICA

The Puritan emigration to America, which began in the reign of King Charles I., had in 1634, according to the Verney Memoirs, been going on for several years; and thousands of the best men in England—merchants, lawyers, farmers and scholars—were flying across the Atlantic; whilst great landowners, like Lord Say and Lord Broke were prepared to follow, believing that England would no longer be a free home for them. Lady Verney, who is making arrangements with an agent for the emigration of one of her sons, receives lengthy letters from him setting forth the necessary outfit. "He," states the memoir, "recommends that he do take three servants at least with him, which will cost £12 for passage and apparel. He had better "bringe up with him fether bed, blanquett, and three payre of sheets, it is but a spare (packhorse to bring them. Although many house-howlds in Virginia are so well provided as to entertayne a stranger with all things necessary for the belly, yeat few or non are better provided for the back, then will serve their on turne.' He must take some corn, 'least ther should happen a scarsity in the country, which some times doth fall out.

"I have already bought the flower, the fowling peeses and the grossery wares . . . . if he settell a plantation for himself he showld have som seasoned men of his own.' "

PRESERVATION OF EGGS

During the months of Spring and early Summer, when eggs are usually plentiful, it will pay the poultry keeper to consider the preservation of surplus eggs for use during the Winter months. The methods adopted are simple and the expense attendant on the preservation very small. There are many ways in which the freshness can be ensured even at the end of six or nine months. Lime water until recent years was a favorite method, the pickle being made by mixing a pint of unslaked lime with a gallon of water. The eggs were placed in layers in stone jars and the lime solution poured over them and filled up from time to time. Many eggs are preserved each year in layers of salt, and others buttered so as to fill up the pores of the shells.

Waterglass or silicate of soda, which is largely used, maintains the quality of the contents of the eggs for a considerable period. There are, however, important considerations no matter what pickle is used, the chief being that as far as possible the eggs shall be absolutely new laid. All eggs should be collected from pens or flocks of hens kept without a male bird, as experience teaches that infertile eggs keep fresh longer than those which contain a living germ. Cleanliness is most essential, so that the pores of the shells may be able to receive whatever solution is there. The stone vessels should be stored in a cellar or cool place not less than 33 degrees or more than 45 degrees.

In these days, when woman demands equal rights with man, it is of interest to note what she is doing in the realm of invention. We learn that during 1913 the number of applications for patents in England made by women was nearly 400. This appears exceedingly low contrasted with the more than 30,000 applications from "mere man," but when one knows that a few years ago the number in the name of the female sex was only sixteen, it is plain that considerable progress has been made.

Two Irishmen were among a class that was being drilled in marching tactics. One was new at the business, and, turning to his companion, asked him the meaning of the command "Halt!"

"Why," said Mike, "when he says 'Halt' you bring the foot that's on the ground to the side of the foot that's in the air and remain motionless."

Many a beggar is as lazy as if he had ten thousand a year; and many a man of large fortune is busier than his errand-boy, and never would think of stopping in the street to play marbles. So that, in a large view, the distinction between workers and idlers, as between knaves and honest men, runs through the very heart and innermost nature of men of all ranks and in all positions.—Ruskin.

The British admiralty has decided that all sea-planes used by naval airmen shall carry a miniature lifeboat suspended underneath the body of the machine. The boats are to be built of cedar, equipped with two oars, a mast, and sail, and weigh only thirty pounds.

Five years ago a Bachelor's Club was founded in Severance, Colorado, with twenty members, but the club has just disbanded owing to the fact that all the members are, or are about to be, married, and, according to the rules, are no longer eligible for membership.

"William, are you ever going to get matters so arranged that we can afford to have an automobile?"

"I don't expect that we can ever afford one, but I hope to get matters so arranged within a few months that we can have one."

If all suggested reforms were accomplished, many reformers would have to go to work for a living.

Former President Diaz

One of the stories told of former President Diaz of Mexico, by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, has to do with his habit of walking around the city alone. One evening, dressed in his tweed suit, he came upon a fire engine playing upon a fire. He at once took charge of the work, and showed what was best to be done, his old military skill coming promptly to the front in this attack of an active foe. He himself held the hose to direct it aright. The fire was put out, and then he discovered that the house was that of an old friend and valued officer.

It is said that Diaz went everywhere alone, more safe from attack than perhaps any other ruler in the world was, among his half-civilized populace. "He loves his people and will do anything to give them pleasure," says Mrs. Tweedie. "I have seen him extraordinarily dignified and majestic. Diaz the unapproachable, and I have seen him in a blue serge suit playing with baby children—Diaz the grandpapa. He is two men in one, a great ruler and autocrat, and a kindly, gentle, homely man. He excels in both, and it is hard to believe the other possible when in the presence of either. The greatest personality in the history of our modern world, and the most romantic, forsooth."

Visiting the military academy he saw a long hanging rope near. He said, "I wonder if I can climb that now?" He took off his coat and went up it, hand over hand. When he came down he said, "Now you can say that you have seen a man of seventy climb a rope." It is to be remembered that General Diaz, seeing the deficit in the national treasury, decided to cut down all salaries of government employees, cutting his own from $30,000 to $15,000 a year. Education is his ruling passion. He said to Congress: "The instruction of the people is so essential to democracy that its progress and perfection, which monarchial governments regard as charity, is with us one of our greatest duties." He used to go once a year to inspect various schools, and would take heed of the minutest details.

Mrs. Tweedie described the rows of people who stood waiting to see President Diaz about their business, or their troubles or their needs. She says that anyone, man or woman, who wished to see the President of Mexico could see him. No courtiers intervened, no wire-pullers worked for their own benefit. The people could see him and see him alone, "under four eyes. There is no red tape, no piegeon-holing."

INSECTS THAT GO INTO TRANCES

Some insects have fits. They go into trances of a cataleptic nature, and remain in that state for periods that last for many hours. Professor Peter Schmidt, of the Imperial University, St. Petersburg, has been observing this phenomenon in some specimens of an Asiatic species of "walking-stick," which remains absolutely motionless throughout the day with its forelegs close together and extended in front of it. Professor Schmidt tried experiments with these sleeping insects, and found that when distorted into extraordinary positions they would retain these for a long time.

He stood them on their heads, and they remained so for more than four hours. He placed them bridge-like across the gap between two books, and weighted them till their bodies bent like bows. He bent them backward and supported their two ends by stones. In such attitudes they rested for several hours. He cut off legs and heads; he sliced their bodies, and they never gave a sign that they felt the injury. Their muscles, he says, were in a condition of slight contraction, but perfectly plastic and without elasticity; they were not subject to fatigue and not sensitive to pain.

Professor Schmidt tried in vain to hypnotize his insects when they were in the active state. He found it very difficult to awaken them from their trances, succeeding only by prolonged excitation of their nervous systems, as with electric shock or sharply pinching the tail.

The "walking-sticks," go into their trances in the morning, and normally wake up when the twilight begins. What causes the daytime trance and the night-time waking activity he has been unable to discover. He is convinced that many other insects are in a cataleptic state when they are believed to be asleep. The object of these periods of immobility is to make the insects appear as nearly as possible a part of their surroundings.

The "walking-sticks," for example, rest all day upon twigs. They look exactly like twigs and sway in the wind as if they were part of the branch. Thus they are safe from birds that would like to eat them. At night they are able to walk about and search for their food, secure from the attacks of their natural enemies.

The Writer: "Can you use an article on King Solomon?"

Magazine Editor: "Yes, if you can furnish set of portraits of his wives."

It is not generally known that the late Mr. Thomas J. Barratt offered Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, $100,000 if he would print a Pears' Soap advertisement on all the census papers for 1891. His proposal was, however, refused.

IN THE PATH OF NAPOLEON

BY JAMES MORGAN

CRUSHING PRUSSIA IN SEVEN DAYS

The best example of the swiftness with which Napoleon made war is presented by Mr. Morgan today in his story of the astonishing Seven Days' Campaign that culminated in the battle of Jena and the wreck of the kingdom of Frederick the Great.

How Napoleon laid the cornerstone of the modern German Empire—How he abolished serfdom in Germany and made all men equal before the law—How the beautiful Queen Louise, great-grandmother of Kaiser William II., challenged him, and how the death of a simple book-seller aided to bring on a mighty war—How Napoleon hauled his army up the face of a steep cliff and fought the great battle of Jena on its brow—How one German woman conquered him with her courage, and another with her tears—Napoleon at the tomb of Frederick the Great—All forming together a complete story today.

OVERTHROWING THE KINGDOM OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

DATES AND EVENTS—AGE 36-37.

Nov. 3, 1805.—King and Queen of Prussia and Czar of Russia pledged themselves against Napoleon by tomb of Frederick the Great.

Dec. 15, 1805.—Napoleon gave Hanover to Prussia.

July 12, 1806.—The Confederation of the Rhine formed under Napoleon's protection.

Aug. 25, 1806.—John Palm, the bookseller of Nuremberg, shot.

Sept. 6, 1806.—Prussia secretly opened the campaign against Napoleon.

Sept. 25, 1806.—Napoleon left Paris.

Oct. 2, 1806.—Arrived at the front.

Oct. 8, 1806.—Opened his Prussian campaign.

Oct. 14, 1806.—Overwhelmed Prussia at Jena and Auerstadt.

Oct. 16, 1806.—Napoleon at Weimar.

Oct. 24, 1806.—At Potsdam.

Oct. 28, 1806.—Entered Berlin in triumph.

It is a familiar remark that hardly a line Napoleon drew on the map of Europe survived his downfall. Yet it is true that he laid the cornerstone of three great nations, not to mention Switzerland.

He rescued France from chaos and established her on foundations that have been little changed or weakened by time. He found Italy only a name and he made her a kingdom. He drew many German States together into the Confederation of the Rhine, when Germany was but a vague, ill-defined geographical term, and started a union of the Germanic peoples which has widened into the empire of the Kaisers.

While this man tore down with one hand, he built up with the other and was equally a master of construction and destruction, creating civil institutions as quickly and skilfully as he created armies.

It is easy to quarrel with his motives and forget his achievements. The utter failure of his selfish ambition too often obscures the enduring success he won for the great cause that made him its servant—the mighty power not of himself,

that o'er him planned,
and which with the pitilessness of nature cast him away when he was no longer useful to it. This larger purpose filled him with a rage against the petty subdivisions that medieval ignorance and privilege had drawn between men, and with a passion for the federation of the continent in a United States of Europe.

GERMANY AS IT WAS

At the opening of the 19th century Germany still remained a prey to the tribal system of the Middle Ages. There were nearly if not quite as many nations in the few hundred miles between the Rhine and the Niemen as there are independent sovereignties on the entire face of the earth today. A traveler may circumnavigate the globe now without crossing more frontiers or passing through more custom houses than barred trade and communication between the German people only a little more than 100 years ago. Progress was dead among them and patriotism unborn.

The innumerable courts and their aristocracies despised the mother tongue and spoke the more polite language of France. If the King of Prussia wrote a letter to his Queen he employed French.

German things were good enough only for the great, dumb, driven peasantry. Those solid masses wore the yoke of serfdom and were crushed to earth beneath the burdens of the feudal system. They were without liberty, without schools, almost without rights of any kind and could not own a rood of the soil they tilled.

Prussia was the natural leader of Germany, being by far the largest strictly German State. But she was yet only Prussian and cared little for Germany as a whole. The reigning family of Hohenzollerns, with no public conscience to call them to account, played politics as a sordid game of grabbing and cheating, looking only to increasing the numbers of their subjects and swelling their revenues. They were still dripping with the bloody spoils of the partition of Poland when they turned from Russia and Austria, their partners in that horrible crime, to traffic with Napoleon.

They were well satisfied to share his spoils until in his war with England he snatched Hanover from the British crown and took possession of Bremen and Cuxhaven, a step which brought him to the frontiers of Prussia and gave him command of her two gateways to the Atlantic. Divided counsels arose, and the weak and irresolute King, Frederick William III., found himself pulled and hauled between French and anti-French factions, the latter having an ardent and influential champion in Queen Louise, whose sweetness and beauty have been immortalized by artists.

A PATRIOT QUEEN

Louise was not a Prussian. Born in one of the smaller States and a daughter of one of the poorest of the princely families, brought up in poverty and close to the soil, she had imbibed the true native spirit and felt the stirring of a German patriotism.

When the young and enthusiastic Czar hastened to Berlin to urge the King to join the coalition against France in 1805, he found an enthusiastic ally in Louise. The Czar, the King and the Queen in a melodramatic scene, vowed over the tomb of Frederick the Great by lantern light never to rest until Napoleon was driven back beyond the Rhine.

In less than a month the Battle of Austerlitz was fought, the Czar put to flight and the Emperor of Austria brought to his knees. It was now Napoleon's turn to dictate terms. Instead of whirling his triumphant army toward Prussia, however, he chose to humor her, and at the same time embroil her with England by making her a gift of Hanover, which he had only just taken from her ally, the English King. He was quickly rewarded for his magnanimity when he saw Prussia, instead of making war on him, at war with England, whose navy swooped down upon her merchant flag and

NAPOLEON AND GERMANY

The anti-French faction grew more bitter than ever at the sight of Frederick William entangled in the Hanover deal, and Prussian jealousy was aroused to the highest pitch when, in the Summer of 1806, a league of nearly twenty of the South German States, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden chief among them, sought shelter under Napoleon's powerful protection and acclaimed him the overlord of a third Germany.

The French Emperor brought to the Confederation not only his sword but the code Napoleon as well. No personal motive moved him to interfere with the laws and customs of his allies; but in his passion for liberalizing and modernizing the world he overthrew in a few weeks the deep-rooted feudalism of those German States, freed the serfs, gave the peasants the right to own land and made all men equal before the law. The aristocracy of the Confederation, the heirs of the notorious robber barons of the middle ages, naturally did not welcome the change, while the privileged classes of Prussia and other neighboring States were alarmed by his introduction of the principles of the French Revolution into Germany.

Class selfishness arrayed itself with patriotism, and timid halting King of Prussia was swept along on the current as the war party rallied around Queen Louise, and prudence fled the court of Berlin. What if the Grand Army was resting on its laurels by the Prussian border, like a crouching lion ready to spring! What if it was commanded by the matchless conquerer of the armies of Austria and Russia! Napoleon had yet to meet the invincible army of Frederick the Great, officered by the heirs of Frederick's lieutenants, carpet knights who flattered themselves that they had inherited the martial virtues along with the castles of their sires.

Members of the Noble Guard whetted their blades on the stone steps of the French Embassy in Berlin, and Napoleon grasped his sword when he heard of their defiance: "The insolent braggarts shall soon learn that our weapons need no sharpening."

DEATH OF JOHN PALM

While the Prussian nobility were in the transports of an unreasoning rage and a blind self-assurance, Napoleon himself suddenly aroused the fury of the middle classes throughout Germany. Some anti-French pamphlets appearing in the Confederation, he ordered that their editors be brought before a military commission and shot within twenty-four hours. In accordance with that sentence the soldiery went to Nuremberg, seized John Palm, a bookseller, stood him against a wall and shot him.

By shooting that bookseller, Napoleon gave the democracy a martyr as he had already given a martyr to the aristocracy when he ordered the shooting of the Duke d'Enghein in the moat at Vincennes. And the house of John Palm, which Nuremberg cherishes within its old walls, is one of the first houses on "the Path of Napoleon" to St. Helena. It deserves at the same time to be venerated as among the earliest shrines of United Germany, for, perhaps, the death of the bookseller of Nuremberg was the first even to arouse a really national public opinion among the German people. His fate contributed a sentiment, an element of moral indignation to the war toward which Prussia was hastening headlong.

PREPARING FOR WAR

Although Napoleon neglected no detail in his preparation for the war he could not believe the plain signs of coming hostilities. As late as the middle of September he said: "The idea that Prussia will attack me single handed is so absurd that it does not deserve notice."

The two powers were most unequally matched. Prussia had only 10,000,000 people against five times that number under Napoleon's sway. She could not hope promptly to bring in the field as many men as he already had under arms in the Confederation on her frontier, and in all 600,000 troops were upholding his eagles in a long battle line that stretched from the dykes of Holland to the Straits

As always with Napoleon's foes, the Prussians fancied they could fool him. The King, although he had reopened the port of Bremen to British commerce and his troops were already on the march, congratulated himself in a letter to the Czar in the first week of September that "Bonaparte has left me at my ease." But while Napoleon was leaving Frederick William at his ease he was loading down the beams of light with semaphore telegrams to his army. Possessing the only optical telegraphic system, he could send an order from Paris to the Rhine in half an hour, a distance that the post required four days to cover.

At last, in early October, Prussia delivered her ultimatum, which, when received, left Napoleon only one day to quit German soil. Already, however, his vanguard was across the Bavarian frontier and moving toward the enemy.

THE WAR BEGUN

The war had begun, with 120,000 Prussians and Saxons moving southwestward toward the communications of the Grand Army, while the Grand Army itself, 190,000 strong, moved northward from Bavaria to place itself between the allies and their base. One plan was as good as the other, all things being equal; but they were not equal.

Most of the Prussians, who were challenging the veterans of Austerlitz, never had been in battle and none ever had tasted victory. Moreover, although Napoleon and his commanders had been campaigning almost constantly for a dozen years or more, all but two among them were well under 40. On the other hand, the Prussian general-in-chief, the Duke of Brunswick, was 70, and no longer able to sit a horse; one of his marshals was 80, nearly half of the colonels were more than 60; a third of the majors were past 55 and the rest were past 50. And no one in the army ever had held a command in a successful campaign.

There was another significant difference. French officers had all risen by merit, mostly from the peasantry or from the bottom of the middle class, while the Prussian officers owed their positions to aristocratic birth, having been chosen in accordance with Frederick the Great's dictum: "Nobles only possess in general the sense of honor."

Still another fatal difference between the armies lay in the seeming paradox that the shorter legged Frenchmen covered more ground in a day than the longer legged Germans. Where each army was marching to cut the other's communications the one that cut first would surely win. The tradition had come down to the Prussians that from twelve to fifteen miles was a long enough march for an army to make in a day. The French under Lannes, however, marched sixty-five miles in fifty hours. Bernadotte marched his men seventy-five miles in sixty-nine hours, and Lefebre's command made forty-two miles in one day.

And the French had another cruel advantage. They had better maps of Germany than the Germans.

The climax of the enemy's disadvantages was the presence with the allied army of the vacillating and unwarlike king, whose hesitancy was too heavily overbalanced by the impetuosity of Queen Louise. Napoleon, quite ungallantly made Louise the target of his paper bullets, some of which were tipped with poison. But this early reference to her was not ill-natured: "As they say there is a beautiful Queen who wishes to see a battle, let us be courteous and let us march without resting."

To Josephine he wrote: "By the aid of God, affairs will take a very terrible character in a few days, I think, for the poor King of Prussia, whom I personally pity because he is good. The Queen is at Erfurt with the King. If she wishes to see a battle she shall have that cruel pleasure."

PARALYZING THE FOE

The French pressed forward in as thin a wedge as Napoleon could comfortably compress so great an army, its front being no more than forty miles wide. The Prussian-Saxon front, on the other hand, with only half as many men behind it, was spread out in a thin line nearly

The allies had no idea where Napoleon was until suddenly they were made painfully aware of his presence behind them on their lines, and then their army turned as involuntarily, as instinctively as a dog when caught by the tail. An army's lines of supply have been called its muscles; when they are cut, the military body is paralized. Paralysis seized upon the brain of the allied army when its leaders realized that Napoleon, instead of being in front of them, was behind them. Confusion reigned in their councils and confidence forsook the conceit of the aristocratic officers. The commissary was demoralized and the poor soldiers, without rations, were marched and countermarched in a tangle of contradictory plans.

Having paralyzed the head of the allied army and spread consternation through its ranks, Napoleon's next object was to fall upon the bewildered foe and annihilate him. While the Prussians and Saxons were hurriedly falling back in an effort to repair their communications, he struck one division of them, as much to his own surprise as to theirs, on a lofty plateau above Jena.

A STRANGE BATTLEFIELD

The scholastic repose of that ancient and celebrated university town is guarded by two towering sentinel heights, one the Bismarktium and the other the Landgrafenberg, whose topmost height is called the Napoleonstein. For it is there on that brow of the Landgrafenberg that Napoleon pitched his bivouac in a waning October day, and there in the dawn of the following day he opened the famous battle of Jena.

The landscape of the plateau is delightfully German, with its old windmills and its little poster villages, where the farmers, instead of dwelling apart on their acres, gather to make their homes about the kirche and the gasthof. It was around those tranquil little hamlets that the strife raged in greatest fury as Gaul and Teuton took and retook them while a hail of lead pelted their walls.

Against the tiny town of Vierzehnheiligen in particular the battle tide surged for a full half day. Beside its modest old church today there rises a cross in memory of the men who were slain in its winding lanes and door yards, while its tavern walls are covered with rusty souvenirs of the field of combat. Although divided by stone walls into many thrifty little German farms, the size of the battlefield is better suited for golf links than for a mighty combat between two great armies.

THE NIGHT BEFORE

The larger part of that small field was white with the tents of the Prussians and Saxons when Napoleon climbed up the front of the Landgrafenberg, which rises as steep as a roof from the valley in which Jena drowses beside the River Saale. He saw the allies across the field, hardly a mile away, where they were flattering themselves that they were secure against the approach of the enemy. They held the only highroad from Jena, which winds about until it takes the big hill in the rear, while the almost perpendicular front of the hill rose like an impregnable breastwork for their protection. The thought that a great army might scale it had not entered their fears. Napoleon, however, had not sent an army up the walls of the Alps to be daunted now by five Landgrafenberg

As night drew on the lights of the allied camp blazed forth. Meanwhile over at the brow of the bluff, where a tree and seat now mark the site of Napoleon's bivouac, a single small flame flickered unnoticed in the outer darkness. It was the only light permitted in the French camp, and the Emperor sat by it studying his plans for the morrow.

All night his soldiers were toiling up the stony beds of the dry brooks, but they extinguished their lanterns as they entered upon the plateau and joined their sleeping comrades in the silent encampment. It was the Emperor's habit, however, to sleep little the night before a battle. Most commanders at such times issue their orders for the next day and go to bed. Napoleon, on the contrary, took his rest first and planned his battles after refreshing himself with sleep and when he was in possession of the latest reports to reach his headquarters. "I lie down at 8 o'clock," he wrote Josephine from the Prussian campaign, "and I rise at midnight. I sometimes think that you are not yet abed."

When he rose at midnight, before the battle of Jena, and made the round of his lines he found that some heavy guns had been stalled in the steep track up the height. He went among the baffled officers and weary soldiers. As they saw the Emperor, lantern in hand, taking charge of the work, they were inspired to renewed efforts in their struggles against the rocks and trees that opposed them.

THE MORNING SURPRISE

When the darkness of night had lifted from the field a heavy fog remained to conceal the movements of the French from the unsuspecting enemy. The allies were still fast asleep when out of a thick mist a shower of bullets began suddenly to rain upon their tents. Finding that the fire came from their rear the commanding officers were satisfied that the attack was being made by a mere skirmishing party which had contrived to climb the face of the hill. It is a fact that the battle had been in progress perhaps two hours before the seriousness of the engagement was appreciated. Even then the Prussian commander, Prince Hohenlohe, did not know Napoleon was upon him and he sent off a message congratulating himself, "I am whipping the enemy at every point."

Napoleon's first object and need was to drive in the wings of the allied forces and gain a decent footing on the little field for his own constantly swelling army, which was separated from the enemy's lines by only 1,200 yards. Few commanders would have undertaken to open a great battle in such close quarters, with the precipice of the Landgrafenberg yawning behind him. Moreover it was noon before his reinforcements gave him as many men as the enemy. It was only by the swiftest marches that he was saved from being badly outnumbered and the battle was won by the legs of the French. If they had traveled at the pace usual with armies, Jena would have been a defeat instead of a victory for Napoleon.

TWO VICTORIES IN A DAY

While he waited for his hurrying troops to climb up on the plateau, he postponed the decisive stroke and the Imperial guard burned with Gallic impatience to get into the fray. "For-

saddle to scowl sternly at the impetuous soldier.

"How, now!" he exclaimed. "What beardless youth is this who dares to offer his counsels to his Emperor? Let him wait till he has commanded in thirty pitched battles before he ventures to give me advice!" Nevertheless he enjoyed the valiant spirit of the Guardsman, and the rash youth and the Napoleonic scowl have been perpetuated at the Palace of Versailles in Horace Vernet's picture of the "Battle of Jena."

By two o'clock there was fighting enough behind the garden walls of Verzehnhelligen for the most ardent warrior. There the rout of the allies began. There, the kingdom of Frederick the Great was smitten to earth. At four Napoleon was the master of the no longer disputed field, where the French artillery, drawn at a gallop in pursuit of the fleeing mob, ground its way over the bones of the dead.

It was a day of surprises for both sides. Napoleon thought he had beaten the army accompanied by the King until a courier arrived to report that Marshal Davout had come upon that army under the command of the Duke of Brunswick at Auerstadt, twelve miles from the battlefield of Jena. It was at Auerstadt that the greater fight was fought, the greater victory won by the French and with a force that was outnumbered in that engagement nearly two to one.

From both fields the Prussians were in wild flight; the Duke of Brunswick was mortally wounded; Prince Hohenlohe was racing for safety; their armies were hopelessly smashed.

Queen Louise had reluctantly yielded to earnest appeals and left her husband before the battle at Auerstadt began. Now the King was loping through the night with a small cavalry escort, never pausing until morning in his flight from the scene of disaster. When he stopped for breakfast he found he had not saved even the price of a cup of coffee and had to borrow the money to pay for his meal.

A BRAVE WOMAN

Napoleon, having beaten the allies on the field of battle, proceeded to employ the arts of statesmanship and diplomacy to divide them forever. He assembled and addressed in friendly terms the captive Saxon officers, who pledged themselves not only to abandon the war against him and go home, but also to advise their sovereign to break the alliance with Prussia.

Going to Weimar, through whose peaceful streets the French pursued the routed foe, he came to the palace of the Duke of Weimar, another ally of the Prussians, who was with them in their fight. The Duchess, on the advice of her mother and protege, Goethe, had remained to meet the conqueror, although she was left alone and surrounded by the wounded and dying of both armies.

As Napoleon entered the palace, the Duchess stood at the head of the stairway and spoke words of welcome. The Emperor gazed at the brave woman for a moment and then said, "I am sorry for you, madame, but I must crush your husband. Let my dinner be served." No other response did he make to her greetings.

But the Duchess calmly persisted in her courteous yet courageous bearing toward him, and she was rewarded the next morning with a summons to his apartments in the palace while he was at breakfast. "How could your husband, madame," he demanded, "be so mad as to war against me?"

"My husband, Sire," the Duchess replied, "has been in the service of the Kings of Prussia for more than thirty years, and he could not forsake that service when the King had so mighty a foe as you!"

That reply smoothed the wrinkled front of the foe. To one of his staff, Napoleon exclaimed "Behold a woman whom your 200 cannons could not frighten," while to a deputation of the people he said, "Whatever I do for the Duchy and the Duke is for the Duchess' sake alone. Her conduct is a model for every throne. I never have seen a woman

A WOMAN'S TEARS

Another woman saved the life of her husband by appealing to Napoleon, after he had made his resistless way to the capital of Prussia and, entering Berlin in triumph had seated himself in the abandoned palace of the Hohenzollerns. This was the wife of the Prince Hatzfield, Governor of Berlin, who, after having been pledged to do nothing against the interests of the army of occupation, attempted to communicate with the King. The letter fell into Napoleon's hands; the Prince was arrested and about to be brought before a court-martial, which would surely have sentenced him to be shot, when the Princess threw herself upon the mercy of the Emperor. "I never could resist a weeping woman," said the conqueror who had so often been conquered by Josephine's tears.

"Madame," he sternly demanded of the Princess, as he handed her the intercepted letter, "is not that your husband's writing?" The Princess could not deny that it was, and she was amazed to hear Napoleon say, as he pointed to the fireplace: "The letter is now in your hands. Throw it in the fire and I shall have no evidence against him!"

BY FREDERICK'S TOMB

On his march to Berlin, Napoleon entered the green gate and went to bed in the very rococo precincts of Frederick the Great's much Frenchified palace of Sans Souci, which sits amid its terraces and fountains at Potsdam. Having overthrown the kingdom of Frederick in a campaign of seven days, he felt entitled to make himself at home in the favorite abode of the hero of the Seven Years' War. Like the tourists who daily stream through the green gate, he visited Voltaire's room, saw the chair in which the great Frederick passed the declining days of his lean old age, the bed on which he died, the clock which he used to wind and whose hands stopped at the very minute of its master's death.

The uninvited guest of Sans Souci also made a pilgrimage to the Garrison Church in the town of Potsdam, the place of worship of the Hohenzollerns, which is almost as plain as a New England meeting house. There is a bare, dingy alcove behind the severely simple Lutheran pulpit, two plain marble sarcophagi rest on the floor. One holds the dust of Frederick William I, who was so disappointed in his son and heir that he almost drove him into exile, and actually did lock him up in a fortress, while the other, covered with wreaths, holds the dust of Frederick.

The sword and sash and hat of the mighty warrior lay upon his sarcophagus when Napoleon visited the tomb, and he promptly ordered that they be sent to the museum of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris. "I would rather have these than 20,000,000 francs," was his very practical computation of the value of those most impressive—if unworthy—trophies of his victory over Prussia.

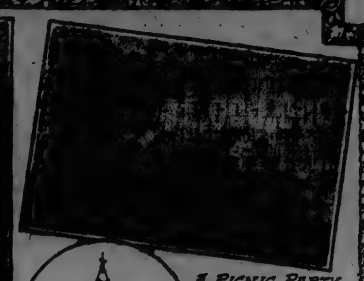
It may seem almost too theatrical to be historical if we leave the conqueror musing over the changed fortunes he had brought upon the realm of the Great Frederick and standing there behind the pulpit of the Garrison Church, where, less than a year before, King Frederick William III, Queen Louise and the Czar had stood and sworn by those ashes to drive him out of Germany forever. Yet what more fitting curtain fall can we have for the scene that had just been enacted in the drama of history?



ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF JENA TODAY

KING FREDERICK WILLIAM III OF PRUSSIA





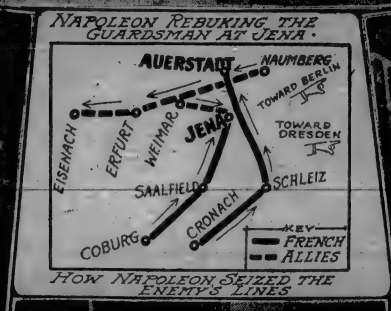
A PICNIC PARTY ON NAPOLEONSTEIN, WHERE THE EMPEROR BIVOUACKED AT JENA



GARRISON CHURCH, POTSDAM



NAPOLEON ENTERING BERLIN BY THE BRANDENBERG GATE



NAPOLEON REBUKING THE GUARDSMAN AT JENA.

HOW NAPOLEON SEIZED THE ENEMY'S LINES



NAPOLEON AT THE TOMB OF FREDERICK THE GREAT



THE PRINCESS HATZFELD AT THE FEET OF THE CONQUEROR

A recent bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, shows the potential agricultural wealth of Canada in strong light. Only 2.6 per cent of the total land area is now under cultivation. In British Columbia only 12 per cent is occupied, with 20 per cent of that amount cultivated.

Harbor and river votes for British Columbia include $150,000 for the Arrowhead wharf; $15,000 for the Nanaimo harbor improvements; $36,000 for Sewall River improvements, and $15,000 for improvements to the Thompson River at Kamloops.

There is an additional $300,000 provided for the British Columbia dredging

Stock Markets and Financial News

STOCKS SELL LOWER AT MARKET OPENING

Slight Recession of Almost All Active Securities — Covering by Shorts Leads to Recovery of Early Losses.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Opening transactions in stocks today were at a slightly lower range of prices. Virtually all the active issues eased off. There was no change in market conditions to account for the drooping tendency, which appeared to be due entirely to a similar set-back of American stocks abroad. After prices here had been adjusted to about the level cabled from London the decline stopped and trading came almost to a halt.

The market closed steady. None of the leading stocks traversed more than a small fractional range during the half-day session. Week-end clearing of shorts caused the market to harden after the small early recessions. Losses were made up and final changes were insignificant.

Sentiment was not strongly defined, though the drift toward the long side was still perceptible.

Reports from the mercantile agencies spoke of a better demand in various lines, with a continuance of favorable ... Exchange weakened on the announcement that $4,000,000 more gold had been engaged for export. Bonds were steady.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
..l. Copper	71⅜	71¾
..n. Agr. Chemical	56	57
..n. Beet Sugar	26¼	26½
..n. Can	26	30
..n. Car and Fdy.	51⅛	52¼
..n. Cotton Oil	42½	43⅛
..n. Locomotive	31¼	32
..n. Smelting	63¾	63⅞
..n. Sugar	108	109½
..n. Tel. and Tel.	123¼	123½
..n. Tobacco	230	231
..eral Motors	91	96
..conda	31⅝	31⅞
..hison	99¼	99⅜
..lo pfd.	100½	101
..and O.	91½	91⅞
..T. R.	91⅛	91⅝
..P. R.	194	194⅜
..tral Leather	36⅝	36⅞
..s. and Ohio	52	52½
..M. and St. P.	100¼	100½
..f. Petro.	20⅛	20⅞
.. Fuel and Iron	27½	28¼
.. and Southern	22¼	23½
..Gas	129⅛	129½
..and R. G.	11½	11¾
..lo pfd.	19	19½
..llers Sec.	16¼	16⅞
..	29½	29⅝
..lo 1st pfd.	44⅛	44½
..lrich	24⅞	25¼
..Nor. pfd.	124⅝	125
..Nor. Ore. ctfs.	31⅝	32
..ois Cent.	113	115
..r-Metro.	15	15¼
..lo pfd.	61⅝	61½
..and N.	139	139½
..gh Valley	136	136⅝
..Petro.	62	64
..genheim	52⅝	53
..American Co.	74	76
..Haven	65⅛	65⅞
..S. P. and S. S. M.	121½	126
..lo pfd.	135	140
..Pacific	18⅛	18¼
..Biscuit	131⅛	132
..Lead	45⅛	48⅝
..Cons.	14½	14⅝
..Y. Central	93	93¼
..Y. O. and W.	25⅞	27
..olk and West	104⅝	105½
..Pac.	111¼	112
..sylvania	111⅝	111½
..ple's Gas	120¼	121
..sed Steel Car	44⅛	44⅝
..ding	165	165⅛
.. Iron and Steel	23½	23⅞
..lo pfd.	88½	89
..k Island	2⅝	2⅞
..do pfd.	4	4½
..Pacific	94⅝	95
..Railway	24⅞	24⅝
.., Copper	31	31½
..as Pacific	15½	16
..a City	105	107⅝
..n Pacific	155⅞	156
..lo pfd.	83⅝	83⅞
... Realty	59½	60¼
..S. Steel	62¼	62⅝
..lo pfd.	109⅝	109⅞
..h Copper	56⅝	56⅞
..Car Chemical	30½	30⅝
..ash	⅝	1
..lo pfd.	3½	4½
..tern Union	61⅝	61⅞
..tinghouse	76¼	76½

..tal sales, 36,200 shares.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
..rican Marconi	3½	3⅝
..ley	1	1⅛
..ver	26	29
..C. Copper	1⅝	1⅞
..falo	1⅛	1¼
.. Marconi	1½	1⅝
.. Gold Silver	6	8
..bou	66	69
..lb. Fraction	6	9
..wn Reserve	1	1⅛
..Cons.	2	4
..l Cons.	1⅝	1½
..llinger	17	17½
..r Lake	4⅝	4⅞
..Rose	1⅝	1½
..es of America	2⅞	3⅛
..ssing	6⅛	6⅝
..ldard	1⅝	1⅝
..vart	1⅛	1⅝
..opah	6⅝	7
..on	2½	2⅝
..tlaufer	4	6

MONTREAL STOCKS

MONTREAL, June 13.—The tendency of the market today was towards higher prices. Stocks generally showed substantial advances over yesterday's closing, and the market had a sold-out appearance at all times. Offerings were light and readily absorbed on advancing prices.

The strongest features were Nova Scotia Steel, Canada Steamship preferred, Montreal Power, and Dominion Steel. At one time Nova Scotia Steel sold up to 68, as compared with yesterday's closing of 63¾, but later lost part of its gain, closing at 65½, an advance of 2 points for the day. Canada Steamship preferred also sold up to 69½, closing at the top figure. Montreal Power sold at 224, a gain of one point, and Dominion Steel 22¾, a gain of one point. Ottawa Power at 44 was one point higher for the previous sale, while Laurentide, at 177, was half a point above yesterday's closing. C. P. R. held steady at 194, and Toronto Railway at 129.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Ames	9	9½
do pfd.	58½	59
B. C. Packers	123	125
Bell Telephone	145	146
Brazil	77¾	78
Dominion Bridge	110	111
Can. Cement	28½	29
do pfd.	89	90
C. P. R.	194	194⅜
Can. Cot. com.	24	26
do pfd.	73	75
Crown Reserve	105	110
Can. Conv.	35	38
Can. Car. Fdy.	49	50
Detroit United	64⅞	65
Dom. Canners	33	35
Dom. Iron and Steel	22¾	23½
do pfd.	72½	73
Dominion Trust	109½	111
Ill. Traction	55	...
Lake of Woods	127	...
Laurentide	177	177¼
McDonald Co.	12	13
Mackay com.	80½	83
Montreal Power	224¼	224½
Mex. Light com.	43	...
N. S. Steel	65	65½
Ogilvie com.	114	...
Ottawa Power	143½	144
Penman com.	50⅝	51
Quebec Railway	13⅝	14
R. and O. Nav. Co.	84	85
Shawinigan	131	...
Sherwin Wms.	56	57
do pfd.	99	...
Soo Line	123	128
Steel of Can.	10	10¾
Spanish River	15	16
Textile	69½	70
Toronto Railway	129½	129¾
Tucketts	30	...
Twin City	106	107
Winnipeg Electric	194	196
W. C. Power	28	30
Montreal Tram.	38½	39½

GRAIN MARKETS

WINNIPEG, June 13.—On the break in wheat prices on Friday a fair trade in export was transacted, and some few sales of new crop were also made. Prices today, following the heavy slump of yesterday, were comparatively steady, opening ⅛ higher for both months. Closing prices were ⅛ lower to ¼ higher.

The cash demand for all grades of wheat was good. Oats and flax were in fair demand, while for barley there was a keen inquiry. Cash wheat closed higher for contract grades, barley was ½ to ¾ higher and flax ¼ lower of all grades. Inspection 214 cars as against 354 last year, and in sight were 255 cars.

CALGARY OIL

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
McDougall Segur	13.50	...
Calgary Petro.	.83	.88
United Oils	.16½	...
Sou. Alberta	..	.03
Western Pacific	..	.03
Federal Oil	..	.60
Herron Elder	.71	.73
Monarch Oil	.17	...
Fidelity	.17	.18
Okotoks	..	.16
Stokes	..	.35
Dome Oil	..	.55
Western Can.	..	.05
Empire Oil	1.55	...
Peidmont	..	.28
Prudential	..	1.25
Alberta Petro.	..	.15
Black Diamond No. 1	..	.05

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Balfour Patents, pfd.	..	.25
Blackbird Syndicate	..	70.00
B. C. Life	100.00	120.00
B. C. Trust Co.	100.00	119.00
B. C. Packers com.	123.00	...
B. C. Refining Co.	..	.75
B. C. Copper Co.	1.50	2.00
Crow's Nest Coal	45.00	60.00
Can. Cons. S. and R.	90.00	...
Coronation Gold	..	.30
Dominion Trust Co.	112.00	...
G. W. Perm. Loan	127.00	132.00
Granby	82.00	84.00
Int. C. and C. Co.	..	.32
McGillivray Coal	.15	.23
Nugget Gold	..	.20
Portland Canal	.01½	.02
Pac. Coast Fire	..	120.00
Red Cliff	..	.09
Standard Lead	1.00	1.80
Snowstorm	.20	.30
Slocan Star	.36	...
S. S. Island Creamery	7.50	...
Unlisted—		
American Marconi	..	4.00
B. C. Coal and Oil	..	75.00
Canadian Marconi	1.00	1.75
Can. Pac. Oil	..	.06
Edmonton B. and M. Co.	..	110.00
Glacier Creek	.03	.03¾
Island Investment	..	25.00
Union Club (Deb.	..	38.00
Western Can. F. Mills	..	140.00
Calgary Oil Stocks—		
Alaska Refining	..	.55
Alberta Can. Oil	..	.05½
American Can. Oil	.08	.09½
Athabasca	..	1.00
Black Diamond No. 2	..	1.50
Herron Elder	..	.80
Monarch	..	20.00
Piedmont	..	.40
Prudential	..	1.25
Trenton	..	.30
West. Can.	..	5.75
United	..	1900
Amal. Dev.	.01	.01¼
Maricopa	½	...
Pan. American	..	.01¼

CHICAGO MARKETS

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
July	84⅛	84⅝	83⅞	84⅜
Sept.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
Dec.	85	85¼	84⅞	85
Corn—				
July	70⅝	71¼	70½	71
Sept.	67⅛	68⅛	67⅝	68
Oats—				
July	39⅞	40¼	39⅝	39⅞
Sept.	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
Pork—				
July	21.05	21.05	20.95	20.95
Sept.	19.95	20.02	19.95	20.00
Lard—				
July	...	...	...	10.10
Sept.	10.27	10.27	10.25	10.25
Short Ribs—				
July	11.37	11.40	11.37	11.40
Sept.	11.44	11.45	11.40	11.42

LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL

Meat

Canadian Wiltshire Bacon, lb.	.25 to .35
Beef, per lb.	.12½ to .20
Broilers, per lb.	.45
Fowl, lb.	.25
Chickens, Milk Fed	.50
Turkeys, local, per lb.	.40
Geese, per lb.	.30
Mutton—	
Forequarters, per lb.	.15 to .17
Hindquarters, per lb.	.20 to .25
Lamb—	
Forequarters, per lb.	.15 to .30
Hindquarters, per lb.	.20 to .35
New Zealand Mutton, per lb.	.12 to .20
Vegetables	
Local Asparagus, 2 lbs.	.35
Asparagus, fancy, lb.	.20
Asparagus, Oregon, lb.	.15
Artichokes, Cal. Globe, each	.10
Beets, new, per lb.	.05
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.05
Florida Celery	.20
Cauliflowers, each	.15 to .20
Local Hothouse Tomatoes, lb.	.25 to .30
Green Onions, 3 bunches	.10
Hothouse Lettuce	.05
Head Lettuce	.15
Ashcroft Potatoes, per sack	2.00
Local Potatoes, per sack	1.75
Chilliwack, per sack	1.50
Bermuda Onions, per lb.	.10
Cucumbers	.10 to .15
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Peppers, per lb.	.40
Mint, per bunch	.05
Beets, per bunch	.05
Carrots, per bunch	.05
Radish, per bunch	.05
Spinach, 4 lbs.	.25
Turnips, per bunch	.05
Rhubarb, local, 4 lbs.	.25
Fresh Peas, 3 lbs. for	.25
Feed	
East Washington Hay, ton	$26.00 $28.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	$22.00 $24.00
Timothy Hay, per ton	$18.00 $20.00
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Ground Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Feed Wheat, 100 lbs.	$2.00 to $2.25
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.20
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Straw, per bale	.75
Flour	
B. & K. Bread Flour, per 49 lb. sack	1.75
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.80
Royal Household, bag	1.80
Royal Standard, bag	1.80
Moffet's Best, bag	1.75
Snowflake, per bag	1.75
Purity, per bag	1.80
Wild Rose bag	1.80
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.80
Fruits	
Lemons, California, doz	.35
Apples, new, box	$2.75 to 3.00
Apricots, Cal., per lb.	.20
Peaches, Cal., basket	.75
Cantaloupes, each	.10 to .15
Florida Pineapples, each	.30 to .50
New Zealand Apples, 3 lbs.	.25
Oregon Apples, box	$2.75 to 3.00
Pears, New Zealand, 3 for	.25
Bananas, per doz.	.35
Grape Fruit, 3 for	.25
Grape Fruit, each	.15
New Navel Oranges, doz.	.20 to .50
Oranges, Tangerines, doz.	.15
California Bitter Oranges	.40
New Valencia Oranges, doz.	.25, .35 to .40
Cranberries, per lb.	.15
Strawberries, box	.10
Gooseberries, Cal., per lb.	.15
Gooseberries, local, 2 lbs.	.25
Oxheart Cherries, per lb.	.25
Byng Cherries, lb.	.25
Limes, dozen	.35
Watermelon, lb.	.05
Dairy Produce and Eggs	
Eggs—	
Egg-Laying Contest, doz.	.35
Local, fresh, doz. for	.30
Butter—	
Cowichan Creamery, lb.	.40
Comox Creamery, 2 lbs.	.75
Salt Spring Isl., 2 lbs.	.75
New Zealand, 2 lbs. for	.75
N. W. Creamery, 2 lbs.	.75
Eastern Townships, lb.	.35
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.	.25
English Stilton, per lb.	.50
Canadian Stilton, per lb.	.30
Wisconsin Brick, per lb.	.35

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral

Burdett Avenue. The First Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; Choral Eucharist with Sermon at 9:30 a.m., Preacher, the Rev. D. H. Dawe. Matins with Sermon at 11 a. m. Preacher, the Dean. Evensong with Sermon at 7 p. m. Preacher, the Dean. Weekdays: Holy Communion on Thursdays and Holy Days at 8 a. m. Matins daily at 10 a. m. Evensong daily at 5:15 p. m. Ross Bay District: Service at 4 p. m. on Sunday at residence, Ross Bay Nurseries. "S. E. M. S. Social Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m.

St. John's

Corner of Mason and Quadra off Pandora Street. For First Sunday after Trinity. Sunday School, 10 a. m. The Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick will preach in the morning and in the evening.

St. Jude's

Obed Avenue. Sunday School, 2:15 p. m. Evensong with Sermon, 7:00 p. m. Mr. Ernest J. Moy, General License. All are cordially invited.

St. Mark's

Boleskine Road. The Rev. J. W. Flinton, Vicar. First Sunday after Trinity. Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m. Matins and Sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Evensong and address by Mr. F. A. Williams, Western Secretary of The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at 7 p. m.

Pemberton Memorial Chapel

Today, the First Sunday after Trinity, the service at the Jubilee Hospital will consist of a celebration of "The Holy Communion." Hymns and Sermon, commencing at 10:30. Patients, nurses, members of the Hospital staff, and Church people living in the district, cordially invited to attend.

St. Paul's

Royal Naval Station and Garrison Church, Esquimalt. Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. First Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Matins and Sermon, 10:30 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, 7 p. m.

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook Street and Caledonian Avenue. There will be a Celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m. Matins at 10:30 a. m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon at 11 a. m. Choral Evensong at 7 p. m., at which the Rev. J. Elkin will be the preacher. The special music given at the Pastoral Festival on Thursday will be repeated at these services. Rev. E. G. Miller, Rector.

St. Saviour's

First Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Morning Prayer and Litany, 11 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Evensong Prayer, 7 p. m. Subect of morning Sermon, "A Twofold Memorial"; evening, "Prayer and Sickness."

Oaklands

Services every Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 3 p. m. Holy Communion, first Sunday in month.

St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8. Matins and Litany at 11, with address by Mr. Williams, Western Traveling Secretary of the "Brotherhood of St. Andrew." Sunday School at 2:30. Evensong and Sermon at 7 p. m.

St. Mary's

Burns Street, Oak Bay. 8 a. m., Holy Communion, 11 a. m., Matins and Sermon, 2:30 p. m. Sunday School, 7 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Rev. G. H. Andrews, M. A., Rector.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord

Corner of Blanshard and Humboldt Streets. Services for the First Sunday after Trinity. 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Litany. Sermon on "Christ's Message to the Church at Epheous." 7 p. m., Evening Prayer. Sermon on "James the Apostle of Works." Preacher, Rev. F. W. Gladstone. Note: Mr. Gladstone will commence on Sunday morning a series of Sermons on Christ's Messages to the Seven Churches, as found in the book of Revelation.

Knox

2025 Stanley Avenue. Sabbath Services. Bible Class at 10 a. m. Divine Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer Service on Thursday at 8 p. m. Y. P. S. on Monday, at 8 p. m. Rev. Joseph McCoy, M. A., Minister.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Columba

Hulton Street, Oak Bay. Rev. R. A. Macconnell, Minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Prayer Service, Thursday at 8 p. m.

Gorge Church

Corner Tillicum Road and Walter Avenue Services, June 14, 3 p. m. Sunday School, 7:30 p. m., Evening Service. Rev. A. Raeburn Gibson, B. A., will conduct the service.

First

Corner Fisgard and Quadra. Minister, Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, B. A. 11 a. m., Communion. 12:30, Sunday School. 7:30, "Conversion of a Publican."

St. Paul's

Corner Mary and Henry Streets, Victoria West. Rev. D. MacRae, D.D., pastor emeritus. Rev. H. N. Maclean, M.A., Ph.D., minister. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor meets after evening service. The pastor will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The subject, "The Gospel of the Second Mile." Evening subject, "Not Fit for the Kingdom of God."

St. Andrew's

Corner Douglas and Broughton Streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D., Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. Sabbath School 9:45 a. m., Men's Bible Class 12:15 p. m.

METHODIST

Belmont

Rev. John Robson, B.A., pastor, will conduct the services on Sunday at 11. "Right Social Relations Lead to God." At 7:30, "Courage Leads to Success." Sunday school at 2:30. Monday at 8, Epworth League. Missionary Study, Thursday at 8, prayer meeting.

James Bay

Rev. F. N. Stapleford, B.A., Pastor. Rev. R. Newton Powell, of Vancouver, will preach at both services. 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible classes and Sunday School 2:30 p.m. Monday, 3 p.m., Epworth League; Thursday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting; Friday, 7 p.m., Junior Epworth League.

Esquimalt

Corner Admirals Road and Lyal Street. Pastor, Rev. Thos. Meyworth. Services morning, 10:30; evening, 7. Sabbath School and Bible Class, 2:30 p. m. The third anniversary of the Sabbath School will be fittingly observed at each service. Rev. Thos. Green, M.A., B.D., will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Mr. F. Davey will address the Sabbath school. Special music by the children at each service.

BAPTIST

Emmanuel

Emmanuel, corner Fernwood Road and Gladstone Avenue. Fernwood car terminus. Rev. Wm. Stevenson. Morning, 11, "The Imperishableness of Life." Evening, 7:30, "Perils of Girl Life—The Temptations of a Modern City Girl." Monday evening, young people's outing to Macaulay Point. Start, 6 p.m.

First

Dominion Theatre Building, Yates Street. Rev. John B. Warnicker, B.A., pastor. Prof. T. Julian Heywood, organist. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. In the evening, Rev. Mr. Warnicker will preach the first of a series of sermons, the subject being, "The First Five Minutes After Death." Sunday school with adult classes at 9:45 a. m. in old church building. Prayer meeting Thursday, 8 p.m., conducted by the pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL

First

Corner Quadra and Mason Streets. Pastor, Rev. H. A. Carson, B.A. Special Sunday services will be held at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p. m. to commemorate the first anniversary of the dedication of the new church building. Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. Subject, "The Place and Function of the Church." Rev. Dr. C. T. Scott, pastor of Metropolitan Methodist church, will preach the anniversary sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School and Adult Bible classes for men and women at 2:30 p. m. Monday, 7:15 p. m., Christian Endeavor Society picnic at Cadboro Bay; 7:15 p. m., Girl Guides' Association. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., annual strawberry social and sale of work. Church supper served at 6:30 p. m.; 7:15 p. m., Troop 3, Boy Scouts. Thursday; 8 p.m., prayer meeting of the Church. Friday, 7:15 p. m., Troop 7, Boy Scouts; 8 p.m., choir practice.

MISCELLANEOUS

Christian Science

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 935 Pandora Avenue. Services are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. Subject for Sunday, June 14th, "God, the Preserver of Man." Testimonial meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Progressive Thought Temple

Corner Pandora and Blanshard Streets. Sunday will be a re-opening day, after improvements in the Temple. Lectures will be given at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. There will be special music, and an enjoyable day. The public are welcomed.

International Bible Students

International Bible Students, Lee Bldg., corner Broad and Johnson Streets, 10:30 a. m., special lecture; 3 p. m., Bible study; 7:30 p. m., lecture on "The Permission of Evil," in Pantages theatre; speaker, George Martinich, of Vancouver. Tuesday evening, 7:30, Bible study. Thursday evening, praise, prayer and testimony.

Swedish Mission

Dr. Emmanuel Schmidt, president of Adelphia college, Seattle, will speak at corner of Quadra and Yates Streets, Sunday, 7:30.

Unitarian

Fernwood Road and Fisgard Street. Service at 11 a.m. Preaching by Rev. Frank Pratt. Subject, "Spiritual Ownership." Sunday School at 12:15. Truthseekers meet at the flagstaff, Beacon Hill Park, at 3:30.

Wesley

Cor. McPherson and Fullerton Streets. One block from Gorge car line. Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes at 2:30 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service Thursday at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Progressive Spiritualism

The Victoria Progressive Society of Spiritualism will meet Sunday evening, 7:30, at 617 Cormorant Street, opposite No. 1 Fire Hall. Mrs. F. V. Jackson, speaker. Spirit messages at close of lecture.

Psychic Research Society

Sunday evening service at A.O.F. Hall, 1415 Broad Street, 8 p. m. Mrs. M. Perkins, speaker. Messages at the close. The children's and adult classes of the Progressive Lyceum meet at 2:30 p. m.

Divine Psychic Society

Pythian Hall, Sunday evening, at 7:30. Lecture by Mrs. L. Beese, B.D. "Inspiration is the Keynote of the Soul."

Christians

Christians meet in Oaklands Gospel Hall, Cedar Hill Road and Hillside Avenue. At 11 a.m., Breaking of Bread; 3 p.m., School and Bible Reading; Gospel Meeting at 7 p.m.

AFFAIRS OF TELEGRAPHERS

Annual Convention Empowers International Officers to Deal With Disputes With Companies

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—At the closing session yesterday of the annual convention of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, a resolution was adopted empowering the international officers of the union to take whatever action they deem necessary to effect a settlement of the difficulties between the telegraph companies and the operators whom they employ.

It was said yesterday that the talk of a strike referred principally to the offices of both the Postal and the Western Union in Chicago, where it was declared a number of operators have been discharged because of their affiliation with the union.

S. J. Konenkamp, of Chicago, was re-elected international president of the union, and Wesley Russel, of Chicago, international secretary-treasurer. Jas. F. Campbell, of Vancouver, B. C., was elected vice-president. The new general executive board is: Chas E. Hill, Toronto; Jos. F. Mallon, New York; Chas. H. Ludwig, Philadelphia and D. K. Stevenson, Pittsburg.

TANKERS TO RETURN TO BRITISH TRADE

Oberon and Trinculo to Leave This Coast Next February for the United Kingdom

News was brought by Captain Cooper, master of the oil tanker Oberon, that his vessel was posted to leave this Coast in February for England. The tanker Trinculo is also to return to the British trade. Both steamers are owned by C. T. Bowring, of Liverpool, but are operated under charter to the Union Oil Company. The two vessels, it is stated, will leave the Pacific Coast early next year and go into the trade between Port Arthur, Texas and the United Kingdom.

The Oberon was formerly in this service carrying oil from the Texas port to British naval bases. Larger vessels, carrying 10,000 tons of oil, will replace the Oberon and Trinculo in the British Columbia trade for Bowring & Co. operate a very fine fleet of tankers.

The tanker Roma is due at Esquimalt about June 16 with part cargo of fuel oil from California.

COMING EVENTS

Dance on Monday—Miss L. C. Walker will hold her dance in the Knights of Columbus Hall, on Monday, June 15.

Open-Air Meeting—The Social Democratic party will hold an open-air meeting at Macaulay Point, Sunday, June 20.

L. O. L. Meeting on Monday—The L. O. L. 1426 invites the officers and members of the Purple Star 104, on Monday night, at 8 o'clock.

Ladies' Aid Meeting—The Ladies' Aid of the First Baptist Church will meet on Monday, June 15, in the church, on Yates Street.

Lodge Invitation—L. O. L. 1610 is especially invited to attend an open meeting of L. O. L. 1426 on Monday evening. Through an oversight the invitation did not reach them.

Strawberry Social—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Columba's Church are holding their annual Strawberry Social on Friday evening, June 19, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Saanich Ward Four Conservatives—A Conservative organization meeting will be held at Wilkinson Road station B. C. E. R., on Thursday, June 18, at 8 p.m. All Conservatives are invited.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society — The monthly meeting of the Junior Auxiliary Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held in the Alexandra committee rooms, on Wednesday, June 17, at 11 a. m.

Sunday Lecture—In Pantages Theatre, on Sunday evening, at 7:30, a lecture of special interest will be delivered by Mr. George Martinich, of Vancouver, under the auspices of the International Bible Students, and is free.

Lecture Tonight—Lecture in Pantages Theatre this evening at 7:30, "Why Does God Permit Evil?" The speaker will be George Martinich, of Vancouver. The lecture is of special interest, and all are welcome.

Rose Show This Week—The attention of the public is asked for the Rose Show, to be held under the auspices of the King's Daughters, on the afternoon and evening of June 17, at the Alexandra Club.

Garden Party—The Young Ladies' Bible class of the Centennial Methodist Church will hold a garden party in Mitchell's Grove, Washington Avenue, on Wednesday, July 8. Further announcement later.

Sale of Work—The Ladies' Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, Anglican, Oaklands, will hold its first sale of work on Wednesday, June 17, at 3 o'clock, on the grounds of "Preswylfa." Plain and fancy sewing, strawberries and ice cream. Afternoon tea will be served.

Cornish Association—Owing to reconstruction being carried on at the A. O. U. W. Hall, the Cornish Association of Victoria are holding their next meeting at 724 Fort Street, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, and as important business has to be transacted all members are requested to attend.

Court Vancouver A. O. F.—The semi-annual election of officers of Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A. O. F. will take place at the next regular meeting, to be held on Monday, June 15, at 8 p.m., in the A. O. F. Hall. The election of the delegates for the next district meeting will also be held. Rev. E. Barnes will preside as chief ranger.

Missionary Society Meeting—The Women's Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church cordially invite all women interested in missions to their meeting on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A paper on "City Missions" will be read by Mrs. Macfarlane, and Mrs. R. A. Brown will give a report of the annual meeting in Toronto.

Native Sons' Picnic—The Native Sons of B. C. will hold a basket picnic at Brentwood Bay, on Tod Inlet, on Saturday, June 20. Cars will leave the B. C. Electric Station, Douglas Street, at 2:15 p. m., returning in the evening. An energetic committee has the affair in hand and is arranging a programme of good sports. All members are invited to participate, and bring their families with them. For those who do not take their baskets, refreshments can be had at the new Brentwood Hotel. The committee are issuing tickets which can be purchased after Monday. As the roads are good, it is anticipated that many of the society who have motor cars will go out that way.

Third Anniversary — Today will mark the third anniversary of the opening by the Methodist Church of a Sunday School in Esquimalt. The event will be fittingly observed at each of the services on that day. Rev. Thos. Green, M.A., B.D., pastor of the Centennial Methodist Church, will preach at the morning service. In the afternoon at 2:30 an open session of the school will be held, which will be addressed by Mr. F. Davey. In the evening the pulpit will be occupied by the pastor, Rev. T. Keyworth. The children will take a prominent part in each service, rendering special music, recitations, etc. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Strawberry Social—Arrangements are complete for the strawberry festival and sale of work to be held in the First Congregational Church, corner Quadra and Mason Streets, on Tuesday, June 16. Mrs. Young, wife of the Hon. Dr. Young, will formally open the sale at 3 p. m. Splendid programmes have been prepared for both afternoon and evening, in which the following artists will take part: In the afternoon: Miss F. Spencer will open with a pianoforte solo, followed by Mrs. Jesse Longfield in a vocal solo, and Mrs. V. S. Waram in a violin solo. Those taking part in the evening will be: Mr. H. Davis, Mr. L. A. Young, Mrs. Dickson and Mr. E. G. Hall, Mr. Hunt and his daughter. Afternoon tea will be served at 3:30 Supper, including strawberries and cream, served at 6:30. All kinds of fancy and plain articles in unique and attractive booths for sale; also flowers, home produce, strawberries and cream, ice cream, hame-made cakes and candy. A wonder table for the kiddies. Contests for gentlemen in the evening.

Well-Known Yachtsman Dead

LONDON, June 13.—Myles Burton Kennedy, well known as a yachtsmen and member of the Royal Yacht squadron, died today. He was born in 1841.

To Search for Explorers

REGINA, Sask., June 13.—To search for Harry Radford and Street, the two explorers who went into the polar regions three years ago and who are reported to have been murdered by Eskimos, a party of Mounted Police under Inspector Beyte will leave Regina about June 20. It is not yet known how many men there will be in the party, but supplies and equipment must be taken for three years.

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ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital Paid Up	$16,000,000.00
Rest	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,098,968.40
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We are desirous of informing the public generally that we have on sale privately two houses of excellent

FURNITURE

Comprising Dining Room Suites, Arm Chairs, Buffets, Secretaires, valuable Oil Paintings and other pictures, fine Oak Roll Top Desk, Refrigerator, Grass and Cane Chairs, Ornaments, Steel Ranges, etc.

Auction prices, mind—auction prices. All kinds of good furniture purchased for cash.

The "Select" Auction Rooms
1016 FORT STREET

At the City Market Auction Rooms

Tuesday, June 16

At 2 p.m.

Present entries: Five Horses, one fine Driver, Harness and Buggy, one Shorthorn Heifer with Calf ten days old, some purebred Yorkshire Pigs (prize winners), several sets Single and Double Harness, Buggies, Harness, etc., fine lot Poultry, including Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes and Young Chicks.

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At 725 Yates Street on

On Tuesday Next

The 16th inst., commencing at 2:30 o'clock

A large quantity of

Cutlery and Silverware

Comprising 180-Piece Canteens of Cutlery, Knives and Forks, all by Joseph Rogers, Sheffield, England, together with handsome Three-Piece Tea Sets, Entree Dishes, Trays, Fish Knives and Forks, Rose Bowls, and a large quantity of other goods too numerous to mention.

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On Monday afternoon next and Monday evening, commencing at 2:30 and 7:30 respectively

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Have been favored with instructions by the owner to sell by

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At 505 Government Street

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Excellent Furniture and Furnishings

Of the above address. Further particulars, together with catalogues, may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

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At their salesrooms, 1119 Fort St., on

Wednesday Next, June 17

Commencing at 2 o'Clock

A large quantity of useful

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Full list of which will [illegible] paper on Tuesday [illegible]

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One cent a word each insertion, 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

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No advertisement charged on account for less than $2.00. Phone No. 11.

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ADVERTISING—Attractive and original designs of every description. Pictorial window cards, posters, etc. C. Austin Cooper, 316 Sayward. Phone 1472.

ART Glass—A. F. Roy, over thirty years' experience in art glass, leaded lights for churches, schools and private dwellings; has built more extensive works and studio corner Dunedin and Sumas Sts., back of Douglas St. Firehall. Phone 594.

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CHIMNEY Sweeping—C. White, the Old Country sweep, empty offices and buildings cleaned. Phone 5389R.

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CHIMNEY Sweep—Lloyd, phone 2183L1, fourteen years' experience in Victoria.

CHIMNEY Sweeping—C. White, the Old Country sweep, empty offices and buildings cleaned. 5389R.

COAL—Hall & Walker, Wellington coal, Comox coal; blacksmiths' coal and nut coal specially prepared. Phone 83. 1232 Government.

CHINESE Employment Agency and Labor Contractor. Tai Kee Co., 619 Fisgard St., Victoria, B. C. Phone 2863.

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CRUSHED Rock and Gravel—Producers' Rock & Gravel Co. Bunkers, Store St., foot of Chatham St. Phone 305. Crushed rock, washed sand and gravel, delivered by teams at bunkers or on scows at quarry and gravel pit at Royal Bay.

DRAYMEN—Victoria Truck & Dray Co., Ltd. Phones 13, 4768, 1793.

DRAYMEN—Joseph Heaney, office at 1219 Wharf St. Phone 171.

DYE Works—Wanted, partner to buy half interest in. I will teach party if not experienced. 704 Yates St.

GARDEN scythe mower work. Your lawn weeded with the simplex weeder. Agent for same. Delivered any part city; own tools and mower. C. Tallack, 566 John St. Phone 2732.

JUNK—Wanted, scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, bottles, rubber; highest prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1315 Wharf St. Phone 1336. Branch store, 1414 Store St.

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WINDOW Cleaning—Don't forget to phone 1705 James Bay Window Cleaning Co., 641 Government.

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WHOLESALE Dry Goods—Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods importers and manufacturers, men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

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ARCHITECT—E. Elwood Watkins, Rooms 1 and 2, Green Blk., corner Trounce Ave. and Broad. Phone 2188; residence phone, 1398L.

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CIVIL Engineers—Gore & McGregor, Ltd., civil engineers, British Columbia land surveyors, land agents, timber cruisers. Chancery Chambers, Langley St.

CIVIL Engineers—Green Bros., Burden & Co., civil engineers, Dominion and B. C. land surveyors, 114 Pemberton Blk.; branch offices in Nelson, Fort George and Hazelton, B. C.

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WANTED—Tenders on four stone piers, labor only. Apply 1646 Dallas Rd.

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EVENING classes in elementary singing under personal direction of Mr. Hinton, late professor Toronto College of Music, $3 per month.

JOSEPH Hinton, music school, 1125 Fort, corner Cook and Fort.

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SPECIAL piano course, 50c per lesson. 207 Hibben-Bone Bldg. Phone 5429, 12 to 2 p. m.

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ENGINEERS coached for examination, marine and stationary. W. G. Winterburn, Victoria.

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DANCING

MISS L. C. Walker will hold her closing dance in the Knights of Columbus Hall on Monday, June 15, at 8:30. Admission 50c.

HOTELS

CLIFF Lodge, Glen Cove, Port Townsend, Washington. An ideal place to spend the Summer; lovely views of mountain and sea; amusements, tennis, croquet, shuffle board, dancing, music, boating, bathing, deep sea and lake fishing; terms moderate. For particulars write Cliff Lodge Hotel Co., Port Townsend, Washington.

HOTEL Brunswick, corner Yates and Douglas, rooms clean and comfortable, from $2 per week and up; two entrances; no bar; all cars pass door. Phone 317.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL

VICTORIA Canine and Feline Hospital, corner Fort Street and Foul Bay Rd. Dr. Chas. Richards, D. V. S., canine specialist. Phone 4767.

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S. F. Veterinary College begins Sept. 14. No profession offers equal opportunity. Catalogue free. C. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market St., San Francisco.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A MAN with own lawn mower cuts lawns from 50c to $1 up. No grass too long. Lawns around empty houses made presentable and enhanced in value to prospective buyers and tenants. Nichols, 1010 View St., Victoria, B. C.

CANDY boy wanted for Pantages. Apply, 825 Broughton St.

EXPERIENCED capable salesman to travel for Candian branch of old established house. Line sells to practically all merchants. High commissions, with weekly advances to right man. D. W. Barrows, Detroit, Mich.

LOOK—Free advertising in the Chinese daily paper for all kinds of Chinese help. Please call at once to 617 Chatham St. or phone 3578.

MEN, women, boys, girls can make money growing mushrooms. Particulars, 424 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C.

RAILROAD Firemen, Brakemen, $120, experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Box 1293, Colonist.

STENOGRAPHER—About 20 years of age; must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary required, etc. P. O. Box 1566.

WANTED—Two experienced bell boys for Prince Rupert Hotel. Apply Manager, Dominion Hotel.

WANTED—Five hundred men and boys for free haircuts and 5c shaves. Moler Barber College. 533a Johnson St.

WANTED—Men and women to learn the barber trade. Special inducements: Tools free, wages paid while learning. $18 to $35 per week when qualified. Most complete school in the West. Help secure positions when qualified. Free catalogue. Moler Barber College, 533 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A YOUNG girl wanted for general work, sleep in or out, $10; art mistress in a school, $50 a term; good housemaid, $25; several generals, $15 and $20; good general cook, $20 and $25. The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg.

AGENTS Wanted—Mrs. Snodgrass Wishard is at the Dominion Hotel for a few days, Room 216, wishes to see all afflicted women; advice free; remedies guaranteed; call.

AN experienced nursery governess required for Kamloops, age 30; fare assisted. Experienced cooks, generals and nurse maids required immediately. Women for house cleaning. Apply at once to the Devereux Agency, 1314 Fort St.

LADIES—If you require first-class help of any description, just phone 3469. Your order will be promptly attended to.

POSITIONS constantly coming in, for in and out of town. Cooks, waitresses, generals, etc. Red Cross Reliable Employment Agency, 1011 Government St. Phone 4257. Mrs. M. Francis, manageress.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Mrs. Falloon, 3322 Quadra St.

WANTED, millinery apprentices and makers. References required. Hetrick Hat Shop, 201 Belmont Bldg.

WANTED—Young girl as general servant. Apply 136 St. Andrews St.

WANTED—Attractive girl for lunch tea rooms, good appearance, very essential. Phone Mr. Lambert, 5178 for appointment.

WANTED—Capable middle-aged woman as general servant to one lady. Telephone 1048.

WANTED—Good dressmaker by day. Apply 1528 Cold Harbor Rd. Phone 2509 till 3 or after 7.

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WANTED, young or middle-aged woman for 2½ hours each morning to care for invalid. Must be able to lift patient out of bed and wheel her about. Apply in person to 309 Union Bank Bldg., between 2 and 5 p.m.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

AN expert accountant will undertake to keep or audit small sets books; opening, closing accounts, systems installed. Room 28, Brown Block.

A MIDDLE-AGED married man seeks a position as janitor, caretaker, night watchman, etc. Has had experience in warehouse work. Apply Box 1704, Colonist.

BERTH wanted by married man where business experience, ability and energy can command a competent remuneration, city or country. Worker, 1010 Quadra St.

CANADIAN wants employment, experienced in general farm or city work, Box 1941, Colonist.

CARPENTER wants work, $3 a day. Phone 4071.2.

CLERK requires a position as bookkeeper, accustomed to dealing with large number of accounts; statistical work, balancing, etc. Apply Box 1795, Colonist.

ENGLISHMAN, well educated, wants situation on a dairy or fruit ranch; steady and reliable. Box 1973, Colonist.

EXPERIENCED carpenter wants to figure on repairs, alterations and new buildings; work guaranteed; free estimates. Box 1970, Colonist.

GARDENER—Handy man, requires work, moderate wage for permanent job. W. G. Hall, General Delivery, city.

JAPANESE wishes position driving automobile or motor boat, experienced; certificate from B. C. Auto College; wages $35. Apply 820 Fisgard St.

MANAGEMENT of a hotel or rooming house wanted by man and wife; long experience; well known; references. Box 1823 Colonist.

PAINTING, paperhanging, etc. First-class man wants work. Contract or day labor. W. Rogers, 1012 Oliphant St.

SITUATION as teamster for ranch, general farm hand. Box 2020, Colonist.

WANTED—Work in country general store. Box 1872, Colonist.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE
(Continued)

YOUNG man wishes position as clerk in wholesale house; experienced. Phone 837L1.

YOUNG man wants position on mixed farm, some experience. L. S., Maywood P. O., Victoria.

YOUNG man wants chores work on farm, can milk; wages $15 month and board, Box 1919, Colonist.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE

A MIDDLE-AGED English lady wants work by the day, steady and reliable. Apply Box 1706, Colonist.

DRESSMAKING by the day, $2. Mrs. Fraser, 1529 Belcher Ave.

DRESSMAKING done by the day. Phone 1297L.

DRESSMAKING by the day. Miss Wilkinson. Address Oak Bay P. O.

DRESSMAKING by the day, city references; 3971R.

DRESSMAKING—Day and evening gowns; good style and fit. Phone 3391R1, Woodland Crescent, Monterey Ave., Oak Bay.

ENGLISH girl, certificated Cambridge University, desires position as governess to children; French and music acquired abroad. Phone 6364R.

ENGLISH nurse for young children, 10 years' experience, good references. Write A. B., 1414 College St., Seattle.

ENGLISH lady wants children's and ladies' fine laundry to wash at home; plain sewing, mending and bachelors' darning, etc. 1159 Oxford St.

ENGLISH lady wishes maternity or sick nursing cases, $10 per week. Box 1843, Colonist.

ENGLISHWOMAN desires care of child or children from 2 p. m. daily, or any other work, $10 to $11. Phone 5130Y.

EXPERIENCED woman wishes work Wednesdays; housecleaning, laundry work; recommended. Address Box 1881, Colonist.

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GRADUATE nurse would like care of invalid or young child, or charge of children in absence of parents. P. O. Box 1747, North Vancouver.

MATERNITY nurse, 121 South Turner St. Phone 3750R.

WANTED—By a trustworthy young person, position to do plain cooking and useful help in small family; no objection to country. Apply Box 1785, Colonist.

YOUNG English lady, senior Oxford certificate, good knowledge French, English, some experience teaching; would like post, assistant mistress in school or private governess. Box 1948, Colonist.

YOUNG lady wishes situation as nurse to young children or companion. No objection to traveling. Box 2005 Colonist.

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A GOOD 9-roomed house presented purchaser of adjoining residential half acre, panoramic view, grove oak trees, half block from Upper Fort. Phone owner, 4447.

A LARGE lot at Sunnyvale, 60x165, with good view and close to car; must sell as I am leaving the district. Terms $100 cash, balance $15 per month; price $600. G. Ringrose, 812 Johnson St.

A SPECULATOR'S opportunity, eight beautiful large lots, right in line for early development and quick return of reasonable profit; will sell en bloc or separate. The Gold Ring Investment Co., 3033 Cedar Hill Rd. Phone 5055.

A GREAT big garden lot, 1¼ acres, beautiful soil, inside city, all modern conveniences available, located convenient to school, churches, stores and car; $3,500, on very easy terms. The Gold Ring Investment Co., 3033 Cedar Hill Rd. Phone 5055.

BIG Snap—Garage, 25-ft by 75-ft., on Oak St., near wharf, Port Angeles, Wash.; price $3,500; terms, $1,500 cash. See owner, 1309 Douglas St.

CHEAP—Way below value, big income-bearing property, 25 ft. by 300 ft., on Grant St., between Laurel and Lincoln Sts.; price $8,500; terms, $3,500 cash. Port Angeles, Wash. See owner, 1309 Douglas St.

DIRT Cheap—Nice level view lots, located on Sixth St., only four blocks from Earle's; $1,000,000 saw mills, Port Angeles, Wash.; price $200 each; terms, $25 cash. See owner today. 1309 Douglas St.

ESQUIMALT Rd.—Near Head St., 60 feet for $4,000, terms. P. O. Box 155.

EQUITY in lot, Richmond Ave., sale cheap. C. Towle, Maywood.

ESQUIMALT— Snap—Revenue producing, $500 yearly, immediate sale, $4,500 net; $2,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage; no agents. Colonist Box 1691.

FEW bargains in lots. Craigdarroch, one lot, very choice building site, $3,750; worth $5,000; one also $2,750, terms. Near Hillside terminus, choice lot, good garden ground, just the thing, only $600; $60 cash, balance $10 month. Parkdale lot, rich soil, $700; two lots Admirals Rd., close to drydock; must be sold; two lots at the price of one, $2,750. Bargain in waterfront lot, Shawnigan Lake, size 150 by about 400 feet, $1,500; worth $20 per front foot, 1-3 cash. Apply E. White & Sons. Phone 2679, 108 Pemberton Bldg.

FOR Sale—Waterfront lots and boathouse, Tod Inlet. Box 1375, Colonist.

GREAT Buy—Thirteen level view lots, located corner Pine St. and Boulevard, Port Angeles, Wash.; $1,000 takes them all. See owner today, 1309 Douglas St.

IF this is not a snap, what is? Two good lots in Oak Bay, one in Hebden Place, $1,000, the other in Cadboro Heights, $1,250. For terms apply Box 2055, Colonist.

OAK Bay—St. Patrick St., two large lots adjoining, level, no rock, 250 feet from Shoal Bay, fine view of sea and mountains. Street paved, cement sidewalks, water and sewer, $1,650 each, terms. Apply owner, Colonist Box 2084.

REVENUE producing, $1,000 per year, for one week $8,000 with $2,000 cash, balance arranged; would consider good lot as part. Box 1768, Colonist.

ROBERTSON St. A real snap, lot 50x110, two minutes from car, fenced, sewer, light, water, boulevard and sidewalk; first deposit has it at $1,450; half cash, half four months. Owner, P. O. Box 1056, or phone 507R.

SNAP—Quadra St., 3 blocks from Hillside, lot 50x125; price $1,650. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank Phone 3259.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

A TEN acre ranch, new house and outbuildings, splendid orchard of fruit trees with all stock as a running concern, 8 mile circle, Victoria. This is a real bargain, $6,500. About $2,500 cash wanted. A. Cosh, Happy Valley and 718 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

A BIG Bargain—Deep Bay, Newcastle district, 60 acres of first-class land on new C. P. R.; price $80 an acre. For full particulars apply owner. Phone 3928Y, or Box 2062, Colonist.

ACREAGE—Comox district, unimproved 120 acres at $65 per acre, very easy terms. Metchosin District, 165 acres, partly cleared, log house, barn, lake on property, fenced, some good springs; price $50 per acre, 1-3 cash, balance arranged. Happy Valley, 45 acres, unimproved, good timber, some good bottom land; price $80 per acre. Terms arranged easy. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank Chambers. Phone 3259.

ACREAGE Snap—The best close-in acreage buy on the market, 8 1-4 acres, 5-mile circle, on main road, right across from Palmer's station (E. & N.), Goldstream water past the door, electric light, etc.; an ideal site for country residence or subdivision; this cannot be beaten at the price; only $3,600. For terms and particulars of this big snap see National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

ACREAGE—At Saanichton, 32½ acres of the finest land on the Saanich Peninsula. Practically cleared, commanding a magnificent view of the sea and islands, a few minutes' walk from three lines of transportation; price $400.00 per acre on terms. Apply owner, P.O. Box 575. Phone 1351.

A FEW half acres left, on Wilkinson Rd., from $450 up. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

ACREAGE for sale, Salt Spring Island, 120 acres, 5 acres cleared and in crop, 5 acres slashed, balance heavy timber, no rock, all land fenced. There is a 6-roomed 1½-story frame dwelling on this property; also small 2-room house, new barn just completed, new chicken house, new wood shed. Property faces on the main road and contains two never-failing springs. Price includes the following stock: One team horses, 2 Jersey cows, 18 pigs, over 300 chickens, also wagons and implements; price $7,500, or will trade for good city property. Lee & Fraser, 1222 Broad St. Phone 672.

ACREAGE FOR SALE
(Continued)

A HALF section Alberta, good land, for $3,750 cash, or on short terms. Colonist Box 1907.

ACREAGE—Ten miles from Victoria, close to C.N. Railway, splendid soil, plenty of water, ideal for fruit and poultry; good road frontage, in 5-acre blocks, $175.00 per acre on terms. Apply owners, Stewart Land Co., 101 Pemberton Bldg.

ACREAGE—Metchosin, 320 acres, close to C. N. Railway, 100 acres in pasture, 20 acres under cultivation, good timber on balance. House and barn. We have been instructed to dispose of this property at the very low price of $40.00 per acre on terms. Apply Stewart Land Co., 101 Pemberton Bldg.

A GOOD buy in acreage can be had at Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas St.

BIG Bargain—Five acres, rich soil, located five miles east Port Angeles townsite; price $250; terms $25 cash. See owner, 1309 Douglas St.

CLOSE to Cowichan Station, 14 acres of land, good two-roomed shack, several outbuildings, creek running through property, also good well, ideal for poultry raising expecially ducks. Terms, $500 cash, balance arranged. Apply Fraser Forrest, Hillbank Station, E. & N. Railway.

FOR Sale—Six acres with shack cheap, on easy terms. Apply owner, A. Brown, Westholme P. O.

FOR Sale—40 acres of hay, use of barn for six months. Fred Wooster, Finnerty Ranch, Finnerty Rd., Cadboro Bay.

FOR Sale—5¾ acres, 3 miles from Cobble Hill, about 3½ acres cleared, splendid sea view, fenced, good water and garden, new house. For particulars apply owner, Box 1740, Colonist.

PLANT your Summer wages in farm lands. Small blocks of ranch land with rich, loamy soil will give you profitable Winter's employment preparing your future independence on your private estate. $40 an acre for good location, higher prices for better. Write now for fuller information. Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd., General Agents, Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd., 608 Belmont.

SALT waterfront acreage, convenient to city, good soil and water, splendid bathing beach, large new house, other improvements, 24 acres at $300 per acre, easy terms. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

WILL exchange 1¼ acres, 8-roomed house, stable, chicken house, 30 fruit trees, etc., on Kingsway, outside city limits of Vancouver on Westminster carline, for acreage with house, in or near Victoria. W. Glass, 721 Fort St.

WATERFRONT on 4½-mile circle, 30 acres, cleared, good springs, all fenced, good for subdivision or market garden; price $550 per acre; 1-3 cash, balance arranged. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank Chambers. Phone 3259.

120 acres good land, six miles from Ladysmith, 25 acres cleared, with good house, all farm implements, horses, cows and chickens. Everything as it stands; price reasonable. Apply E. Lockner, Cranberry District.

160 acre ranch, near station at Coombs, B.C. Fullest particulars. Owner, E.D., Post Office, Coombs, B.C.

2½-MILE circle, over quarter acre, 20 bearing fruit trees. Page wire fenced, good building, would make three good rooms, only $1,800; $250 cash, balance easy. Shaw Real Estate Co., 303 Stobart-Pease Block, 745 Yates St.

ACREAGE WANTED

WANTED—Ten acres good land at $35 per acre. Box 1871, Colonist.

WE require listings of Saanich Peninsula acreage; prices must be reasonable. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A MOST comfortable home at your own terms. See me at once. I have a house, good value at $4,000, which I will sell at $3,300. Lot 50 x 135. 5-roomed bungalow, fully modern, beautiful view, only $150 cash, balance $25 per montth. I am leaving the city. Colonist Box 2008.

A TIP for the Homeseeker—Before buying a home consult us; we have one or two exceedingly good buys which can be had for a small payment down, balance as rent. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

A 7-ROOM home, well arranged and modern, built-in effects, buffet, cooler, etc., fireplace, furnace, graded lawn and garden, best part of Foul Bay at $4,800. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A WORKINGMAN'S Bargain—Three-room modern bungalow, with bathroom, basement, etc., on lot 49x110, inside city limits, just off paved street; well worth $2,500, but will be sacrificed Monday for $1,875; $300 cash, balance monthly payments. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

A 4-ROOM bungalow, neat, well equipped, on good lot, ½ block from car; $2,200. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A SNAP—Two-room cosy home, bungalow style, half acre, all fenced, in garden and small fruit, three minutes from B. C. Electric station, 15c return fare; this is a splendid buy at $1,000; $400 cash and $15 per month. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

A PRETTY little home of 3 rooms, partly furnished, on excellent lot 62x198, A1 soil, about 40 fruit trees, city water, just off Cloverdale Ave.; only $1,500; this is a rare offer. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

A FOUR-ROOM modern bungalow, close in, bath (all connected), basement, etc., lot 40x110, all fenced, good soil, only $2,000; $300 cash; it will pay you to look this up. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

ARE you looking for a home? House now erecting, modern in every detail, view lot, Smith's Hill, lovely view; see owner at once; very low price. 3018 Blackwood St., north of Summit.

AN artistic 6-roomed house, large rooms, a long way under cost. Hall, front room and dining-room paneled, beamed ceilings, open fireplace, plate rail, electric fixtures, furnace, wash trays, sliding doors, kitchen with bins and cupboards, large clothes closets in each room, bath and toilet separate, two entrances; fine corner lot worth $5,000; price $3,975; $500 cash. Apply owner, 152 Moss St.

AT the Gorge, 4 or 5-room modern house, very cheap for cash or terms arranged to suit. Apply Williams, 7 Obed Ave., Tillicum P. O.

AN Oak Bay snap, North Hampshire Rd., 6-roomed house, furnace and all modern improvements, two minutes from car, five from sea. Full sized lot to lane at back, only $4,500, on easy terms. Phone 507R.

AN 8-roomed house on the waterfront of Esquimalt, modern, furnace heated, on your own terms. Box 12, Beaumont.

A SNAP—Lot with 5-room house, stone fence and barn. Lot 12, block M., Maywood Rd., off Cook St.; price $900; $300 cash, balance 6, 12, 18, 24. Apply owner, 630 Speed Ave.

A NICE neat little bungalow on lot, all fenced and in garden, three minutes from Hillside car, priced at $1,470 for a few days, small cash payment, balance as rent. The Gold Ring Investment Co., 3033 Cedar Hill Rd. Phone 5055.

A COSY Oak Bay cottage overlooking sea between hotel and golf links, large sunroom, pretty garden, garage, some English furniture at valuation, large lot with small taxable frontage. A genuine bargain at $4,500; $3,000 on mortgage. Apply owner, 408 Belmont Bldg.

A NEW, modern 7-roomed house, artistic finish, on lot 68x140, beautifully situated, among oaks and firs, high, 3 minutes from car, near corner Head St. and Old Esquimalt Rd.; sacrifice, $6,000, terms. Apply owner, Box 311, Colonist.

BARGAIN in city, close to car, 5 rooms, new, fully modern, water, sewer, light, etc., only $2,300 on very easy terms. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

BEFORE you buy see this one. Best laid out and most highly finished 6-roomed bungalow in Victoria, thoroughly modern, all built-in features, buffet, bookcases, beamed ceiling, paneled, plate rail, fireplace, hardwood floors, furnace, electric light fixtures, large lot, elegant location, near Oak Bay Ave. Owner, 939 Cowichan Street.

DALLAS Rd.—Beautiful fully modern 10-room house, splendid view, large lot; price $14,000; 1-3 cash, balance arranged. Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank. Phone 3259.

FOR quick sale, an almost new, strictly modern 8-roomed bungalow close in, on high part of Fairfield. Will take lot as first payment. Owner Box 341, Colonist.

FOR Sale, Cheap—New 6-roomed house, opposite Boys' University School, Mount Tolmie, Wordsworth St., with one or two lots, also furniture; terms to suit. Apply owner, J. W. Bristol.

FINEST 4-room bungalow in the district, on corner lot, 60x115, $2,800; $500 cash, balance $20 per month. Apply on premises, 3134 Cedar Hill Rd.

HOUSES FOR SALE
(Continued)

FIVE bedrooms, 10 rooms in all. Modern house Ft. St. Charles district. Double lot, high location, splendid view; will sell cheap for cash. Phone 2556.

FOR sale or exchange for acreage, 4-roomed bungalow, bathroom, cement basement, ½-acre in garden, apples, pears, cherries, loganberries, raspberries, vegetables. Williams, Maplewood Rd.

FOR Sale—Five-roomed bungalow, fully modern, all conveniences, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, fireplace, electric lights, etc.; cement basement; lot wire-fenced. Price $3,300, furnished $3,600; over $3,000 cash, balance arranged. Particulars 1669 Pembroke St., city.

HILLSIDE District—New 4-room cottage, on lot 45x112, open fireplace, separate bath and toilet, front room burlapped and paneled and woodwork very well finished; 7-ft. basement, sewer, water and electric light; price reduced to $2,900; $250 cash and the balance $20 per month. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas St.

HOME bargain—7-room residence, car line, mile circle, furnace and everything up to the minute, only $4,950. Stinson, Weston & Pearse, 214 Sayward Blk.

I WILL sell my 6-room bungalow at 1434 Mitchell St., Oak Bay, half block from car, on long terms, small payment down, or will take farm stock in trade, all or part. To see this lovely home and garden is to buy. Purchaser to assume mortgage.

I WILL sell my 5-room modern Fairfield bungalow for $250 cash, balance $35 month including interest; price $4,300. Box 1707, Colonist.

NEW Houses—Look what prices: 2-rooms, nice lot, $1,100, close in; three rooms, all ¼-acre lots, $800, $950, $1,050; four rooms, $1,475, $1,600; 6 rooms, stable, chicken house, ½-acre lot, $2,500; also new 4 and 5-roomed houses, $100 will handle. Macdonald & Tickle, 734 Fort St.

OAK BAY—The cheapest new 4-room bungalow in district, block off Oak Bay Ave., full lot, bath, pantry, hall, beamed ceiling, granite fireplace, cooler, etc.; $900 below value; $3,100 with terms arranged, monthly payment. Box 2043, Colonist.

ONE six-room and one eight-room house in best part of Fairfield for sale on very easy terms or will accept good lot as part payment. A. A. Meharey, Merchants' Bank Building. Phone 3308.

SIX-ROOM new house, Foul Bay, furnace, etc.; price $5,250; cash $300, balance $35 per month, which includes interest; would accept lot. Chas. F. Eagles, Room 6, Mahon Blk.

SACRIFICE Sale—Owner will sell 6-roomed house with cement basement, beautiful corner lot, just off Douglas St. and right adjoining Beacon Hill Park, for quick sale at $4,400. One of the best bargains in the district. Owner, Box 2075, Colonist.

THREE-ROOMED cottage, nice large lot, convenient to car, only $1,300, your own terms. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

WILLOWS, Oak Bay. New modern 7-roomed house, stone foundation, well furnished throughout, built for owner, who is leaving neighborhood. Price $5,500, on terms. Apply A. B., Box 1981 Colonist.

WE have the best buys on the market. These are choice new houses, good location and close in. 3 rooms, $1,550, $1,575, $1,900; 4 rooms, $1,800, $1,650, $2,100; 5 rooms, $2,550, $2,800; 2 rooms, fully furnished, big garden, $875; one room, pantry, chicken house, big lot, $650; small cash payments to suit. Macdonald & Tickle, 734 Fort St.

$5,500 bargain, quick sale, new, modern 7-room residence, Higher Fairfield, lovely sea view. 24 Higher Bushby.

$150 cash, balance $15 monthly buys well-built 4-room cottage, good lot, all in garden, fenced and painted, city water in house, 10 minutes from Gorge car; owner leaving city; a snap, $1,275. Box 2059, Colonist.

HOUSES WANTED

FOUR or 5-romed house, close to car, $250 cash, balance $20 monthly including interestt; must be a snap. Box 2037, Colonist.

WANTED—Small house, Willows or Oak Bay; $100 cash, $15 monthly; no agents. Box 2042, Colonist.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

A PENTICTON orchard, 20 acres, best fruit-growing land in district, 7 acres in 3-year-old trees, best water privileges, lake frontage, at $200 per acre. Might consider trade. Box 2033, Colonist.

A CHOICE property on 2½-mile circle, close to North Quadra St., over 2 acres of park-like land with new 5-roomed bungalow, water laid on to house, modern plumbing and septic tank, soil the very best and part in cultivation; many beautiful shade trees on the property. This is cheap at $6,300, and owner will consider exchanging for a fully modern house of 6 rooms in good locality. Local Land Co., exclusive agents, 214 Jones Building, Fort St. Phone 4789.

AT once, wanted farm on V. I., at about $7,000, that can be worked at a profit in exchange for 7-room house and two extra lots, best part Fairfield, at price below market. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A 6-ROOM bungalow, big lot, Moss St., worth $6,000, offered at $5,000 in exchange for one or more acres and cottage in suburb suitable for chickens and garden. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

AN excellent quarter section of land, Manitoba, 1½ from C.N.R. to trade for Victoria residence. Colonist Box 2006.

A LADY will exchange two houses in Cloverdale for good town grocery. Apply to The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

AN apartment block of 21 suites, nearly all furnished and rented; value $8,000, to exchange for city property; house and lot preferred. The particulars from The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

AGENTS Note—Houses No. 107 Bushby St., and No. 2329 Trent St., are sold. Westgate.

A REVENUE-PRODUCING block paying over 10 per cent, will exchange for building lots or Gordon Head property; price $12,500; mortgage $5,500; equity $7,000. P. O. Box 1467, or phone 5017R.

AUTOMOBILE wanted in exchange for acreage, clear title and cash. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 420 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 221.

BEAUTIFUL property—I will accept some lots or acreage on my Truch street residence.—J. O. Stinson, 215 Sayward Block.

COUNTRY property on which I will accept good 5-passenger auto as first payment. Box 1825, Colonist.

DREW Realty Co., Exchange Specialists, 215-218 Hibben-Bone Bldg.

DOUBLE corner in Burleith, improved, for acreage. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

DOUBLE corner, Cook and Fairfield, valued $19,000, to exchange Prairie farms, city lots or houses. Campbell Bros., Suite 7, 1007 Government St.

EIGHT-ROOM house Pembroke St., price $2,700, clear title, trade for lots. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

EXCHANGE for acreage, splendid corner on Cook St., Fairfield. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

EXCHANGE Victoria house for Prairie farm or Salmon Arm property. Phone 1120L1.

EXCHANGE—A fine nine-room house on large lot, with ornamental and fruit trees. Good situation, close to car, about half mile of town; for a couple of modern bungalows, revenue producing, and some cash. Box 1977, Colonist.

FOR Exchange—Several prairie farms for city property; also some fine houses, will take lots as first cash payment; two fine hotels for exchange. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank Chambers. Phone 3259.

FOUR clear title lots, valued $6,000, to exchange for good home; must be close in; will assume mortgage. Campbell Bros., Suite 7, 1007 Government St.

GROCERY about $2,000, will take Ford car as part payment; apply quick. Box 1724, Colonist.

I HAVE good quarter section of land in Saskatchewan I will exchange for Victoria property. Write me at Box 2010, Colonist.

I HAVE a choice up-country deeded lot, which I will exchange for Victoria property. Communicate with me at Colonist Box 2009.

OWNER will exchange $400 launch for runabout in good condition. Box 1832, Colonist.

REVENUE producing property in Lethbridge for exchange for house and lot in Victoria. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

SEVEN-ROOM modern house, Pembroke St., $5,000; mortgage $2,500, equity $2,500; will exchange for lots or acreage. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

WANT TO EXCHANGE
(Continued)

SIX-ROOM new house, price $5,500; mortgage $2,500, equity $3,000; will exchange for lots. Chas. F. Eagles, Room 6, Mahon Blk.

SEVEN-ROOM house, Oak Bay, will exchange for title lots or motor car. Green & Burdick Bros., Ltd. Phones 4168, 4170.

TO Exchange—5-room new and modern cottage, close to Parliament Bldgs., James Bay, for small piece of acreage. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

VERY fine bungalow in Oak Bay, 6 rooms, furnace, improved street close to car. Will take deed to lot as first payment. Owner, P.O. Box 1378.

WILL trade $2,600 equity in 8-roomed house for 4 or 5-roomed bungalow. 1619 Hulton St., Oak Bay Ave.

WANTED to Exchange—A modern 6-room house, large lot, Fairfield, mile circle, to exchange for building lot as first payment, easy terms on balance. Box 1099, Colonist.

WILL take clear title and cash of a modern 5 or 6-roomed bungalow, must be close in, exchange for my business or will sell for $10,000. No agents answered. Box 1986, Colonist.

WILL exchange good 6-room house, new, owners. Post Office Box 1467.

WILL trade ten lots in Alberni, clear title; value $600, for automobile. John Greenwood, 1315 Blanshard St.

WILL exchange new Player piano, cost $1,050 and cash for second-hand motor car. Send particulars, Box 693, Colonist.

WAITING—A million for purchaser. Having moved to Victoria, will sell my quarter-section which carries all oil and other mineral rights, 6 miles from Dingham well, $150 per acre, less than one-third present stock value; take good city property as part tpayment. Box 2032, Colonist.

WANTED—To trade a Ford in first-class order for a 1911 or 1912 Cadillac. Central Livery Stable, Duncan.

$700 equity, $1,500 lot opposite Normal School, exchange for acreage. C. Towle, Maywood.

25 acres of cleared land, Saanich, at keen price, to exchange for clear title houses. Campbell Bros., 1007 Gov't. St.

30x120, with house, right in heart of business section; vacant lots held at $35,000,000. Have clear title, value of property $12,000; will trade for lots in city residential districts and small house. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government St. Tel. 3474.

3½ acres Union Bay, in grass, to exchange for bungalow in Fairfield. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

4 ACRES clear title with 420 ft. road frontage at Keatings to exchange for clear title lots. Oak Bay preferred. Campbell Bros., Suite 7, 1007 Government St.

BUSINESS CHANCES

A 20-YEAR lease granted to any builder or investor to erect apartment house, plans and specifications already drawn, on best double corner, Government, block from Parliament Bldgs.; most favorable terms to responsible party. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

AT The Ladies' Agency. Several good rooming and boarding houses are on the list, small cash payments, also good country tea room, suit two ladies and a lady partner is wanted in a town tea room. See Mrs. A. Clark at The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A SMALL chicken ranch, 5 acres, nice house, 200 chickens, three incubators, two brooders; bought small payment. Phone 3469.

ALL kinds of going concerns sold on small cash payments; thoroughly investigated. Red Cross Agency, 1011 Government St.

AMAZING Bargain—Chicken ranch, 26 acres, 1,000 hens, incubators, brooders, going concern. Red Cross Agency, 1011 Government St.

A CLIENT will purchase small sound mercantile undertaking or retail cash business; would invest $1,500. Partnership entertained. Business Exchange Service, 409, Hibben Building.

A FIRST-CLASS rooming house, rent very moderate, long lease, exceptionally well furnished, contains bath and toilet to every two rooms. Particulars from The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A LARGE, very well furnished rooming house, best in Victoria, contains 45 rooms, 15 bathrooms, etc., in excellent order; $1,500 cash required; monthly profit averages $150. Particulars from The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

ADVERTISER would invest a little capital with services in small poultry ranch; lady partner preferred. Box 1762, Colonist.

BOARDING House—$150, well furnished, good boarders, large grounds, chicken houses, etc., close in, low rent, good reasons for selling. Phone 4639R.

BLANSHARD St.—Splendid rooming house, 16 rooms, for housekeeping; all rented, well furnished, $750; clearing $100 month. Apply to The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

BIG money growing mushrooms; $2.50 will start you; write for booklet. International Mushroom Co., Empire Blk., Vancouver, B. C.

DRUG Store, well established, situated in good residential district, for sale. Stands full investigation. Business Exchange Service, 409 Hibben Building.

ENERGETIC young business man, aged 32, would like partnership or management of small growing business. Can invest about $1,500. Box 1975, Colonist.

GROCERY in fine residential district, steadily increasing, turnover at present $2,000 month; mostly cash business. Owner called away. Business Exchange Service, 409 Hibben Bldg.

OWNER who mst leave city before 1st, will sacrifice good lease at very low rent and new furniture of money-making apartment house of seven suites. This must be sold and the best offer takes it. Owner, Box 1889, Colonist.

PARTNERSHIP — Chartered accountant (Scotch) with small capital, desires partnership with established firm of chartered accountants; might consider unchartered or mercantile firms. Box 1932, Colonist.

RESTAURANT for Sale. Finest location in town. Splendid proposition. Only those meaning business need apply. No agents. Box 1974 Colonist.

SEVEN-ROOMED boarding house in town, cheap rent, 6 permanent boarders; will sell cheap for cash. Box 1840, Colonist.

TEA Gardens at Cadboro Bay. If hot, a cool and shady garden; if cold, a bright and cheery fire.

ROOM AND BOARD

AT The Ladies' Agency—List of select boarding houses in James Bay, Willows and Cadboro Bay, can be recommended. Particulars free of charge. 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A LARGE and well-furnished room in quiet home, close in and near car, sea and park. 116 Menzies. Phone 443.

A FRONT room, separate beds, board, gentlemen, piano, central. Phone 3076L.

ABERDEEN, 941 McClure S. Special Summer rates to guests on personal application; good tennis court, no fees, large garden, every modern convenience in house, ten minutes' walk from P. O.

AT 1147 Fort St., first-class rooms and board. Phone 2991L.

AT 430 Dallas, James Bay, fine front room, single or double, overlooking sea, close in, superior table board, phone, tennis lawn.

BOARD residence for two gentlemen at 743 Vancouver. Phone 345X.

BOARD and room. 725 Vancouver. Phone 2745X.

BOARD and room, home comforts, conveniences, phone, piano. 332 Coburg corner Bay. Phone 252R.

COMFORTABLE room and board, close in, 754 Kings Rd.

COMFORTABLE rooms and board reasonable, close in. 615 Vancouver St. Phone 2820X.

JUST opened, Waltonbury, 920 Yates St. Select board residence and table board. Every convenience; sitting room with conservatory and piano; excellent table. Phone 4239X.

JAMES Bay Hotel, South Government St., residential and family, magnificent location, facing Beacon Hill Park, only 4 blocks from post office, 100 rooms, modern throughout, excellent table. French chef, special inclusive rates by week or month. Phone 2304.

LIVE in comfort and refinement at the Gloucester; moderate terms large airy rooms; excellent home cooking; pleasant grounds; easy walking distance from city. 1140 Fort St. Phone 2704R.

ROOM AND BOARD
(Continued)

JAMES Bay—571 Toronto St., excellent board-residence. Phone 1050R.

NICELY furnished double room, separate beds, use of bath, breakfast if desired; ten minutes to P. O.; suit two friends. Phone 3884L.

ROOM and board, private, close to carline, 115 Croft St., off Niagara.

ROOM and board, $7 week; meals 25c; men's reading room, home cooking. 733 Broughton.

ST. Francis Hotel, 550 Yates St. Under new management, first-class board and room, $8 per week. Hot and cold water and first-class baths.

THE Hollies, 525 Michigan; rates very moderate. Phone 3904L. Hot and cold water.

WANTED—Two business gentlemen to share bedroom, with use of sitting-room, good cooking and home comforts, Fairfield district; terms moderate. Phone 5864R.

376 Cook St., large front room with board, suit two gentlemen, single beds; all conveniences; piano. Phone 780R.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

AT Cadboro Bay, near sea, board and rooms wanted for two months for family of 5, or furnished cottage would suit. Particulars to The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

ENGLISHMAN, in business, would like quarters with private family. James Bay, close in, moderate terms. Apply Box 2044, Colonist.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

A GOOD milking goat, Angora preferred. Box 2067, Colonist.

A FINE lot of early March hatched pullets, White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Reds at $1.25, and R. I. Red crosses at $1, at ranch; let these be your Winter layers. T. W. Palmer, Lake Hill P. O., North Quadra St.

A WELL bred driving mare, 6 years, afraid of nothing; also rubber-tired democrat in first-class condition. F. Goodwin, Langford P. O., B. C.

A PEDIGREED Jersey cow, five years old, due in one month. A real beauty, sound and perfect in every way; price $150. A. Cosh, Sunnyside Ranch, Happy Valley.

BEAUTIFUL bay driving mare, tall, sound, gentle, lady can drive, seven years old, broke to saddle and fast. 3011 Quadra St.

ENGLISH bull terrier bitch, white, for sale, cheap. Guaranteed good watch dog. Box 1976, Colonist.

EGGS for hatching from Regal strain, White Wyandottes, imported Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Black Minorcas, $1 setting; $6 per 100. R. Waterhouse, Marine Iron Works. Telephone 681.

FOR Sale—Twenty-four White Leghorns, yearling hens, laying, cheap; one bay mare, 15 hands, cheap. 516 Laurel St., Shoal Bay, Victoria.

FOR Sale—Two choice grade Jersey cows, good milkers. Apply Grimmer Bros., Port Washington P. O., B. C.

FOR Sale—English pup, male. Apply 2653, Graham St.

FOR Sale—Pair of 3-year-old Clydesdale heavy teaming geldings, accustomed to plowing. For particulars and price apply at 28 Brown Blk.

FOR Sale—English setter pup, male. Apply 2653 Graham St.

FOR Sale—Three horses, suitable for farm, cheap. Apply 741 Fisgard St.

FOR Sale—Work horse $125; gravel wagon, $50. McDowell, 235 Edward St.

FOR Sale—25 young Leghorn hens, Amsden strain. S. de T. Cunningham, Harriett Rd., Maywood.

FOR Sale—One team and dump wagon, cheap. Phone 4936.

FOR Sale—Twenty White Leghorns. Inquire at 1016 Princess Ave.

GRAND lot chicks for sale. First-cross Leghorn, Rock, Rhode Island with Indian Game. Also pure-bred Indian Game cock. 50 Lewis St. Phone 3901R.

HENS and week-old chicks. Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorn. 100 for sale. Thom, Maple Hill, Saanich Rd., end Douglas car line. Phone 2523R.

HORSES and wagons for sale, four heavy horses, suitable for teaming or farm work; also one stick wagon and one 3-ton truck. Can be seen in the city. Phone 4936.

IRISH water spaniel puppies, 3 months old. Apply Griffin & Son, hardware.

LOW priced eggs for setting, R. C. White Leghorn and White Wyandotte cross, 50 cents per 13. This is best cross known. Birds on free range. Phone 223L1.

MARCH hatched pullets and cockerels, White Leghorns, $1; Buff Orpingtons, $1.25 each. Hincks, Langford Station. Phone 2660L2.

PEDIGREE Shetland ponies for sale, one fine stallion, two geldings and one filly. Apply Howard Head, "Findon Place," Stelly's, South Saanich.

PULLETS—I want to purchase for cash one hundred February hatched Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock pullets of good laying strain; no show bench prices entertained. Apply E. F. Gibson, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria.

STYLISH quiet family horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, sound; Gladstone, good as new and harness, cheap. Apply Dr. Keown, Phone 1825, City Livery, 725 Johnson St.

THOROUGHBRED young collie dog from imported stock; also laying hens and rooster (White Wyandottes). 1350 Bay St.

WANTED—Good young cow, Holstein preferred, in exchange for good driving horse; no dealers. Box 1796, Colonist.

WANTED—To buy young chickens and rabbits. Box 1959, Colonist.

WANTED to buy—Jersey bull, sound and fit for service. W. Payne, Goldstream, B.C.

WANTED, cheap horses for cash, or will exchange modern 8-roomed house or lots. Phone L574.

WANTED—Irish terrier pup, male; must be registered or eligible for registration, but not necessarily a show dog. R. V. Maynard, Hotel Dallas.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Gold stick pin, 20-franc piece, monogram L. J. H. Reward at 853 Pandora St.

LOST—Saturday, small bag with $25 enclosed, between Spencer's and Yates; widow's only means. Finder rewarded. Please return to Police Station, city.

LOST—On Douglas St., on Saturday, brooch, two wings with amethyst heart. Reward offered. Finder write Box 2050, Colonist.

LOST, Friday evening, silver bracelet watch, probably between Christian Science church and Cathedral schoolroom, via Quadra street. Phone 5008. Reward. FIYUrg.sconA$4HRFT.gww .vbgk g g b b

LOST—A gold locket between Princess Ave. and Cormorant St. Return to 702 Princess Ave. Reward.

LOST—On Thursday, June 11, trio parcels tied together. Finder please communicate with Box 1929, Colonist.

LONG mink stole lost few weeks ago in or on way from Royal Victoria Theatre. Reward at 1597 Hampshire Rd. Phone 3385X1.

LOST—Automobile tail light. Finder please return to this office.

LOST—On evening of June 10, at southwest corner of Yates and Douglas, bunch of keys, including one for Prestolite tank. Reward. Phone 1453.

LOST—In Victoria West June 9, 8 pigs. Please give information to Mr. King, 4-Mile House; also pigs for sale, $5.

MONEY TO LOAN

AGREEMENTS of sale discounted. 803 Pemberton Bldg.

CANADIAN Mortgage Investment Co. have funds for good first mortgages. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank Bldg., city representatives.

MONEY for mortgages. Special loans and discounting sales agreements. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

MONEY to loan on improved property and good agreements of sale. H. Booth, 2 Bridgman Bldg., 1007 Government Street.

MONEY loaned on first mortgage, agreements discounted. Wise & Co., 109 Pemberton Bldg.

TO loan, $3,000 upwards, at 8 per cent. Apply R. A. Harris, 1616 Douglas St.

WILL loan $800 at 12 per cent on unimproved Victoria property. Box 1118, Colonist.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

A FINE new 8-room house with garage, on Hampshire Rd., on lease $35 per month; lovely view of water. F. Latta, 511 B. C. Permanent Bldg.

AN 8-roomed house, Burdett near Douglas. Phone 4447.

AM leaving my 4-roomed home and half-acre in garden, fruit trees and chicken houses, north of city, seven minutes to car; will rent at $15 per month, sell at snap or trade. Box 1458, Colonist.

A MODERN 6-roomed house on Dallas Road, close to Government Street, splendid marine view. Will give a good lease to right party at moderate rent. Immediate possession. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

CAMBRIDGE St., near to Dallas Rd.; 5-roomed bungalow, modern. Apply Ward Investment Co., Ltd., 713 Fort St.

EIGHT-ROOMED house, Pembroke St., just completed, $25 per month. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg. Phone 1313.

FOR rent or lease, new 8-room house, Hollywood district, $32. Phone 2804R.

FOR Rent, 5-roomed cottage, 523 Rithet St. Phone 1660R.

FAIRFIELD—Unfurnished house on Pendergast St., 7 rooms, large lot, with chicken run; house has been renovated; ten minutes' walk from post office; $32.50 per month. Wm. Monteith & Co., Ltd., Mahon Bldg. Phone 3763.

FOR Rent—Cheap to careful party, 5-room house, one block from car. Apply 1363 Seaview Ave.

FOR Rent or for sale, a fine Summer home at Shawnigan Lake; also some fine waterfront lots cheap. Apply at Colonist Box 1892.

FOR Rent—10-roomed modern house, close in. Apply 864 Queens Ave. Tel. Menagh, 5310.

FAIRFIELD—New 7-room house, large lot, walking distance from city; will rent to good tenant at $32.50 a month. Call today, phone 3114L.

FOR Rent—Modern 7-roomed house, Foul Bay, 6-room cottage, close in. Box 2035, Colonist.

FOR Rent—A 4-roomed house, close in, all modern, $15. Apply 923 Bay St.

FOR Rent—Cottage No. 662 Pine St., Victoria West, $11 per month. Louis Beale & Coventry, 205 Jones Blk.

HILLSIDE Ave.—6-roomed house, modern, $20. Phone 2271.

HOUSE, 721 Discovery St., 8 rooms, cheap, new, bath, hot and cold water, close in. Apply 2538 Quadra.

MODERN 6-room bungalow, $20. Apply Deaville Grocery, corner Rose and Hillside.

RENT or sale, 5-room house on carline. Apply Box 1931, Colonist.

SEVEN rooms, new, modern, hardwood floors, electric light, fittings, etc., $30 month. 1151 Pleasant Ave., Oak Bay. Phone 2200.

SHACKS and tents for sale and to rent, on seafront at Gorge, Foul Bay and Shoal Bay. Particulars from The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

SMALL place with house on Cowichan River, close to lake; price $3,100. Apply owner, no agents. Box 4206, Colonist.

TO Let—Six-roomed house, close in. Apply 1054 Burdett Ave.

TO Rent—5-roomed modern cottage, nice garden, with or without garage, close in. Phone 4537L.

TO let, furnished and unfurnished houses. Apply E. A. Harris, 1018 Douglas St.

TO Rent—Houses on Fell St., Oak Bay, Joseph St., in Fairfield, Lampson St., in Esquimalt. Phone 4542 for particulars.

TO Rent—4-roomed bungalow, partly furnished, with one acre; $15 a month. A. G. Cook, P. O., Langford.

TO Let—Six-roomed modern house, Foul Bay district, one block from car and beach. Apply 1803 Blanshard St.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

ATTRACTIVE country home for year or two, within 10 miles of Victoria, with or without option of purchase, fully modern bungalow, with about 10 acres of good pasturage, up-to-date outbuildings, reasonable drainage system and ample supply of first rate water. Box 833, Colonist.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

A WELL-FURNISHED 5-roomed bungalow, Oak Bay, best part, close to sea and car, three months, very reasonable to good tenant. Phone 3384R2.

AT The Ladies' Agency—List of good comfortably furnished houses to rent from $30 month, also several country places. Call for particulars, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A 12-ROOMED well furnished house on waterfront, 3 bathrooms, furnace and all modern conveniences, 3 minutes from car. Box 4104, Colonist.

DESIRABLE 6-roomed fully furnished bungalow, Foul Bay. Phone 4134R.

FAIRFIELD—Strictly modern 7-room house, furnished, paved street, one block from Beacon Hill Park and car, easy walking distance from town. William Monteith & Co., Ltd., Mahon Bldg. Phone 3763.

FURNISHED new, modern 8-roomed house, one block to car, for three months at $40 per month. References required. Apply phone 1847R2.

FURNISHED 5-roomed house on Langford Lake; boat, $30 monthly. Box 1837, Colonist.

FURNISHED 5-roomed house. Mrs. Logan, Esquimalt Rd., near Fairview Nurseries.

FURNISHED cottage near Oak Bay Junction. Phone 1432.

FOR Rent—3-roomed house, furnished, basement, city water, Cloverdale Ave., $15 month; also 6-roomed house, city water, 10 minutes to Douglas car, $10 month. Box 2083, Colonist.

FOR Rent—Well furnished modern house, 5 rooms, close in, garden, fruit trees and chicken house; rent $30; will lease for 12 months. Box 1926, Colonist.

FURNISHED bungalow near city, fully equipped home, overlooking park, within 5 minutes' walk of post office and a little more than block from Royal Victoria Theatre. Box 282, Colonist.

HOUSES furnished and unfurnished in all parts of the city. A. S. Barton, 215 Central Bldg. Phone 2901.

SPLENDID view of Victoria, seven-roomed house, near to Hillside car, garage, nicely furnished. Apply Ward Investment Co., Ltd., 713 Fort St.

SIX rooms, modern, fully furnished, near sea and park, $37.50. 1322 Clover Ave.

SIX-ROOMED furnished house. Thos. C. Meads, Florence Rd.

TO Let—Furnished new modern 8-roomed house, one block from car, in return for a gentleman's room and board for three months. Apply Box 2048, Colonist.

TO Let—Superior 6-roomed house, furnished, close in. Apply 1054 Burdett Avenue.

TO Let—Furnished 5-roomed cottage. Apply 825 Broughton St.

$15 monthly, 5 rooms, fully furnished, kitchen, garage, ½-acre, city water. Mrs. Kennedy, Maywood and Cook.

WANT—FURNISHED HOUSES

BY young couple (no children), small furnished house for few months. State price and full particulars to Box 2078, Colonist.

WANTED—A small furnished bungalow or house, close in; must be a reasonable rental. William Monteith & Co., Ltd., Mahon Bldg. Phone 3763.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A GENUINE snap. 1913 Cadillac, few months old, all new tires. Will give terms to responsible party. Box F. G.

APPLY Devereux Agency for quick sale, 12:30. Several canaries and cages, large and small. 1314 Fort St.

ALMOST new steel range, 6 holes, great bargain. Write Box 1955, Colonist.

AUTOMOBILE—Chalmers 30, in first-class shape, $900. H. Moore, 619 Niagara St. Phone 1155R.

AUTO Snap—Maxwell Runabout, two-seater, in good running order; $250 cash. John Greenwood, 1815 Blanshard St.

AUTOMOBILE—Cole, model 50, 1913, electric starter, very little used; cost $2,800, a bargain at $1,800. H. Moore, 619 Niagara St. Phone 1155R.

A SNAP—Dry fir cordwood, cut any length, $6.50. G. L. Walker; 1637R1.

BOATS, canoes, motor launches, all kinds, new and second-hand bought and sold. Causeway Boathouse, below P. O. Tel. 3445.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

COLUMBIA hornless gramophone, cost $70, also $200 worth fine records, all as new, stand, boxes, etc., costing altogether $300. The lot for $100, or would sell separately. Phone R2752. Address 26 Dallas Ave.

CAMPING outfit for sale, including two tents, 12x20, 8x12. Apply the Duncan Storage, 535 Yates St.

CAMERAS for sale. 6x10, Empire State, quite new, 6 double plateholders anastigmatic lens by Kengott, Paris. Kollos shutter, tripod, case, $55. 6½x8½ Lancaster instantograph, 3 double plateholders Clement and Gilmer lens, Thornton Pickard shutter, tripod and case, $40. 6½x8½ Rochester Co., 4 double plateholders, Wollensak lens, automatic shutter, case and tripod, $25. 4¾x6½ Lazar Challenge camera, Rochester Optical Co., lens in unicurn, shutter, 2 book holders, turntable, case, tripod, $15. Goerz Dagor lens, No. 5, 16¾x inch focus, compound shutter, list price $112; for quick sale $70. Apply 1125 Fort Street.

DON'T miss this. A candy store for sale. One of the best locations, long lease and low rent. Box 1960, Colonist.

ENGLISH baby carriarge, perfect. Cheap. Apply evenings. 163 Joseph St.

FOR Sale—Mower and horse rake. Apply F. Topp Turner, Head St., Esquimalt.

FOR Sale—1913 Ford; $425 for quick sale. Phone 3780; H. Douglas.

FOR sale—1914 Tourist Trophy Indian motor cycle, with two speeds, speedometer, $30 tandem seat, electric light and electric horn. Only used two months. Guaranteed in first class condition. Will sell for $100.00 less than cost. Phone 2290 evenings.

FOR sale, very old English dictionary, what offers? R. P.O. Coombs, B.C.

FOR Sale—5-passenger Ford, $325. Box 1854, Colonist.

FRANKLIN Six, 7-passenger for sale, $650 cash or would trade for small car. Box 1916, Colonist.

GOOD mill wood. Phone 298.

LAUNCH, 22-foot, 5 h. p. engine; price for cash $175. Apply 2620 Government St. Phone 971L.

MOTOR boats, boathouses, cruisers, for sale and charter. Apply Empress Boathouse. Phone 3121.

MOTOR Cycle—Flying Merckel, tandem. New tires, splendid running condition, $150.00. 1037 Southgate.

MOTORCYCLE Snap—Two-speed, 5 h. p., single, nearly new; first $135 cash gets it. See it at 1115 North Park St., garage.

MILK route (large), for sale. Apply Box 1920, Colonist.

MALLEABLE steel ranges, $1 down and $1 per week; 2001 Government Street.

NEW truck, 2,000-lb. capacity, express body, 4-cylinder, solid rubber tires. Regular price $1,725, now $1,350. H. Moore, 619 Niagara St. Phone 1155R.

PRACTICALLY new Royal Standard typewriter, with quantity carbon paper. Bargain, $35 cash. P. O. Box 952, Victoria.

RANGE—Several small stoves very cheap; not second-hand store. 1038 Fort.

ROWBOAT—15-ft. dory, built of cedar, light, nearly new, for sale with oars, $18. Cadboro Bay Beach Tea Gardens.

SOLID oak buffet mirror back, only $18, also other furniture. 1915 Duchess Street.

SMALL portable organ (weighing 95 lbs. only), in good condition. Price for quick sale, $25, including organ stool. Box 1991, Colonist.

STRONG buggy for sale, nearly new. Phone 4936.

SINGLE horse buggy in good condition, new, rubber tires, or will exchange for good rowboat. Can be seen at 628 Rupert St., between 6 and 7 o'clock.

TOMATO plants, $1 per 100, also celery. Francis, Oxford St., Carey Rd.

TEN tons, about, standing hay, 7 miles out; tender quickly. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

THREE small cook stoves, one small heater, one large cook stove. 261 Cook St.

TENT—16x20, also batching outfit cheap. Apply 2110 Spring St.

WARDROBE—Nearly new, large double doors, going cheap. Box 681, Colonist.

$65.00 Victrola with forty-one well selected records, with record case in perfect repair. Will sacrifice for $75.00 on easy terms. Phone 4865.

32 ft. extension ladder, step ladder, planks, etc. Rubber tired hand cart, a bargain. 1607 Hollywood Crescent.

MISCELLANEOUS

A YOUNG lady who is paying her way through college is desirous of some practice in massage and scalp work among a few select patrons; hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 6 p. m. Room 8, Bridgman Blk., 1007 Government St.

BABY for adoption, boy. Apply Box 1815, Colonist.

BUCKLAND Park Summer resort. A few guests taken; good boating, fishing and bathing near beach; rates $10 per week. Apply Mrs. W. Grimmer, Port Washington P. O., B. C.

CADBORO Bay Tea Gardens. A delightful place to spend an afternoon; lunches and teas.

FREE Sawdust—An accumulation at Cameron Lumber Co. Mills, will be given to persons who will remove promptly; revocable at will of company.

PICNIC on the splendid Willows Beach. The Pavilion Tea House opened on the spot, supplies light luncheons, teas, etc. Parties catered for.

ROOMS papered, $5 and up; rooms tinted, $2.50 and up; painting, enameling and graining. First-class work guaranteed. Phone 821L.

TAKE notice. All of my properties are withdrawn from the market. Edward Ensel.

WATCHES loaned while repairing yours. A. Greensfelder, expert watchmaker, 569 Johnson St.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION—We buy gents' old clothes, etc. 1824 Government St. Phone 670R.

A CHANCE to get the highest cash price for slightly worn ladies' and gents' clothing, etc., old gold and jewelry of all kinds. We rent and buy dress suits and tuxedos. M. Stern, 1409 Store St., Branch, 609 Yates St. Phone 4810.

A CHANCE to get highest cash for old violins, guitars, mandolins, cornets, banjos. M. Stern, 1409 Store St. Branch, 609 Yates. Phone 4810.

FURNITURE packing wanted; good work, low prices. Cowan, 718 Fort St. Phone 1737.

ICE cream cones. Wanted to purchase a few hand machines for making ice cream cones. Give particulars and price to Lion Mfg. Co., Nanaimo.

TWO strong wooden packing cases, suitable for heavy books. Box 651, Colonist.

WANTED—Bed couch or davenport and dining table. Box 1956, Colonist.

WANTED—Columbia River boat, 30x8, also automobile engine about 50 h. p. Empress Boathouse.

WANTED—A good secnd-hand twin-motor cycle, will pay cash. Give full particulars and price in first letter. Address Box 1712, Colonist.

WANTED—Motor cycle, cheap. 116 Menzies.

WANTED—To purchase part or whole contents of furnished house, cheap for spot cash. Box 2038, Colonist.

WANTED, 2,000 cords wood, more or less, in tree, near to railroad siding or other transportation. Answer, stating price and particulars. Box 1982, Colonist.

WANTED, a light delivery wagon, also set of single harness in good condition. Box 1993, Colonist.

WANTED—Gentlemen's clothing in new condition; medium size, exchange for gold jewelry; no dealers. Box 1900, Colonist.

WANTED to Rent—Motor cycle for 2 or 4 months. Apply Box 1154, Colonist.

WANTED—Small cash register; must be cheap for cash. Apply Tillicum P.O.

WANTED—Second-hand auto in good condition. Give full particulars and lowest cash price. Box 1405, Colonist.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

A COSY 3-roomed suite in modern house, close in, good locality, unfurnished, moderate. Box 1910, Colonist.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS (Continued)

AT The Ladies' Agency—Housekeeping rooms can be recommended, only clean, comfortable and convenient rooms and suites listed, all locations, all prices. 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

AT 1606 Blanshard, comfortable housekeeping room, kitchenette, $3.

AT 1178 Fort St., housekeeping rooms, with all conveniences, $2.50 up. Phone 4097L.

CLEAN, furnished housekeeping rooms, $4 per month up; all conveniences. 1036 Hillside Ave.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms. 322 Oswego St., James Bay.

FURNISHED large front housekeeping room. Apply 1037 Burdett.

FURNISHED two housekeeping rooms, gas range. 1011 Collinson. Phone 4005L.

FRONT suite furnished housekeeping rooms, bath, phone; reasonable; two blocks from post office. 734 Humboldt.

FOR Rent—Nicely furnished 3-room housekeeping suite, walls newly tinted, $10 month. 2617 Graham St.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms at 1120 Vancouver St. Cheap, close in.

GOOD housekeeping room, close in. 1613 Blanshard St.

HOUSEKEEPING suite, gas range, phone, very comfortable. 849 Burdett Ave.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, en suite, $3.50 and $5.00 per week; just like home; all conveniences. 1260 Fort St.

HOUSEKEEPING suite. 840 Courtney.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms. 605 Government St.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, $2.50 per week; two blocks from Parliament Bldgs. 521 Simcoe St.

LARGE housekeeping room, adults, $2.50 weekly. 553 Simcoe St.

NEWLY furnished rooms, also housekeeping suites and apartments for rent from $10 per month up. 951 Johnson St.

PORTLAND Rooms—723 Yates St., under the management of Mrs. A. C. Hamilton and Mrs. C. M. Ward. Housekeeping and single rooms by week or month.

TWO large well furnished housekeeping rooms in modern house, with all conveniences, $16 monthly. Phone 4425. 1438 Vining St.

TWO furnished housekeeping rooms, $15 per month. Maplehurst, 1937 Blanshard St.

TWO furnished housekeeping rooms, 2640 Work St. Phone 3399L.

TWO nicely furnished front housekeeping rooms, ground floor, modern, close to Douglas car, $18 per month; adults only. 634 Garbally Rd.

TO Let—Nice house, furnished or unfurnished. 1313 Vancouver St.

UNFURNISHED room, cheap. 1263 Richardson, corner Moss.

UNFURNISHED rooms. 1013 Vancouver Street.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

WANTED—One large unfurnished room. State particulars. Box 2040, Colonist.

WANTED—Housekeeping rooms or small flat, vicinity of Stadacona Park preferred. State particulars. Box 1933, Colonist.

FURNISHED ROOMS

AT Cadboro Bay Tea House, furnished rooms, reasonable prices; board if required; beautiful position, 10 minutes from Uplands car terminus.

A NICELY furnished parlor bedroom, bath, phone, piano, kitchen if desired. 613 Avalon Rd., next Government St., James Bay.

A BRIGHT cosy room, newly decorated and furnished, central and good locality, all modern conveniences. 1138 Burdett Avenue.

ARLINGTON Rooms 819 Fort, light outside rooms, hot and cold water every room, renovated throughout from $2.75 to $4 weekly. Miss Mercer, late housekeeper, Ritz Hotel. Phone 1819O.

APPLY 231 Michigan St., large airy room, modern conveniences, reasonable rent.

COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, one large front, suitable for two, with separate beds; also single rooms. Close to Parliament buildings, park and sea. Reasonable. 221 Menzies or Phone 2537L.

COMFORTABLE furnished bedrooms, use of kitchen if desired. 1825 Fern St. (opposite St. Margaret's School). Phone evenings, L2110.

FURNISHED front room, suit two friends. 937 Johnson St.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent reasonable; all modern conveniences. Apply 707½ Yates St. Phone 2100L.

FURNISHED room, $8 per month. 1928 Oak Bay. Phone 1245L.

FURNISHED rooms, splendid location, next Government Bldg. 506 Government St., from $2.50 weekly.

FURNISHED bedroom with or without meals. 1159 Oxford St.

FURNISHED Rooms—35c per night, $2 per week. 1211 Langley St.

FURNISHED rooms, meal if desired; also garage. 1139 McClure.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent reasonable; all modern conveniences. Apply 707½ Yates St. Phone L3100.

FOR Rent—Nice sunny room overlooking the sea, every convenience, close to cars, corner of Dallas Rd., 16 South Turner St. Phone 3726L., or call.

LARGE front double room, suit two friends, with or without board, large garden, tennis, piano. Phone 4837L. 926 Humboldt St.

SPLENDID rooms near park, Parliament Bldgs., etc., first room empty since last September, every convenience, phone, etc. 415 Parry St.

TO Let—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, large house, in beautiful grounds, garage. 918 View St.

TO Let—Beautifully furnished rooms, new and modern, from $3.50 per week up, 10 minutes from city hall, tennis court for use of guests. Scott Bldg., corner Douglas St. and Hillside Ave.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Big money maker. Our dollar book, "Destruction Empress of Ireland." Best book published; outfit free; best terms; freight paid; credit given. Send postage, 10c. Nichols, Ltd., Publisher, Toronto.

AGENT (commission) wanted for British house manufacturing all classes of waterproof and oilskin' goods; state past experience and all particulars, "Waterproof," care Canadian Pacific Railway, Passenger Department, Vancouver.

PERSONAL

IF Miss Florence Howard, late of the Empress Hotel, will call at 453 Moss St., she will hear of something to her advantage.

MRS. Collins, manicuring, new life treatments. 1144 Granville, Vancouver.

ONE reliable man wanted in every town to take orders for best custom-made clothes in Canada; highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

A LARGE shed to let, suitable for garage or carpenter's shop with phone. Phone 4837L. 926 Humboldt St.

A CONCRETE building, 40x110, whole or part. Phone 4447.

BOARD of Trade Bldg., suite of front offices to let, vault. Apply Secretary.

GARAGE to let, 1147 Fort St.

IN Saanich, fine large store at present used as grocery, rent $25, on lease, including stable; will sell fixtures cheap. Phone 613.

NEW stores just outside city on main road, excellent trading for butcher, grocer or baker; rent moderate. Corner Warren, on Carey Rd.

OFFICES to rent on Government St., opposite Westholme Hotel. Good position for dentists and doctors. Apply Room 10, De Cosmos Block.

OFFICE to rent, ground floor front, with or without furniture. Apply 1412 Douglas St., city.

STORE to rent in Fairfield, corner Cook and Oliphant. Apply 251 Cook St., or phone 1646.

STABLE, 1150 Empress Ave., between Cook and Chambers Sts. Phone 4935L.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

SHACK to rent, close to car, $5 month. Phone 5306.

TO let, Turkish bath establishment, furnished. Apply E. A. Harris, 1018 Douglas St.

TO Let—Store and 5-rooms suitable for grocery, low rent. Apply P. R. Brown.

WANTED—Second-hand 5-seater Ford car in good condition. Reply X., Tyouhalen Hotel, Duncan.

$10 per month for large front office on Fort St., between Broad and Douglas and one back room office for $8 per month. Apply after 10 a. m., Zetland Tea Rooms, 647 Fort St.

WANTED TO RENT—MISCEL.

WANTED—For one year to rent, one good second-hand piano with option of buying. Box 1935, Colonist.

WANTED—Store, suitable for bakery and grocery. State rent, lease and location. Box 1806, Colonist.

FLATS OR APARTMENTS

A DANDY little baching suite, bed sitting-room, bathroom and kitchenette; also two-room suite with free telephone. Savoy Mansions, phone 4022R.

A CHANCE to move into Mt. Edwards, Vancouver St., all rooms are full-sized, three and four-roomed suites, suitable for sharing.

APARTMENT, 3 rooms and bath, at reduced rent. Leroy Apts., 503 Montreal St.

AT The Ladies' Agency—Flats and suites can be recommended, all prices and locations, up to date and thoroughly modern and reduced rents. 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A LOVELY flat for married couple or friends, with every modern convenience for a real home, phone, etc., minute from car, 10 minutes from post office, or could be let as bed-sitting-rooms. 415 Parry St., between Michigan and Toronto.

ALL new and beautifully clean furnished suites, $8 a week. New Normandie Apts. Phone 1789L.

A FURNISHED flat to let, every convenience or separate bedrooms. Box 1904, Colonist.

CLEAN, comfortable 3-room apartments, furnished, very convenient; low Summer rate. 1502 Chambers St.

FAIRFIELD—New and fully modern furnished flat, $40 per month, furnace, Ruud heater, gas stove, bed and table linen; vacant July 1. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

MOUNT Douglas Apts. Oak Bay Junction. Thoroughly modern brick building, well arranged suites, healthy location with excellent car service. Terms reasonable. Phone 3425R.

OLYMPIC Apartments, 1120 May St., opposite Beacon Hill Park, completely furnished flats, including electricity, hot water and phone; terms from $25 up, strictly first-class. Phone 3132.

PARK View Apartments—A cosy four-room flat, gas range, hot and cold water, 10 minutes from city, $15. 928 Bay.

PRICES cut in half, then some, for house-keeping apartemnts, furnished. The Belwil, 2914 Douglas. See these quickly.

RENTS greatly reduced. Bellevue Court, Bellevue St. Oak Bay's only apartment house, close to sea and Oak Bay car. Phone 3657R1.

TO Rent—4-room flat, pantry, bathroom, cement basement, fine range, woodlift, gas range, etc. 402 Dallas Rd.

TWO-ROOMED Suite, Parfitt Blk., rent $10 per month. P. R. Fleming, 634 View St. Phone 2307.

TO Let—Four-roomed Suite, Parfitt Blk., rent $21 per month. P. R. Fleming, 634 View St. Phone 2307.

WELL-FURNISHED flat of three rooms on Stanley Avenue. Phone 2042; moderate rental.

WANTED TO BORROW

WANTED—Loan of $300.00 on improved quarter-section in Manitoba. Box 1979, Colonist.

CROFT & ASHBY

Real Estate, Timber, Mines and Coal Lands
Phone 2999, 634 View St., P. O. Box 560
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

FARMS! FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!
CATTLE RANCHES! CATTLE RANCHES!
TIMBER LANDS! TIMBER LANDS!

FARM—Happy Valley, 10 acres, 5 acres bearing orchard, 12 miles from Victoria, new 4-room house, barns, etc.; $7,000, or would exchange for Victoria property.

FARM—Forty-six acres, 4 in crop, small bearing orchard, springs, 7-room house, barn, chicken houses; $3,750, one-third cash.

FARM—Sixteen acres, 7 acres in crop, well watered; $2,500; one-third cash.

FARM—Forty-three acres, 9 acres cultivated, barn, etc., 5-room house, etc., $4,250; $1,450 cash.

FARM—246 acres, 100 cultivated, 3 houses, barns, etc., with included about 210 stock; to be sold as a going concern.

VICTORIA property for exchange for farms in the Northwest.

TIMBER—Over 45,000,000,000 feet including several valuable cedar tracts.

FINEST farm on Vancouver Island, 530 acres, fine land, lake, stream, near station and wharf; 78 acres cleared, 192 in grass. Price under $100 per acre; easy terms, over 5 years.

COWICHAN River new house, electric light, etc., ¾-mile river, splendid fishing.

TWO lakes with several varieties trout, ¾-hour motor ride from Victoria, fenced.

CATTLE Ranches—Several with 500 head and upwards.

CRADDOCK & CO.

Investment Brokers, Insurance Agents and Farm Land Specialists.
Jones Bldg., Victoria, B. C. Phone 3860.

FARM LANDS, FARM LANDS
Comox and Courtenay Districts

WE have the best listings of farm lands in this, the best farming district in British Columbia. Full particulars on application. "Farm lands receive the attention of Mr. Craddock, late Statistician and Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Alberta and British Columbia."

MERCHANTS' TRUST & TRADING CO., LTD.

Land Department.
404-407 Belmont House Victoria, B. C.

FARM LANDS

NANOOSE, Qualicum and Parksville districts. We have thousands of acres of farm lands from $10 per acre up. This part of the Island is growing rapidly and offers the best prospects for bona fide settlers for dairying, poultry, hog raising and truck farming.

A. KENNINGTON

Cowichan, B. C. Real Estate

180 acres about 30 cleared, good running water, 1½ miles from station, small cottage; price $50 per acre on terms.

11 acres, close to station, good new 7-roomed house with bathroom, three acres cleared, on good road; price $6,500, on terms.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

Notice is hereby given that a reserve covering certain lands situated in the vicinity of Kennedy Lake, Clayoquot District, notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 23rd of May, 1912, is cancelled and the following parcels of land will be open for entry by pre-emption on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1914, at the hour of 9 a.m. in the forenoon: Lots 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, S.E.¼ 1395; S.W.¼ 1395, N.W.¼ 1395, N.E.¼ 1396, S.E.¼ 1396, S.W.¼ 1396, N.W.¼ 1396, N.E.¼ 1396, 1397, S.E.¼ 1401, S.W.¼ 1401, N.W.¼ 1401, N.E.¼ 1401, S.E. ¼ 1405, S.W.¼ 1405, N.W.¼ 1405, N.E.¼ 1405, S.E.¼ 1406, S.W.¼ 1406, N.W.¼ 1406, N.E.¼ 1406, S.E.¼ 1407, S.W.¼ 1407, N.W. ¼ 1407, N.E.¼ 1407, S.½ 1408, N.½ 1408, S.½ 1409, N.½ 1409, S.E.¼ 1410, S.W.¼ 1410, N.W.¼ 1410, N.E.¼ 1410, S.E.¼ 1411, S.W.¼ 1411 N.W.¼ 1411, NE.¼ 1411, S.E. ¼ 1412, S.W.¼ 1412, N.W.¼ 1412, N.E.¼ 1412, S.E.¼ 1413, S.W.¼ 1413, N.W.¼ 1413, N.E.¼ 1413, S.E.¼ 1414, S.W.¼ 1414, N.W. ¼ 1414, N.E.¼ 1414, S.E.¼ 1415, S.W.¼ 1415, N.W.¼ 1415, N.E.¼ 1415, S.E.¼ 1416, W.½ 1416, N.E.¼ 1416, 1417, S.E.¼ 1420, S.W.¼ 1420, N.W¼ 1420, N.E.¼ 1420, S.E. ¼ 1421, S.W.¼ 1421, N.W.¼ 1421, N.E.¼ 1421, S½ 1422, N.½ 1422, S.E.¼ 1423, S.W. ¼ 1423, N.W.¼ 1423, N.E.¼ 1423, S.½ 1424, N.½ 1424, S.E.¼ 1425, S.W.¼ 1425, N.W.¼ 1425, N.E.¼ 1425, S.E.¼ 1426, S.W. ¼ 1426, N.W.¼ 1426, N.E.¼ 1426, S.E.¼ 1427, S.W.¼ 1427, N.W.¼ 1427, N.E.¼ 1427, S.E.¼ 1496, S.W.¼ 1496, N.W.¼ 1496, N.E. ¼ 1496, S.½ 1497, N.½ 1497, E.½ 1498, W.½ 1498, E.½ 1499, W.½ 1499, S.½ 1500, N½ 1500, S½ 1501, N.½ 1501, S.½ 1502, N.½ 1502, S.E.¼ 1503, S.W.¼ 1503, N.W.¼ 1503, N.E.¼ 1503, S.E.¼ 1504, N.W.¼ 1504, N.E.¼ 1504, S.½ 1505, and N.½ 1505.

No Pre-emption Record shall be granted for more than forty (40) acres except with respect to lots containing less than sixty (60) acres of land; particulars of which may be obtained at the office of the Government Agent at Alberni, where all applications for entry must be made.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, B.C., 8th April, 1914.

D2240012

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between Dow, Fraser & Company, Ltd., Plaintiff, and Alexander Gregor and Albert B. Attwood, Defendants.

To Albert B. Attwood:

TAKE NOTICE that a writ of summons has been issued against Alexander Gregor and you in the above court by the abovev named plaintiff claiming to have an account taken of what is due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs under an agreement for sale dated the 5th day of February, 1912, made between you the said Albert B. Attwood, and the defendant Alexander Gregor, and which agreement was duly assigned to the plaintiff, and that the agreement may be enforced by foreclosure or sale, and a further claim against the defendant Alexander Gregor for the sum of $1,982.00, being for instalments of principal due on 6th August, 1912, 6th February, 1913, and 6th August, 1913, $1,800.00; interest on $2,400.00 from 6th August, 1912, to 6th August, 1913, at 7 per cent., $168.00, and interest on $1,800.00 from 6th Augustt, 1913, to 16th September, 1913, at 7 per cent., $14.00; upon the covenants in the said agreement of sale, and in the alternative cancellation of said agreement.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that by order dated the 28th day of May, 1914, it was ordered that the publication by advertisement in this form of the said writ of summons and of the said order in eight consecutive issues of a daily newspaper pupblished in the city of Victoria, B.C., and the sending a copy of the said writ of summons and copy of the said order through the post office prepaid in a registered envelope addressed to you, the said Albert B. Attwood, care of Western Bond & Finance Co., 521 Sayward Block, Victoria, B.C., should be deemed good service of the said writ of summons upon you.

AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your causing an appearance to be entered for you at the office of the District Registrar of this Court at the Courthouse, Vancouver, B.C., within eight days after the last of such advertisements, the plaintiff may proceed in said action and judgment will be given in your absence.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 8th day of June, 1914.

A. F. R. MACKINTOSH,
Plaintiff's Solicitor,
321 Cambie St., Vancouver, B. C.
Entered June 8, 1914, per W.T.

M. No. 4, 1914.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between:
James Shaw Milne
and Mary Elizabeth Milne,
Plaintiffs,
And
Myrtle Effel Small,
Defendant.

To the above named Defendant, Myrtle Effel Small.

TAKE NOTICE that this action was on the 16th day of January, 1914, commenced against you and that the Plaintiffs, by their writ of summons, claim to recover the sum of fifteen hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents ($1,543.67), being owing and in arrear under an agreement dated the 12th day of February, 1913, made between the Plaintiffs as vendors and the Defendant as purchaser for the sale of all and singular that certain parcel or track of land situate, lying and being in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and known and described as Lot one thousand three hundred and forty-eight (1348), Block forty-six (46), Victoria City, and subsequent interest from the 10th day of October, 1913, to the date of foreclosure, and the costs of this action. And the Plaintiffs also claim in this action to foreclosure according to the practice of this court all the interest, right, title and estate of the Defendant in the said lands and premises under the said agreement, and that all necessary accounts be taken, and the Plaintiffs further claim that in the event of the foreclosure of the Defendant's interest in the said lands, that registration of the hereinbefore mentioned agreement of sale in the Land Registry Office, at the City of Victoria, be cancelled.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the court has by order dated the 13th day of May, 1914, authorised service of the said writ of summons on you by the insertion of this notice once in a daily newspaper of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you are required within ten days after the insertion of this advertisement, inclusive of the day of such insertion, to cause an appearance to be entered for you at the office of the Registrar of this honorable court at the said City of Victoria, and that in default of your so doing the Plaintiff may proceed with this action and judgment may be given against you in your absence.

TAIT, BRANDON & HALL,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Winding-Up Act, and in the Matter of the Alliance Fishing Company, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Honorable the Chief Justice, has by order, dated June 9, 1914, fixed June 25, 1914, at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon as the time and place for proof of debts and for the list of contributories to be brought in and for the appointment of an official liquidator for the above named company.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1914.

COURTNEY & ELLIOTT,
Solicitors for Provisional Official Liquidator.

CITY OF VICTORIA

Garbage Collection in the Central Section of the City

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after ten days' publication of this Notice, the City will collect garbage in this portion of the City:

1. **From Business Premises**, in all cases, where the cans are placed in a convenient location on the ground floor of such premises. In the business sections of Government, Douglas and Yates Streets, where it is necessary for the merchants to place their cans on the sidewalk for collection, they are requested to have them in place by 7 o'clock a.m.

Books of twenty-five tickets will be printed and sold for $3.00, all tickets to be officially stamped and purchased at the City Treasurer's Office.

A charge of eight cents for one ticket per can of three and one-half cubic feet will thus be made, and paid by ticket at the time of collection.

2. **From Residences, Cabins and Rooms in the Business District** free collection will be made to a limited extent, if the cans are placed in a convenient position on the ground floor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 5, 1914.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Prince Rupert, B. C.," will be received at this office until 4 p. m., on Monday, July 6, 1914, for the construction of the Public Building above mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of Mr. G. B. Hull, District Engineer, Prince Rupert, B. C.; Mr. Wm. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 5, 1914.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—62588.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES
ESQUIMALT, B.C.

Applications will be received up to June 26, 1914, for a Male Principal in the Lampson Street School, Esquimalt.

Applicants will please state qualifications and enclose testimonials.

Salary, $150.00 per month.

Duties to commence next term.

ANDREW MULCAHY, Lieut. R. C. A.
Secretary.
P. O. Box 35, Thorburn, Esquimalt.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital
Victoria, British Columbia
INCORPORATED 1890.

The annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall, Victoria, on Thursday, June 25, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending May 31, 1914, and the election of the directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: Mrs. Rhodes, Messrs. Simon Leiser, J. A. Mara, Alex. Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four (4) members only.

All donors of money $50 and upwards and annual subscribers of $5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

G. T. CARVER, Sec.

June 3, 1914.

Certificate No. 203.
BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY ACT
Chapter 194, R. S. B. C., 1911

CANADIAN NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, ISLAND DIVISION

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company having submitted plan and profile showing the general location of a proposed branch line of railway commencing from Mile 222.06 on the above mentioned Company's main line from Victoria to a point on Duncan Bay, Sayward District; the said branch line being a distance of 8.2 miles; and having made application for the approval of the general location of the said branch line as shown on the said plan and profile, and the said plan and profile so submitted having been approved by me.

I DO HEREBY, in pursuance of the provisions of Sub-Section (2) of Section 31, of the above mentioned Railway Act, grant to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company this certificate of approval of the branch line of railway as shown on the said plan and profile.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Railways.

Certificate No. 242.
BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY ACT.
Chapter 194, R. S. B. C., 1911.

CANADIAN NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company having submitted, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 159, Chapter 194, British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911, plan and profile of proposed level crossing, Vancouver Island Division in the District of Victoria, and having applied for approval thereof, viz.:

(1) Level crossing of Blackwood Road, Station 194 × 43.5 Mile 3.60 Main Line. And the said plan of the before mentioned crossing having been approved and signed by the Reeve and the Engineer of the Municipality through which the above line passes, the said application is hereby approved by me on the following conditions providing for the protection, safety and convenience of the public, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section (2), Section 159, of the British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911, viz.:

(1) That the width of the approaches to the level crossing on the line of the highway mentioned above shall not be less than twenty-four feet (24 feet).

(2) That the approaches shall be protected on both sides by posts and rail fencing to be at least three feet six inches (3 feet 6 inches) in height.

(3) That the planking of all highway crossings shall give a clear roadway of twenty feet (20 feet). The planks securely spiked to ties.

(4) That there shall be one plank at least outside each rail.

(5) That the top of the rails shall not be more than one inch (1 inch) above or one inch (1 inch) below the surface of the planking, Section 158, British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911.

(6) That in addition to the sign boards provided for in Section 165 of the British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911, there shall be erected and maintained at a point 200 yards from each level crossing on both sides thereof a sign board having the words "Level Railway Crossing 200 Yards," "Drive Cautiously," "Stop, Look, Listen," painted thereon in black on a white ground, the letters to be not less than six inches (6 inches) in height, on the side facing vehicles approaching the crossing.

(7) That approved cattle guards, side and cross fences shall be installed at every level crossing.

(8) That all trees outside the right-of-way of the railway and the right-of-way of the road in the angles of the intersection at all highway crossings which obscure the view of both track and road in all directions shall be cut down.

(9) That the cost of the works ordered under this certificate shall be borne by the Company (Sub-Section 3, Section 160, British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911).

I DO HEREBY, in pursuance of the provisions of Sub-Section (2) of Section 159 of the said British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911, issue to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company this certificate of approval of the aforesaid application, subject to the conditions above mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Railways.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL

Tenders are called for for building a chimney 125 feet high, in brick or concrete. Plans from the architect, Mr. Loring P. Rixford, 805 B. C. Permanent Loan Building, between 11 a. m. and noon. Tenders to be returned by Thursday, June 18, at noon.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, OAK BAY

Applications will be received up to July 1, 1914, for a Male Principal in the Monterey Avenue School (eight rooms), Oak Bay.

Applicants will please state qualifications and enclose testimonials.

Salary, $150.00 per month.

Duties to begin next term.

H. F. HEWETT, Secretary,
P. O. Box 404, Victoria, B. C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

All of Us

Dear Sir,—In your issue of yesterday there appeared an editorial headed, "Aristocracy," in which you mentioned the fact that the ordinary individual had two parents, four grandparents, eight grand-parents, and so on. This process soon increases alarmingly, and it may interest some of your readers to know that taking the average period of a generation as thirty years, those who would like to complete their pedigrees back to the Norman Conquest of Britain would have to provide for descent from about 160,000,000 ancestors—that is, always provided that there were no intermarriages. As the population of Britain was at that time something well under ten millions, it might be a solace to many of us, who have no records going back so far, to know that at one time or another we are not unlikely to have been connected with kings, princes and governors on the one side and butlers, bakers and candlestick-makers on the other; likewise that the kings, princes and governors, on the principle that extremes meet, may probably have got mixed up with the butlers, bakers, etc. This rather makes us question again, Is there any aristocracy? Lindsay Gordon's lines seem here to call for notice, namely:

"Our common descent we can all recall
To that lady of old caught tripping,
The fair one in figleaves who damned us all
For a bite at a golden pippin."

C. B. SIMONDS.

SEVERE HAILSTORMS

Extensive Damage Done to Crops in Several Counties of North Dakota —Many Animals Killed

MANDAN, N. D., June 13.—Half a million dollars is a conservative estimate of the damage by terrific hailstorms which swept Southwestern North Dakota on Wednesday afternoon. The path of the storm varied from two to ten miles in width, and originated near the Montana line, crossed Billings, Hettinger, Stark and Morton Counties, and Braddock in Emmons County.

Winter rye, which was up from three to four feet and promising the best yield in years, is a total loss throughout the district. An estimate of the loss of wheat and corn is about 50 per cent. New Leipsig, Flasher, Brisbane, Timmer, and Wither all report big damage.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, OAK BAY

Applications will be received for the position of Janitor of the Monterey Avenue School up to July 1, 1914.

Applicants must hold 4th class engineer's certificate.

State experience and salary expected. Send testimonials with application.

Duties to begin next term.

H. F. HEWETT, Secretary,
P. O. Box 404, Victoria, B. C.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR
(Rule 13)

In the Matter of the Winding Up Act, R. S. C., Chap. 144, and Amending Acts, and
In the Matter of McKinney-Haggerty Co., Limited—In Liquidation.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, by an order dated the 5th day of June, 1914, appointed Arthur D. Cross to be Official Liquidator of the above named company.

Dated this 11th day of June, A. D. 1914.

HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy District Registrar.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Winding Up Acts, R. S. C., Chap. 144, and Amending Acts, and
In the Matter of McKinney-Haggerty Co., Limited—In Liquidation.

The creditors of the above named company are required, on or before the 15th day of July, 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Arthur D. Cross, of 910 View Street, Victoria, B. C., the Official Liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the chambers of the Honorable the Chief Justice, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1914.

HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy District Registrar.

Certificate No. 249.
BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY ACT.
Chapter 194, R. S. B. C., 1911.

CANADIAN NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company having submitted in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 159, Chapter 194, British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911, plan and profile of proposed level crossing, Patricia Bay Branch in the Municipality of Saanich, and having applied for approval thereof, viz.:

(1) Level Crossing of Borden Street and Mackenzie Avenue, Station 729 × 04.4 and Station 730 × 24.6, Mile 1.4, Patricia Bay Branch.

And the said plan of the before mentioned crossing having been approved and signed by the Reeve and the Engineer of the Municipality through which the above line passes, the said application is hereby approved by me on the following conditions providing for the protection, safety and convenience of the public, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section (2) Section 159, of the British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911, viz.:

(1) That the width of the approaches to the level crossings on the line of the highway mentioned above shall not be less than twenty-four feet (24 feet).

(2) That the approaches shall be protected on both sides by posts and rail fencing to be at least three feet six inches (3 feet 6 inches) in height.

(3) That the planking of all highway crossings shall give a clear roadway of twenty feet (20 feet). The planks securely spiked to ties.

(4) That there shall be one plank at least outside each rail.

(5) That the top of the rails shall not be more than one inch (1 inch) above or one inch (1 inch) below the surface of the planking, Section 158, British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911.

(6) That in addition to the signboards provided for in Section 165 of the British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C., 1911, there shall be erected and maintained at a point 200 yards from each level crossing on both sides thereof a sign board having the words "Level Railway Crossing 200 Yards," "Drive Cautiously," "Stop, Look, Listen," painted thereon in black on a white ground, the letters to be not less than six inches (6 inches) in height, on the side facing vehicles approaching the crossing.

(7) That approved cattle guards, side and cross fences shall be installed at every level crossing.

(8) That all trees outside the right-of-way of the railway and the [illegible] of the road in the angles of the [illegible] tion at all highway crossings [illegible] the view of both track and [illegible] rections shall be cut down.

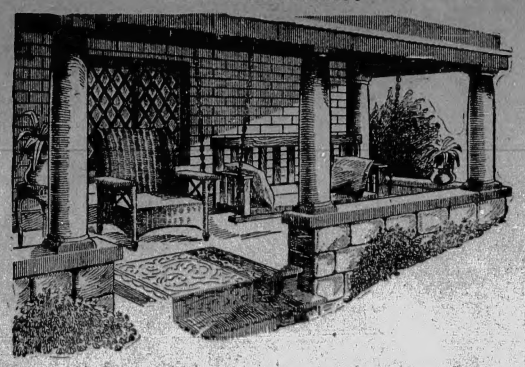
(9) That the [illegible] under this certificate [illegible] Company [illegible] ish Columbia [illegible] 1911).

I DO HEREBY [illegible]

[illegible]

Low Cash Prices or Liberal Terms on Reliable Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Camp and Lawn Furniture, "Dixie" Grass Rugs and Baby Carriages

To Make Your Veranda or Porch a Place of Luxurious Comfort



What is more enjoyable than resting in a cool, breezy place when, in the open, the sun is too strong for your comfort?

On your veranda, protected from the sun by a good sun blind, you can enjoy a quiet hour's lounge in your easy chair and still get all the benefit of the fresh air and refreshing perfume of flowers and foliage.

Sun Blinds, the famous "Waldo Woodweb," are well painted, and the interwoven strings form an attractive pattern. Will serve you well for several seasons. Size 8x10 feet, cash price $8.55; 8x8 feet, cash price $6.75

Split Bamboo Sun Blinds of a superior quality come in the one size only. Size 6x8 feet, for cash $1.35

"Dixie" Grass Rugs in Choice Patterns and Colorings

Dixie Rugs are closely woven, tough Rugs that will not spoil by the action of sun and rain. They come with plain centres and quite a variety of arts and crafts border designs. Every Rug has bound edges, and there's quite a variety of colors to select from.

Size 30 x 60 in., at, each $1.50
Size 36 x 72 in., at, each $1.75
Size 6 x 9 ft., at, each $5.75
Size 8 x 10 ft., at, each $7.75
Size 9 x 12 ft., at, each $12.50

Dixie Matting, 27 inches wide, neat border designs. Per yard ..... 65¢

Hofi Fibre Matting comes in a nice assortment of colors and patterns. Width 36 inches. Per yard, up to 85c from only ..... 50¢

An Interesting Display of Folding Go-Carts and Buggies Will Be Made in Our Windows Next Week

Of course, we will endeavor to make the display as representative as possible, but it is quite out of the question to show one of each style in the space at our command. However, whether you decide to purchase or not, we shall be pleased to have you visit our fourth floor to see more of them. Prices range up to $65.00 from $3.75

The "Outing" Sulky Folds

Here Is an Entirely New Sulky that folds up into a very compact mass, has a spring seat and a padded back 15 inches high. An extra large foot rest, with two levels, is another feature worthy of notice. The back rests are provided with wheels to facilitate mounting sidewalks, etc.; has mud guards, and the arm rests are broad and comfortable. Cash price $6.75



Other Sulkies up to, for cash, $14.40 from $2.25

An Inexpensive Style, illustrated here, is strong, light, easy-running and readily folds up into a very small space. It is one of the famous "Fulton" line, and is fully guaranteed by the manufacturer and this store. Cash price $9.00

A Similar Model, for cash $7.20



Superior Values and Many Styles

The Whitney Pullman Chaise illustrated here is one of the most artistic and easy-running baby carriages ever introduced. The adjustable, reclining back, mattress, cushions and resilient springs afford luxurious comfort for baby. Whitney anti-friction wheel fastener, foot brake and adjustable legs are a few other features that will interest you. Cash price $28.80

A Fine English Model is handsomely finished, comfortable, strong and easy-running. Cash price $29.25

The "Home-Maker" Store Is Ever Ready to Render the Best of Service



For Variety, Value and Quality, Weiler Bros., Limited, Are the Recognized Leaders

No matter how large or small the home may be, suitable furnishings for the various rooms are included in our immense stock.

From the beautiful reproductions of famous "Period" furniture, made by some of the world's most skilful cabinetmakers, down to a plain kitchen chair or table; from fine specimens of Oriental rugs to the inexpensive tapestry carpet, every separate piece in our stock is chosen because of its genuine value—quality and price moderation happily combined.

We strive to maintain our reputation as the most reliable House Furnishing Emporium in the West, and can assure you that the management of this store will spare no efforts to please you.

No person can remain dissatisfied with the "Home-Maker's" service and its merchandise after we know of a complaint and have had an opportunity to make matters right.

Our Terms. All goods are marked in plain figures, and we allow a discount of 10 per cent for spot cash. On regular accounts we allow 5 per cent if they are paid within thirty days. Easy terms are easily arranged, and, if you prefer to furnish on this plan, we shall be pleased to talk the matter over and help you as much as we can.



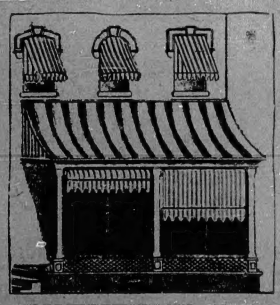
You Know How Very Comfortable a Hammock Is—Why Not Have One This Summer?

Nothing so refreshing and enjoyable on a hot Summer day than to have the opportunity to lounge in a comfortable Hammock and enjoy your favorite literature in the shade of some tree or protected from the sun by vines or sun blind.

The large assortment of styles and grades that have just come to hand makes it possible for all classes to have this comfort. There's one here to please you. Make your choice before the heavy demand begins.

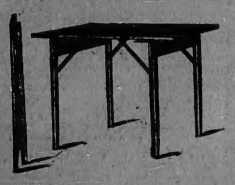
Cash Prices From $2.48 Each Up to $5.85

Awnings—Prompt Attention and Skilful Workmanship



Good Awnings can well be an aid to the beautifying of the home—to say nothing of the comfort they afford. Often it's much cheaper to invest in a really good set than to be without them.

Estimates free, and you'll find our prices, terms and workmanship perfectly satisfactory.



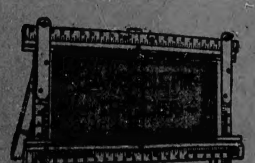
A Strong, Light and Inexpensive Table

Folding Tables, as illustrated, top 24 x 33, fold up into a small space, rigid when open, and made of well-seasoned hardwood Cash Price $2.93

The Gold Medal Bath Tub

Frame of well-seasoned rock elm; metal joints; folds easily and compactly; stands firmly and will support the heaviest person with the greatest of ease. A camp convenience you should have. Adult's size at, for cash, $11.25, and children's size at $9.00 and $5.40

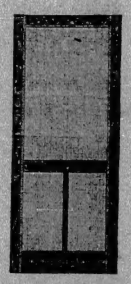




Dont' Do So Much Ironing This Summer

It isn't worth the trouble when a good Stretcher costs so little. Your curtains will wear much longer and you will save many hours of hard work. Prices $4.00, $3.50, $3.00 and $2.00

Fly Screens and Screen Doors Are an Excellent Investment



The prices quoted for Screen Doors include a pair of spring hinges, handle and hook, and you have the advantage of choosing from many styles.

Size 2 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. 6 ins., at, each, for cash $1.22

Size 2 ft. 8 ins. x 6 ft. 8 ins., at, each, for cash $1.26

Size 2 ft. 10 ins. x 6 ft. 10 ins., at, each, for cash $1.26

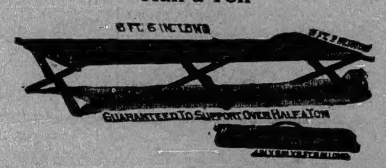
Size 2 ft. 10 ins. x 6 ft. 10 ins., at, each, for cash $2.48

Size 3 ft. x 7 ft., at, each $3.00

Window Screens in all sizes. Prices up to 59c from ..... 27¢

Ask us to show to you our improved Window Screens; they are really good.

A Camp Cot That Will Support Over Half a Ton



Covered with a 12-oz. double filling, olive drab duck, well strapped, and, when opened, forms a full length, easy, elastic and comfortable bed.

Folds up into a very small, compact mass, is light in weight and will stand no end of hard wear. Cash price $4.50

A Similar Cot comes at, for cash $3.38

Several Other Styles in Stock

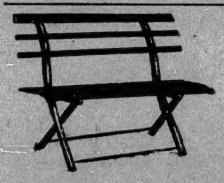


Reed and Grass Furniture Is Ideal for Use on Veranda and Lawn

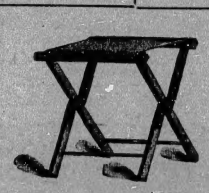
No matter how we tried to give an adequate description of the varied lines now in stock, the limited space would spoil the effect, so we invite you to visit the fourth floor and inspect the furniture at your leisure.

Fumed Reed Furniture, with spring seats and upholstered in Spanish leather, in the best lines we have ever seen, and a mere glance is sufficient to convince you of their worth.

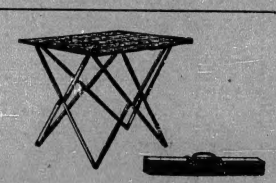
Grass Furniture, including stools, tables, fancy chairs, substantial and comfortable arm and rocking chairs, etc., are to be had in various shapes and in the natural finish or stained green. Some are plain and others upholstered.



Folding Lawn Settees, made entirely from selected, straight-grained hardwood; may be had in colors red or green, with the seats in natural color. Length 3 ft. 6 in., and weight 16 pounds. Cash price $2.93

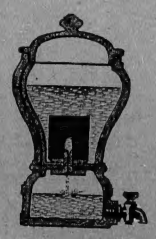


A Really Strong Camp Stool—Folds so compactly that many can be packed in a small space and will be found useful on many occasions. Will support 500 pounds. Cash price ..... 72¢



This Folding Table measures 27 x 36 ins. over the top, is well finished, strong and light in weight. Will stand a strain of 300 pounds. Notice the metal braces. Cash price $3.60

Filters Are Almost a Necessity in Every Home



Doulton's Filters, in the style illustrated, are simple in construction, easy to clean and are reliable. Two-gallon size comes at, for cash $6.30

and one-gallon at $4.50

Doulton's Filters, fitted with porcelain tubes, are considered the most efficient filter on the market. Let us show you why.

Three-gallon size, for cash $11.70
Two-gallon size $9.00
And one-gallon $6.75

The Success is another reliable filter, consisting of two four-gallon chambers. The upper chamber contains the filtering block, and the lower one is a cooler. Cash price $7.20

Water Coolers start as low as, for cash $2.16

A Chair We Heartily Recommend

Made of birch or rock elm, nicely finished with filler and varnish, and has a good carpet seat. Easy to fold, and a dozen folded chairs make a bundle only 15 x 26 x 36 inches. Notice the metal braces and the neat appearance of the Chair. Cash Price $1.58

Similar Chairs at, for cash, $1.13 and 68c



A Camp Chair Brimful of Comfort



This Chair may be folded and carried as easily as an umbrella. It is strong enough for the heaviest man—in fact, is guaranteed to support a weight of 300 pounds. Adjusts itself perfectly to the body and affords more comfort than any other camp chair that we have seen. The seat is made of a fine quality of fancy duck, fast colors, and lined with heavy duck. Has a hardwood frame, metal braces and is well finished. Weight 6 lbs. Cash price $1.80

The "Telephone City" Refrigerator



Is insulated in the latest and improved manner, has a porcelain lining, retinned wire shelves on adjustable supports, thorough ventilation and draining facilities. The oak case is 56 inches deep. Cash price $54.00

Others starting as low as, for cash $11.25



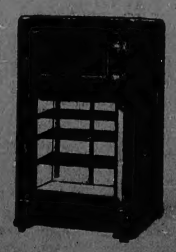
Makes Smooth Ice Cream Easily and Quickly

You know the quality of the ingredients in ice cream of your own make, and little time is needed if you use a "Lightning" Freezer.

The twin scraper and wheel dashers—features found only in the "Lightning"—make for rapid and good results.

Various sizes in stock. Prices up to $11.00.

The Brantford Refrigerator Never Fails to Satisfy



Here is a model that we recommend to all who are looking for a Refrigerator that will stand the test of time and cost less in ice than the average Refrigerator.

Height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width, 28 in.; depth, 24 in. Has a large ice box, is white enamel lined, and has three nickeled wire shelves.

One of the best you can buy. Cash Price $36.00

A similar Refrigerator at, for cash $24.30

Ice Picks, Chisels and Shaves

"The Lightning" Ice Pick is a very strong tool. Price 50¢

Ice Chisels, for breaking off large or small pieces, at, each, only ..... 15¢

Ice Picks, with wood handle and strong prong, at, each .. 15¢

Ice Picks, with polished metal handle and spring action, at, each, only ..... 25¢

Ice Shaves, that act much like a carpenter's plane, at, each ..... 50¢

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers — WEILER BROS LIMITED — You will do Better at Weiler's